

## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2020 GROUND WATER

### INTRODUCTION

The Village of Menomonee Falls Water Utility is pleased to present the annual Drinking Water Quality Report to you, our ground water service area customers. This report informs the public about the source from which quality water is provided to our customers in 2020. 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 providing 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 2020.

### 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](http://www.menomonee-falls.org).

### SOURCE OF YOUR MEMOMONEE FALLS WATER

Well Stations #8, #9 and #10 serve the ground water service area. The source of the drinking water is ground water pumped from three wells.

### 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 2020 are shown on the following pages.

### 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 level of lead and copper in the drinking water increases as corrosion levels increase and as the length of time the water remains in contact with the plumbing increases. 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 private 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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Assistant Director of Utilities  
& Public Works

Thomas Dimoff  
(262) 532-4808  
Superintendent of Utilities

# 2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT



## Ground Water Analysis

Term	Definition
AL	Action level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile for homes at the greatest risk.
Haloacetic Acids	HAA5: Monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, bromochloroacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, and bromodichloroacetic acid.
HA	Health Advisory: An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a Health Advisory is not a legally enforceable federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist federal, state and local officials.
Ug/L or ppb	Microgram per liter or parts per billion.
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.
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.
Median	The middle value of the entire data set for the parameter (range from high to low).
mg/L or ppm	Milligram per liter or parts per million
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter: A measure of radioactivity. A picocurie is 10
RAA	Running Annual Average: The average of four quarterly samples collected in one 12-month period.
TT	Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Trihalomethanes	TTHMs: Chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform
Turbidity	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. For 2013, the highest value detected or maximum value was 0.22 NTU and < 0.3 NTU 100% of the time. For 2015, the highest value detected or maximum value was 0.28 NTU and < 0.3 NTU 100% of the time.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (If Prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	8.0	8.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	2	2.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (If Prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	2	1-2		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.052	0.042-0.052		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.6-0.6		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	100		1.7000	0.7200-1.7000		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	19.00	16.00-19.00		No	
Nitrate (no3-n) (ppm)	10	10	0.07	0.00-0.07		No	Runoff from fertilizing use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (If Prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.7010	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.40	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

#### Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (If Prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha, Excl. R&U (pCi/l)	15	0	6.1	-0.9-6.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	2.7	0.1-2.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. R&U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	6.5	-0.5-6.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	0.6	0.6-0.6		No	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 the Village of Menomonee Falls to participate in this monitoring.

Contaminant (Units)	Average	Range	Sample Year
Manganese (ug/l)	1.51	8.3-23.1	2015
Molybdenum (ug/l)	3.0	2.4-3.6	2015
Strontium	8275	1439-21874	2015

#### Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2020. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.