

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2024 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 2024. 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 2024.

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.menomoneefalls.org.

SOURCE OF YOUR MENOMONEE 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.

HEALTH 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 2024 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 HEALTH INFORMATION

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in-home plumbing. Village of Menomonee Falls is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Village of Menomonee Falls and Dan Kinowski at 262-532-4800.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SERVICE LINE

We are required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024 and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory here/by: <https://www.menomonee-falls.org/LCRR>

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,

Thomas Hoffman
(262) 532-4415
Interim Director of
Public Works & Utilities

Thomas Dimoff
(262) 532-4808
Deputy Director of Utilities

2024 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 th 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 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	5.8	5.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (If Prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	2	0-2	2/15/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.080	0.037-0.080	2/15/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.5-0.6	2/15/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	100		2.8000	1.4000-2.8000	2/15/2023	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	22.00	15.00-22.00	2/15/2023	No	
Nitrate (no3-n) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.00-0.06		No	Runoff from fertilizing use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (If Prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.5300	0.0770 – 1.300	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/8/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.59	0.00–1.10	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	6/19/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant Health Effects

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (If Prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha, Excl. R&U (pCi/l)	15	0	6.4	6.4	2/15/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	2.4	2.4	2/15/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. R&U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.6	2/15/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	0.4	0.4	2/15/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950. The following table list PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory

Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk and are based on guidance provided by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Note: The recommended health-based levels in the table below were in effect in 2024. These levels were revised by WDHS in 2025. They can be found here <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/gws.htm>.

Typical Source of Contaminant	Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.				
Contaminant (units)	Site	RPHGS or HAL (PPT)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)
PFBS (PPT)		450000	0.39	0.00-0.39	5/2/2023

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2024. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to monitor.