



Menomonee Falls Water Utility
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Menomonee Falls, WI 53051
262-532-4800

2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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 2012. 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 2012.

SOURCE OF YOUR MENOMONEE FALLS WATER

Well Stations #8, #9 and #10 serve the ground water service area. Water from wells #8 and #9 are pumped into an underground storage reservoir located at Well Station #9. By mixing the water from these two wells, the Utility is able to exceed the drinking water quality standards and decrease the hardness of the water.

Well #10 was put into service in June 2012. This well was put into service to increase the capacity and dependability of the wells in the groundwater service area. The water from well #10 is pumped into a storage reservoir before entering the distribution system. In December 2012, a standard monitoring test of the raw well water was positive for coliform bacteria. The well was then taken out of service and steps begun to fix the source of the test result before being placed back in service. The water in the reservoir has never failed a coliform test and has always been in compliance with all drinking water standards.

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 live stock 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 2012 are shown on the reverse side.

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 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, copper levels may exceed the maximum level. The action levels set for lead and copper are shown on the reverse side.

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.

If you have any questions relating to this report, or any other concerns you would like addressed, please feel free to call the Menomonee Falls Utilities office, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Our staff will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey S. Nettesheim, P.E.
Director of Utilities

Randal L. Hager
Utilities Superintendent

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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. |
| 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. |
| MFL | Million fibers per liter. |
| mrem/year | Millions per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units. |
| pCi/l | Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity). |
| ppm | Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l). One ppm corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000. |
| ppb | Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l). One ppb corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or single penny in \$10,000,000. |
| ppt | Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter. One ppt corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000. |
| ppq | Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter. One ppq water. Turbidity in excess of 5NTU is just noticeable to the average person. |
| TCR | Total Coliform Rule |
| TT | Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

Disinfection Byproducts

| Contaminant (Units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (If Prior to 2012) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| HAA5 (ppb) | 60 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 8/23/2010 | No | |
| THM (ppb) | 80 | 0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 8/23/2010 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (If Prior to 2012) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------------|--------|------|-------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | n/a | 3 | 3 | 9/12/2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .044 | .044 | 9/12/2011 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium Total (ppb) | 4 | 4 | .03 | .03 | 9/12/11 | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Copper (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | .4280 | 0 of 10 results were above the action level. | 7/14/2011 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2/16/2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead (ppb) | AL=15 | 0 | 1.50 | 0 of 10 results were above the action level. | 7/14/2011 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel (ppb) | 100 | | .6200 | .6200 | 9/12/2011 | 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 | 26.30 | 26.30 | 9/12/2011 | No | n/a |

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (If Prior to 2012) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Combined Uranium (ug/l) | 30 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 6/12/2008 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Unregulated Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (If Prior to 2012) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 1.70 | 1.70 | 8/23/2010 | No | n/a |
| Bromoform (ppb) | n/a | n/a | .96 | .96 | 8/23/2010 | No | n/a |
| Chloroform (ppb) | n/a | n/a | .89 | .89 | 8/23/2010 | No | n/a |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 2.40 | 2.40 | 8/23/2010 | No | n/a |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (If Prior to 2012) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | .0002 | .0002 | 9/12/2011 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |

Cross Connection Control Program

Wisconsin DNR – NR Code # 810-15 requires municipal water suppliers have a cross connection control program in place. The program includes providing public education materials as well as conducting a cross connection survey for every residential service a minimum of once every ten years or on a schedule matching meter replacements. A cross connection survey is to be conducted for every industrial, commercial and public authority service a minimum of once every two years. In order to comply with the Public Service Commission and the Wisconsin DNR, it will be necessary at the time of your next water meter replacement to perform a cross connection survey of the property.

Did you know...

Your water can become contaminated if connections to your plumbing system are not properly protected!

The purpose of the local Cross-Connection Control Program, as required by State Plumbing Code and Regulations, is to ensure that everyone in the community has safe, clean drinking water.

Public Health & Safety...

To avoid contamination, backflow preventers are required by state plumbing codes wherever there is an actual or potential hazard for a cross-connection. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources requires all public water suppliers to maintain an on-going Cross Connection Control Program involving public education, onsite inspections, and possible corrective actions by building owners if required.