Menomonee Falls Water Utility
W156N8480 Pilgrim Road
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051
262-532-4800

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2016
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 2016. 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 2016.

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 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.

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 2015 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.

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,

Jeffrey S. Nettesheim, P.E.
(262) 532-4848
Director of Utilities

Randal L. Hager
(262) 532-4807
Utilities Superintendent

2016 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.
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.
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.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant 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.
mrem/year	Millirems 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).
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l).
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter.
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 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	4.2	4.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (If Prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	2	2-2	8-18-14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.056	0.035-0.056	8-18-14	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
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.4-0.7	8-18-14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	100		2.60	0.8200-2.60	8-18-14	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
Nitrate (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.29	0.00-0.29		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	14.00	14.00	8-18-14	No	n/a

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (If Prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.3730	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	8-30-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.90	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	8-4-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (If Prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha, Excl. R&U (pCi/l)	15	0	.2	-1.3-0.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.5	0.0-0.9		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. R&U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	0.4	-0.2-0.9		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	0.9	0.5-1.9		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (If Prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0036	0.0000-0.0145		No	Discharge from petroleum factories

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
Molyldenum (ug/l)	3.0	2.4-3.6	2015
Slrontium	8275	1439-21874	2015

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2016. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.