



2016 Water Quality Report

Neenah Water: Quality From the Tap

This is the nineteenth annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Neenah Water Utility. This report meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports", and contains information on the source of Neenah's water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with the contaminants.

Lake Winnebago is Primary Source of Neenah Drinking Water

The Neenah Water Treatment Plant is supplied by surface water from Lake Winnebago. We also have an emergency intake in the Fox River near Riverside Park. 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 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.
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.

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Anthony Mach at 920-886-6196.

HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, 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 lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

TURBIDITY MONITORING

In accordance with s.NR810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than 0.3NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the year, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.18 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.

Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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)
N/A	Not applicable
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)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
	HAA5 (ppb)	D10	60	60	25	16–34		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	TTHM (ppb)	D10	80	0	58.2	30.3–68.7		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	HAA5 (ppb)	D16	60	60	24	15–36		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	TTHM (ppb)	D16	80	0	53.0	30.2–67.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	HAA5 (ppb)	D17	60	60	26	15–35		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	TTHM (ppb)	D17	80	0	53.9	29.3–56.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	HAA5 (ppb)	D4	60	60	27	15–42		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	TTHM (ppb)	D4	80	0	58.9	31.2–67.0		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
	BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.005	0.005		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
	CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	2	2		No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
	CYANIDE (ppb)	200	200	11	11	4/22/2014	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
	FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.6		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	NICKEL (ppb)	100	N/A	0.72	0.72		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
	NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.68	0.68		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
	SODIUM (ppm)	N/A	N/A	12.00	12.00		No	N/A

Inorganic Contaminants	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	0.0740	0 of 30 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	11.00	1 of 30 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminates including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE (ppb)	50	50	0	0-0	7/22/2014	No	Discharge from chemical 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 us to participate in this monitoring. The EPA requires this report to list all unregulated contaminants that have been detected within the past 5 years.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)
CHROMIUM (ppb)	1.9	1.4-2.1	2014
CHROMIUM (ppb)	1.5	1.4-1.8	2013
CHLORATE (ppb)	47	47-94	2014
CHLORATE (ppb)	160	140-160	2013
CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (ppb)	0.081	0.081	2014
STRONTIUM (ppb)	40	40-54	2014
STRONTIUM (ppb)	51	51-53	2013
SULFATE (ppm)	33	33	
VANADIUM (ppb)	5.1	4.6-5.8	2014
VANADIUM (ppb)	5.9	4.3-5.9	2013

Opportunity for Input in Decisions Affecting Your Water Quality

The Neenah Water Commission meets at 4:30 p.m. on the third Monday of each month. The meetings are in the Hauser Room at City Hall, 211 Walnut Street, Neenah.

For More Information on Any Topic in This Report, Call the Numbers Listed Below:

- Plant Manager, Anthony Mach :
920-886-6196 E-mail: amach@ci.neenah.wi.us
- Water Quality, Treatment, Leaks and Main Breaks:
920-886-6190
- Billing Questions, Name Changes, and Final Readings:
920-886-6149

Health Effects for any Contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances
Contaminant:
LEAD:

Health Effects: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Additional Health Information

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. Neenah Water Utility 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 30 seconds to 2 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.