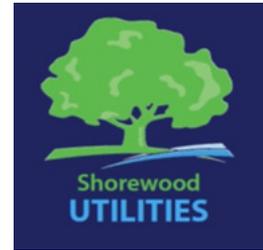


2018 Consumer Confidence Report Data

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) require drinking water utilities to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report to help consumers understand where their drinking water comes from, so they can make informed decisions about their health and protection of the environment. In this report you will find:

- *Information about the source of your drinking water*
- *Results of 2018 water quality testing and compliance with water quality laws and standards*
- *Additional information and resources*



Shorewood Waterworks

PWS ID: 24106071

414-847-2650

www.villageofshorewood.org/water

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact the Shorewood Department of Public Works at (414) 847-2650. For additional information, please view the Milwaukee Water Works CCR at <http://Milwaukee.gov/water>.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Meetings of the Shorewood Village Board of Trustees are held on the First and third Mondays of each month at 7:30 p.m., Shorewood Village Hall 3930 N. Murray Avenue.

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. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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).

Source(s) of Water

The Village of Shorewood purchases its drinking water from Milwaukee Water Works (PWS ID 24101000). Milwaukee's water source is surface water from Lake Michigan. The most recent WDNR source water assessment is available online under "Resources" at <http://Milwaukee.gov/water>.

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally- occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- 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.

Definitions

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)
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.

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.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	5	3 - 7		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	11.5	3.8 - 16.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper Compliance Monitoring Results)

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0980	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	6/13/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.00	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	6/13/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Shorewood Waterworks 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 (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from Milwaukee Water Works. In addition to the detected contaminants listed in this report, results from Milwaukee Water Works monitoring may be viewed at <http://Milwaukee.gov/water>.

Other Compliance (Unregulated Contaminant Assessment Monitoring)

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 requires us to participate in this monitoring.

UCMR-3 Assessment Monitoring (2013)	Median Value	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contaminants	Health Effects
Chromium (µg/L)*	0.24	0.23	Natural deposits, manufacturing	Chromium (III) is an essential element in humans, with a daily intake of 50 to 200 µg/d recommended for adults.
Cobalt (µg/L)	<1.0	<1.0	Natural deposits.	Possible fetal development, possible human carcinogen
Molybdenum (µg/L)*	1.0	1.0	Natural deposits.	Toxic to animals at very high concentrations.
Strontium (mg/L)*	0.12	0.12	Natural deposits.	Effects on bone growth in children.
Vanadium (µg/L)*	0.26	0.22	Natural deposits, manufacturing	Gastrointestinal symptoms
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/L)*	0.16	0.22	Natural deposits, manufacturing	Effects on the liver, kidney, gastrointestinal and immune systems.
Chlorate (µg/L)*	0.06	0.10	Byproduct of drinking water dis- infection	Affects red blood cells oxygen carrying capacity, effects on thyroid function.
1,4-Dioxane (µg/L)	<0.07	<0.07	Manufacturing of paints and solvents	Likely to be carcinogenic.
Bromochloromethane (µg/L)	<0.06	<0.06	Byproduct of drinking water dis- infection, Fire extinguishing agent	Maybe toxic to kidneys, lungs, liver, respiratory tract, skin, eyes and central nervous system.
Bromomethane (µg/L)	<0.2	<0.2	Fumigant	Increased cancer risk.
1,3-Butadiene (µg/L)	<0.1	<0.1	Plastic manufacturing	Increased cancer risk.
Chlorodifluoromethane (µg/L)	<0.08	<0.08	Refrigerant	Cardiac effects.
Chloromethane (µg/L)	<0.2	<0.2	Byproduct of drinking water dis- infection, manufacturing	Central nervous system effect.
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	<0.03	<0.03	Plastic manufacturing	Increase cancer risk.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (µg/L)	<0.03	<0.03	Solvents, pesticide manufacturing	Increased cancer risk.
Perfluorobutanesulfone acid (PFBS) (µg/L)	<0.09	<0.09	Waterproofing, textile manufacturing	Effects on blood, liver and kidneys.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (µg/L)	<0.01	<0.01	Waterproofing, textile manufacturing	Effects on blood, liver and kidneys.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (µg/L)	<0.03	<0.03	Waterproofing, textile manufacturing	Effects on blood, liver and kidneys.
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (µg/L)	<0.02	<0.02	Waterproofing, textile manufacturing	Effects on blood, liver and kidneys.
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (µg/L)	<0.04	<0.04	Waterproofing, textile manufacturing	Effects on blood, liver and kidneys.
Perfluorocatanoic acid (PFOA) (µg/L)	<0.02	<0.02	Waterproofing, textile manufacturing	Effects on blood, liver and kidneys.
1,2,4 trimethylbenzene*,		0.17	Component of gasoline	Effects on nervous system.
<i>*Sampling data specific to Shorewood</i>				

UCMR-4 Assessment Monitoring (2018)	Average Level	Highest Level Detected	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects
Manganese (µg/ L)	2.8	2.8	Natural Deposits	None in drinking water; aesthetic quality of water.
Bromochloroacetic acid	1.15	1.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased cancer risk.
Bromodichloroacetic acid	0.34	.73	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased cancer risk.
Dibromoacetic acid	1.42	0.47	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased cancer risk.
Dichloroacetic acid	1.351	1.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased cancer risk.
Trichloroacetic acid	0.69	0.94	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased cancer risk.

The Shorewood Water Utility also tested for Propen – 1, Butanol, Methoxyethanol, ethoprop, alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane, Dimethipin, Chlorpyrifos, Profesofos, Tribufos, Oxyfluorfen, Tebuconazoel, o-Toluidine, Quinoline, Butylated hydroxyanisole, chlorodibromoacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid. These contaminants were not detected.

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
System is not implementing a comprehensive Cross-Connection Control Program.	3/7/2018	3/31/2020

Actions Taken

A cross-connection control program will be implemented with a comprehensive meter replacement program scheduled in 2019-2020.

Contact Us

Shorewood Water Utility/Shorewood Department of Public Works
3801 N. Morris Boulevard
Shorewood, WI 53211

414-847-2650

www.villageofshorewood.org/water