

2022 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 2020 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

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

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.

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. in Shorewood Village Hall at 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 <https://Milwaukee.gov/water/WaterQuality>.

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 and 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 either be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or other mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions	
Action level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action levels are reported at the 90 th percentile for homes at greatest risk.
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.
HAL	Health Advisory Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
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.
Maximum contaminant level (MCL)	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.
Maximum contaminant level goal (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
Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG)	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 radioactivity)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity
ppm	Parts per million (milligram per liter mg/l)
Ppb	Parts per billion (micrograms per liter ug/l)
ppt	Parts per trillion (nanogram per liter)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion (pictograms per liter)
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.
Treatment Technique (TT)	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 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	4	3-4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	4	3-5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	4	2-4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	4	3-5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	9.3	4.2-14.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	8.5	4.4-14.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	9.3	5.3-15.4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	9.2	4.0-14.7		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 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0370	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/20/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	4.50	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/8/2020	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.

Source of Water - 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>.

Unregulated Contaminant Assessment Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The EPA requires us to participate in this monitoring.

UCMR-4 Assessment Monitoring (2019)	Average Level	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5	3.37 ug/L	2.20 – 4.38 ug/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br	2.80 ug/L	1.61 – 3.81 ug/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA9	5.52 ug/L	3.80 – 6.87 ug/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Manganese	2.47 ug/L	1.76 – 2.82 ug/	Naturally occurring element

The Shorewood Water Utility also tested for 1-butanol, 2-methoxyethano, 2-propen-1-ol, alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, butylated hydroxyanisole, chlorpyrifos, dimehtipin, ethoprop, germanium, o-toludine, oxyflorofen, profenofos, quinolone, tebuconazole, total permethrin and tribufos. These contaminants were not detected.

Contact Us

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414-847-2650

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