City of New Berlin

3805 South Casper Drive • New Berlin, Wisconsin 53151-0921 • (262) 786-8610 • Fax (262) 786-6121 • www.newberlin.org

Consumer Confidence Report 2015

New Berlin Water Utility ID #26802171

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) require drinking water utilities to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report to inform you of the source and quality of your drinking water, compliance and detected contaminants, and results from treating and monitoring water January 1 – December 31, 2015. In this report, you will find information about:

- The source of your drinking water
- The treatment process that ensures the highest quality
- Results of water quality testing and compliance with water quality laws and standards
- Additional educational information

Important Information

Item 1: Water System Information

If you have questions about this report, please call Jim Hart, Utility Manager of the City of New Berlin Utility Department at 262.786.7086.

Participate in the discussions on water quality by attending meetings of the City of New Berlin Utility Committee which meets at 5:00 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each month in the New Berlin City Hall Council Chambers at 3805 South Casper Drive, New Berlin, WI 53151. Please contact the City Clerk for a schedule at 262.786.8610 or visit our website at www.newberlin.org.

Item 2: Source of Water

New Berlin Water Utility purchases water from the City of Milwaukee and its source Lake Michigan. The utility treats Lake Michigan water with ozone as the primary disinfectant. This highly reactive gas destroys illness-causing micro-organisms and harmful compounds, removes taste and odor and reduces the formation of disinfection byproducts. Particles are removed through coagulation, flocculation, settling, and biologically active filtration. Chlorine is added as a secondary disinfectant. Fluoride is added at the level recommended by the Department of Health and Human Services to reduce dental cavities. A phosphorous compound is added to control pipe corrosion to prevent lead and copper that may be present in pipes from leaching into the water. Finally chloramines disinfection maintains a residual in the distribution system to protect against bacterial contamination. Pure fresh water arrives at your taps.

Following the New Berlin Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), you will find the Milwaukee Water Works CCR as required by the DNR.

Item 3: Definitions

<	"less than" or not detected
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.
Haloacetic Acids	HAA5: Monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, bromochloroacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, and bromodichloroacetic acid.
HA	Health Advisory: An estimate of acceptable drinking waterlevels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a Health Advisory is not a legally enforceable federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist federal, state and local officials.
Median	The middle value of the entire data set for the parameter (range from high to low)
µg/L	microgram per liter or parts per billion
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant 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.
Median	The middle value of the entire data set for the parameter (range from high to low).
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.
mg/L	Milligram per liter or parts per million
NA	Not Applicable
NR	Not Regulated
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: A unit to measure turbidity.
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter: A measure of radioactivity. A picocurie is 10^{-12} curies.
RAA	Running Annual Average: The average of four quarterly samples collected in one 12-month period.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
Trihalomethanes	TTHMs: Chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform
Turbidity	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. For 2013, the highest value detected or Maximum Value was 0.22 NTU and < 0.3 NTU 100% of the time. For 2015, the highest value detected or Maximum Value was 0.28 NTU and < 0.3 NTU 100% of the time.

Item 4: Detected Contaminants

The table below shows the regulated contaminants detected in New Berlin's drinking water during 2015. It also includes any detected contaminants found in the recently completed (2015) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule – Phase 3 (UCMR-3) mandatory monitoring program. **All contaminant levels are within applicable state and federal laws.** The table contains the name of each contaminant, the highest level regulated (Maximum Contaminant Level, or MCL), the ideal goals for public health (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or MCLG), the median value detected, the usual sources of such contamination, and footnotes explaining the findings and units of measurement. The presence of a substance in drinking water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Certain quantities of some substances are essential to good health, but excessive quantities can be hazardous.

Substance	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Range	Average	Source(s) of Contaminant	Meets Standard
Bromodichloromethane	NA	Regulated as a group (TTHMs)	2.6 – 3.6 µg/L	3.1µg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Bromoform	NA	Regulated as a group (TTHM)	ND – [.49]µg/L	0.29 µg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Chloroform	NA	Regulated as a group (TTHMs)	2.0 – 3.5 µg/L	2.8 µg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Coliform bacteria, Total 30 Samples/Month	0	< 5 % of all monthly samples	Zero	Zero	Naturally present in the Environment	√
Dibromoacetic Acid	NA	Regulated as a group (HAA5)	ND - .83 µg/L	.55 µg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Dibromochloromethane	NA	Regulated as a group (TTHM)	1.7 – 2.7 µg/L	2.2 µg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Dichloroacetic acid	NA	Regulated as a group (HAA5)	ND – 3.2 µg/L	2.2 µg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	0.0 – 4.9 µg/L	3.7 µg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	√
Lead	0	15 µg/L (AL)	ND - 1.3 µg/L	.034 µg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	√
Monobromoacetic Acid	NA	Regulated as a group (HAA5)	ND µg/L	ND µg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Monochloroacetic Acid	NA	Regulated as a group (HAA5)	ND µg/L	ND µg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
TTHM (ppb)	0	80	7.0 – 9.8 µg/L	8.4 µg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Trichloroacetic acid	NA	Regulated as a group (HAA5)	ND µg/L	1.3 µg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Turbidity*	NA	<0.3 NTU 95% of the time	0.04 NTU 95% of the time	0.28 NTU 1-day max	Natural deposits	√

2015 Analytical Results

Sample: #839173 Grange Avenue Pump Station Milwaukee Water #1

Collected 1-14-15 / Analyzed 1/19/15

ANALYTE NAME	RESULT	UNITS	DIL	MRL	MCL	NOTE
chlorodifluoromethane	ND	ug/L	1	0.080		
chloromethane	ND	ug/L	1	0.20		
1,3-butadiene	ND	ug/L	1	0.10		
bromomethane	ND	ug/L	1	0.20		
1,1-dichloroethane	ND	ug/L	1	0.030		
bromochloromethane	ND	ug/L	1	0.060		
1,2,3-trichloropropane	ND	ug/L	1	0.030		
methyl-t-butyl-ether-d3 (SURR)	92.00%					S
1,4-bromofluorobenzene (SURR)	96.00%					S
1,2-dichlorobenzene-d4 (SURR)	104.50%					S

Sample: 824724 Grange Avenue Pump Station Milwaukee Water #1

Collected 1-14-15 / Analyzed 1/19/15

ANALYTE NAME	RESULT	UNITS	DIL	MRL	MCL	NOTE
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ND	ug/L	1	0.090		
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ND	ug/L	1	0.010		
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ND	ug/L	1	0.030		
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ND	ug/L	1	0.020		
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ND	ug/L	1	0.020		
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ND	ug/L	1	0.040		
C13-PFHxA (SURR)	90.172%					S
C13-PFDA (SURR)	88.060%					S

Sample: 830241 Grange Avenue Pump Station Milwaukee Water #1

Collected 1-14-15 / Analyzed 1/21/15

ANALYTE NAME	RESULT	UNITS	DIL	MRL	MCL	NOTE
1,4-dioxane	ND	ug/L	1	0.070		
1,4-dioxane - d8 (SURR)	81.68%					S

NOTES APPLICABLE TO THIS ANALYSIS:

S = This compound is a surrogate used to evaluate the quality control of a method.

Item 5: UCMR-3
Mandatory monitoring program
All contaminate levels are within the range of all state and federal laws. The presence of a substance in drinking water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a risk to your health. Certain quantities of some substances are essential to good health, but excessive quantities can be hazardous.

2015 UCMR 3 Analytical Results

Project: UCMR 3 (SE3) Grange Ave & DSMRT

Grange Ave Pump Station Milw Water #1 NLS ID 839173
Matrix: DW
Collected 01-14-15 09:00 Received 1-15-15

Parameter	Result	Units	Dilution	MRL	Analyzed	Method	Lab
UCMR3 VOC's by EPA Method 524.3	See Attached				2015	EPA 524.3	721026460
URMC3 1,4-Dioxane by EPA Method 522	See Attached				2015	EPA 522	721026460
UCMR3 Solid Phase Extraction by EPA Method 522	Yes				2015	EPA 522	72106460
UCMR3 Perfluorinated Chemicals by EPA Method 537	See Attached				2015	EPA 537	721026460
UCMR3 Solid Phase Extraction by EPA Method 537	Yes				2015	EPA 537	721026460
UCMR3 Hexavalent Chromium by EPA Method 218.7	0.23	ug/L	1	0.030	2015	EPA_218_7	721026460
UCMR3 Chlorate by EPA Method 300.1	36	ug/L	1	20	2015	EPA_300_1	721026460
UCMR3 Chromium by EPA Method 200.8	0.38	ug/L	1	0.20	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
URMR3 Cobalt by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	1.0	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Molybdenum by EPA Method 200.8	0.5	ug/L	1	1.0	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Strontium by EPA Method 200.8	120	ug/L	1	0.30	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Vanadium by EPA Method 200.8	0.28	ug/L	1	0.20	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3-Metals digestion - tot. recov. ICP-MS	Yes				2015	EPA 200.8	721026460

Field Blank for Grange Avenue Pump Station NLS ID: 839174
Matrix: FB
Collected 01-14-15 09:00 Received 1-15-15

Parameter	Result	Units	Dilution	MRL	Analyzed	Method	Lab
UCMR3 VOC's by EPA Method 524.3	Not Analyzed						
UCMR3 Perfluorinated Chemicals by EPA Method 537	Not Analyzed						
UCMR3 Solid Phase Extraction by EPA Method 537	Not Analyzed						
UCMR3 Chromium by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	0.067	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
URMR3 Cobalt by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	0.33	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Molybdenum by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	0.33	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Strontium by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	0.10	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Vanadium by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	0.067	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3-Metals digestion - tot. recov. ICP-MS	Yes				2015	EPA 200.8	721206460

DSMRT for Milwaukee #1 **NLS ID: 839175**

Matrix: DW

Collected 01-14-15 09:00 Received 1-15-15

Parameter	Result	Units	Dilution	MRL	Analyzed	Method	Lab
URMR3 Hexavalent Chromium by EPA Method 218.7	0.20	ug/L	1	0.030	2015	EPA_218_7	721026460
UCMR3 Chlorate by EPA Method 300.1	40	ug/L	1	20	2015	EPA_300_1	721026460
UCMR3 Chromium by EPA Method 200.8	0.29	ug/L	1	0.20	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Cobalt by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	1.0	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Molybdenum by EPA Method 200.8	0.5	ug/L	1	1.0	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Strontium by EPA Method 200.8	120	ug/L	1	0.30	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Vanadium by EPA Method 200.8	0.28	ug/L	1	0.20	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3-Metals digestion - tot. recov. ICP-MS	Yes				2015	EPA 200.8	721026460

Field Blank for DSMRT for Milwaukee #1 **NLS ID: #839176**

Parameter	Result	Units	Dilution	MRL	Analyzed	Method	Lab
UCMR3 Chromium by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	0.067	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
URMR3 Cobalt by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	0.33	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Molybdenum by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	0.33	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Strontium by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	0.10	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3 Vanadium by EPA Method 200.8	ND	ug/L	1	0.067	2015	EPA_200_8	721026460
UCMR3-Metals digestion - tot. recov. ICP-MS	Yes				2015	EPA 200.8	721026460

Values in brackets represent results greater than or equal to the LOD but less than the LOQ and are within a region of "Less-Certain Quantitation". Results greater than or equal to the LOQ are considered to be in the region of "Certain Quantitation". LOD and/or LOQ tagged with an asterisk(*) are considered Reporting Limits. All LOD/LOQs adjusted to reflect dilution.

LOD = Limit of Detection LOQ - Limit of Quantitation ND = Not Detected (<LOD) 1000 ug/L - 1 mg/L

DWB - Dry Weight Basis NA = Not Applicable %DWB - (mg/kg DWB) /10000

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Levels for Drinking Water Samples. Shaded results indicate >MCL.

Item 6: Compliance with Other Drinking water Regulations (One Violation)

New Berlin Water Utility had no MCL exceedances, monitoring or reporting violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act in 2015.

Milwaukee Water Works had one monitoring violation, or Notice of Non-Compliance, of the Safe Drinking Water Act in 2015; the First QTR Disinfection By-Products compliance monitoring samples were collected one day early, outside the designated compliance sample collection window. A Tier 3 Public Notification was issued on September 5, 2015.

Item 7: Variances and Exemptions (not applicable)

Item 8: Required Educational Information

As water flows through rivers and lakes and over land surfaces, naturally occurring substances may be dissolved in the water that reaches Lake Michigan. These substances are referred to as contaminants. Surface water sources may be highly susceptible to contaminants. Surface water is also affected by animal and human activities. Read the DNR Source Water Assessment for Milwaukee at milwaukee.gov/water/WaterQuality. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants such as viruses, protozoa and bacteria; inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 the 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. The table of contaminants detected by the Milwaukee Water Works is on pages 2-3 of this report.

Health Precautions

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 tap water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) 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 at 800-426-4791, and the CDC at cdc.gov/parasites/crypto.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic protozoan that when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. In collaboration with the Milwaukee Health Department, we consider *Cryptosporidium* detection a priority, and since 1993, we have continued to test source and treated water for *Cryptosporidium*. The organism is found in many surface water sources (lakes, rivers, streams) and comes from human and animal wastes in the watershed. The risk of *Cryptosporidium* from drinking water in Milwaukee has been reduced to extremely low levels by an effective treatment combination including ozone disinfection, coagulation, sedimentation, biologically active filtration, and chloramine disinfection.

The Milwaukee Water Works provides a brochure based on EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*. Obtain a copy from our Customer Service Center, (414) 286-2830, or at milwaukee.gov/water/about/WaterQuality.htm; scroll down to Resource Links, choose "Information for Persons with High Risk Immune Systems."

Lead and Copper

With the recent national attention focused on reported cases of lead in drinking water in other cities, the City of New Berlin Utility Department has been proactive with this issue by collecting samples at entry point locations. The results are following this New Berlin Consumer Confidence Report.

Lead is ***NOT*** found in New Berlin's source water Lake Michigan, nor is lead in our treated drinking water. All of New Berlin's water mains and service lines ***DO NOT*** contain any lead. Your water meets all federal guidelines for safety.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791, or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Notice to Parents of Infants Six Months of Age or Younger

According to the CDC, the proper amount of fluoride from infancy and at all ages throughout life helps prevent and control tooth decay (cavities). Therefore, the Milwaukee Water Works, following public health recommendations, maintains a level of fluoride in our drinking water that is both safe and effective. Per Common Council File No. 120187 adopted on July 24, 2012, we are required to include the following advisory regarding fluoride and young infant in our annual water quality reports and on our website.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life, followed by continued breastfeeding as complementary foods are introduced, for optimal short- and long-term health advantages. Go to <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/129/3/e827.full> for more information.

As of August 31, 2012, Milwaukee water is fluoridated at a level not to exceed 0.7 mg/L. According to the CDC, for infants up to six months of age, if tap water is fluoridated or has substantial natural fluoride (0.7 mg/L or higher) and is being used to dilute infant formula, a parent may consider using a low-fluoride alternative water source. Bottled water known to be low in fluoride is labeled as purified, deionized, demineralized, distilled, or prepared by reverse osmosis. Ready-to-feed (no-mix) infant formula typically has little fluoride and may be preferable at least some of the time. If breastfeeding is not possible, parents should consult a pediatrician about an appropriate infant formula option. Parents should be aware that there may be an increased chance of mild dental fluorosis if the child is exclusively consuming infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated water. Dental fluorosis is a term that covers a range of visible changes to the enamel surface of the tooth. Go to http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety/infant_formula.htm for more information on dental fluorosis and the use of fluoridated drinking water in infant formula. (3/18/15)

-- End of 2015 Consumer Confidence Report --

NORTHERN LAKE SERVICE, INC.
Analytical Laboratory and Environmental Services
400 North Lake Avenue - Crandon, WI 54520
Ph: (715)-478-2777 Fax: (715)-478-3060

ANALYTICAL REPORT

WDNR Laboratory ID No. 721026460
WDATCP Laboratory Certification No. 105-330
EPA Laboratory ID No. WI00034

Client: New Berlin Dept Public Works
Attn: Barb Byczynski
3805 South Casper Drive
New Berlin, WI 53151

NLS Project: 256196
NLS Customer: 89748
Fax: 262 786 0792 Phone: 262 786 7211

Project: Metals Scan

16100 Rodgers NLS ID: 907906
COC: 173357:1 Matrix: DW
Collected: 03/02/16 09:00 Received: 03/03/16

Parameter	Result	Units	Dilution	LOD	LOQ/MCL	Analyzed	Method	Lab
Aluminum, tot. recoverable as Al by ICP-MS	NOTHING ENTERED		1		*		EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Antimony, tot. recoverable as Sb by ICP-MS	[0.16]	ug/L	1	0.13*	0.25 / 6.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Arsenic, tot. recoverable as As by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.50*	1.0 / 10*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Barium, tot. recoverable as Ba by ICP-MS	19	ug/L	1	0.10*	0.20 / 2000*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Beryllium, tot. recoverable as Be by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.13*	0.25 / 4.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Cadmium, tot. recoverable as Cd by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.10*	0.20 / 5.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Calcium, tot. recoverable as Ca by ICP-MS	34	mg/L	1	0.15*	0.30*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Chromium, tot. recoverable as Cr by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.50*	1.0 / 100*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Cobalt, tot. recoverable as Co by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.50*	1.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Copper, tot. recoverable as Cu by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	1.0*	2.0 / 1300*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Hardness, tot. recoverable as CaCO3 (calc/unfilt/icpms)	130	mg/L	1	1.0*	2.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Iron, tot. recoverable as Fe by ICP-MS	ND	mg/L	1	0.018*	0.064*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Lead, tot. recoverable as Pb by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.10*	0.20 / 15*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Magnesium, tot. recoverable as Mg by ICP-MS	12	mg/L	1	0.15*	0.30*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Manganese, tot. recoverable as Mn by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	1.0*	2.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Mercury, tot. recoverable as Hg by ICP-MS	NOTHING ENTERED		1		/ 2.0		EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Molybdenum, total recoverable as Mo by ICP-MS	[0.93]	ug/L	1	0.50*	1.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Nickel, tot. recoverable as Ni by ICP-MS	[0.68]	ug/L	1	0.50*	1.0 / 100*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Potassium, tot. recoverable as K by ICP-MS	1.6	mg/L	1	0.15*	0.30*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Selenium, tot. recoverable as Se by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	2.0*	4.0 / 50*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Silver, tot. recoverable as Ag by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.13*	0.25*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Sodium, tot. recoverable as Na by ICP-MS	10	mg/L	1	0.15*	0.30*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Strontium, tot. recoverable as Sr by ICP-MS	120	ug/L	1	0.25	0.50	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Uranium, tot. recoverable as U by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.50	1.0	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Thallium, tot. recoverable as Tl by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.10*	0.20 / 2.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Tin, tot. recoverable as Sn by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.10	0.20	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Titanium, tot. recoverable as Ti by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	1.0*	2.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Vanadium, tot. recoverable as V by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	1.0*	2.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Zinc, tot. recoverable as Zn by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	5.0*	10*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460

NORTHERN LAKE SERVICE, INC.
Analytical Laboratory and Environmental Services
400 North Lake Avenue - Crandon, WI 54520
Ph: (715)-478-2777 Fax: (715)-478-3060

ANALYTICAL REPORT

WDNR Laboratory ID No. 721026460
WDATCP Laboratory Certification No. 105-330
EPA Laboratory ID No. WI00034

NLS Project: 256196
NLS Customer: 89748

Client: New Berlin Dept Public Works
Attn: Barb Byczynski
3805 South Casper Drive
New Berlin, WI 53151

Fax: 262 786 0792 Phone: 262 786 7211

Project: Metals Scan

5900 Frances NLS ID: 907907
COC: 173357:2 Matrix: DW
Collected: 03/02/16 10:50 Received: 03/03/16

Parameter	Result	Units	Dilution	LOD	LOQ/MCL	Analyzed	Method	Lab
Aluminum, tot. recoverable as Al by ICP-MS	NOTHING ENTERED		1		*		EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Antimony, tot. recoverable as Sb by ICP-MS	[0.17]	ug/L	1	0.13*	0.25 / 6.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Arsenic, tot. recoverable as As by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.50*	1.0 / 10*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Barium, tot. recoverable as Ba by ICP-MS	18	ug/L	1	0.10*	0.20 / 2000*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Beryllium, tot. recoverable as Be by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.13*	0.25 / 4.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Cadmium, tot. recoverable as Cd by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.10*	0.20 / 5.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Calcium, tot. recoverable as Ca by ICP-MS	34	mg/L	1	0.15*	0.30*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Chromium, tot. recoverable as Cr by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.50*	1.0 / 100*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Cobalt, tot. recoverable as Co by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.50*	1.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Copper, tot. recoverable as Cu by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	1.0*	2.0 / 1300*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Hardness, tot. recoverable as CaCO3 (calc/unfilt/icpms)	130	mg/L	1	1.0*	2.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Iron, tot. recoverable as Fe by ICP-MS	ND	mg/L	1	0.018*	0.064*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Lead, tot. recoverable as Pb by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.10*	0.20 / 15*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Magnesium, tot. recoverable as Mg by ICP-MS	12	mg/L	1	0.15*	0.30*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Manganese, tot. recoverable as Mn by ICP-MS	[1.7]	ug/L	1	1.0*	2.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Mercury, tot. recoverable as Hg by ICP-MS	NOTHING ENTERED		1		/ 2.0		EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Molybdenum, total recoverable as Mo by ICP-MS	[0.93]	ug/L	1	0.50*	1.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Nickel, tot. recoverable as Ni by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.50*	1.0 / 100*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Potassium, tot. recoverable as K by ICP-MS	1.6	mg/L	1	0.15*	0.30*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Selenium, tot. recoverable as Se by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	2.0*	4.0 / 50*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Silver, tot. recoverable as Ag by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.13*	0.25*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Sodium, tot. recoverable as Na by ICP-MS	9.3	mg/L	1	0.15*	0.30*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Strontium, tot. recoverable as Sr by ICP-MS	120	ug/L	1	0.25	0.50	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Uranium, tot. recoverable as U by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.50	1.0	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Thallium, tot. recoverable as Tl by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.10*	0.20 / 2.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Tin, tot. recoverable as Sn by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	0.10	0.20	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Titanium, tot. recoverable as Ti by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	1.0*	2.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Vanadium, tot. recoverable as V by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	1.0*	2.0*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460
Zinc, tot. recoverable as Zn by ICP-MS	ND	ug/L	1	5.0*	10*	03/07/16	EPA 200.8, Rev 5.4	721026460

Values in brackets represent results greater than or equal to the LOD but less than the LOQ and are within a region of "Less-Certain Quantitation". Results greater than or equal to the LOQ are considered to be in the region of "Certain Quantitation". LOD and/or LOQ tagged with an asterisk(*) are considered Reporting Limits. All LOD/LOQs adjusted to reflect dilution and/or solids content.

ND = Not Detected (< LOD) LOD = Limit of Detection LOQ = Limit of Quantitation NA = Not Applicable
DWB = Dry Weight Basis %DWB = (mg/kg DWB) / 10000 1000 ug/L = 1 mg/L
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Levels for Drinking Water Samples. Shaded results indicate >MCL.

Reviewed by:

Authorized by:
R. T. Krueger
President

Milwaukee Water Works

Safe, Abundant Drinking Water.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) require drinking water utilities to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report to inform you of the source and quality of your drinking water, compliance and detected contaminants, and results from treating and monitoring water January 1 – December 31, 2015.

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

Informacion Importante para nuestros clientes que hablan español
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Lug tseem ceeb rua cov siv dlej kws has lug Moob
Ntawm nuav yog cov lug tseem ceeb qha txug kev haus dlej nyob nroog Milwaukee. Yog mej nyeem tsi tau cov lug nuav, thov lwm tug txhais rua mej.

Item 1: Water System Information

If you have questions about this report, please call a Water Quality Representative at the Milwaukee Water Works, (414) 286-2585.

Participate in decisions that affect drinking water quality at meetings of the City of Milwaukee Common Council Public Works Committee which meets at 9:00 a.m. the first Wednesday of each month in the Milwaukee City Hall, Room 301B, 200 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202, and at meetings of the City of Milwaukee Common Council, which meets in the Milwaukee City Hall, 3rd Floor Common Council Chambers, 200 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202. The Common Council's meeting dates vary. Please contact the City Clerk for a schedule at (414) 286-2221, or visit milwaukee.gov/cityclerk/PublicRecords/Agendas.

Item 2: Source of Water

Milwaukee's water source is surface water from Lake Michigan.

Item 3: Definitions

<	"less than" or not detected
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.
Haloacetic Acids	HAA5: Monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, bromochloroacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, and bromodichloroacetic acid.
HA	Health Advisory: An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a Health Advisory is not a legally enforceable federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist federal, state and local officials.
Median	The middle value of the entire data set for the parameter (range from high to low)
µg/L	Microgram per liter or parts per billion
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant 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.

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.
mg/L	Milligram per liter or parts per million
NA	Not Applicable
NR	Not Regulated
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: A unit to measure turbidity.
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter: A measure of radioactivity. A picocurie is 10^{-12} curies.
RAA	Running Annual Average: The average of four quarterly samples collected in one 12-month period.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
Trihalomethanes	TTHMs: Chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform
Turbidity	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. For 2015, the highest combined filter effluent value detected or Maximum Value was 0.21 NTU and < 0.3 NTU 100% of the time.

Item 4: Detected Contaminants

The table below shows the regulated contaminants detected in Milwaukee's drinking water during 2015. It also includes any detected contaminants found in the recently completed (2013) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule – Phase 3 (UCMR-3) mandatory monitoring program. **All contaminant levels are within applicable state and federal laws.** The table contains the name of each contaminant, the highest level regulated (Maximum Contaminant Level, or MCL), the ideal goals for public health (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or MCLG), the median value detected, the usual sources of such contamination, and footnotes explaining the findings and units of measurement. The presence of a substance in drinking water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Certain quantities of some substances are essential to good health, but excessive quantities can be hazardous.

Substance	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Median Value	Highest Level Detected	Source(s) of Contaminant	Meets Standard
Aluminum	0.2 mg/L	NR	0.046 mg/L	0.117 mg/L	Water treatment additive; Natural deposits	NR
Barium	2 mg/L	2 mg/L	0.018 mg/L	0.018 mg/L	Natural deposits	√
Bromate	10 μg/L	10 μg/L (RAA)	< 3 μg/L (RAA)	5.4 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Bromochloroacetic acid	NA	Regulated as a group (HAA5)	< 1 μg/L	2.0 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Bromodichloroacetic acid	NA	Regulated as a group (HAA5)	1.2 μg/L	1.8 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Bromodichloro-methane	NA	Regulated as a group (TTHMs)	3.0 μg/L	4.0 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Chlorate**	NA	NR	68 μg/L	195 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NR
Chloride	250 mg/L	NR	13.5 mg/L	14.0 mg/L	Natural deposits and road salt	NR
Chlorine, total	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	1.48 mg/L	2.03 mg/L	Residual of drinking water disinfection	√
Chlorite	0.8 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	0.002 mg/L	0.0099 mg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Chloroform	NA	Regulated as a group (TTHMs)	2.0 μg/L	3.0 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Chromium, Hexavalent**	NA	NR	0.20 μg/L	0.25 μg/L	Natural deposits and manufacturing	NR
Chromium, Total**	NA	100 μg/L	0.3 μg/L	0.3 μg/L	Natural deposits and manufacturing	√
Copper	1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L (AL)	0.041 mg/L (AL)	NR	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	√

Substance	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Median Value	Highest Level Detected	Source(s) of Contaminant	Meets Standard
Dibromodichloro-methane	NA	Regulated as a group (TTHMs)	2.0 μg/L	3.0 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Dichloroacetic acid	NA	Regulated as a group (HAA5)	1.0 μg/L	2.0 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Fluoride	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	0.54 mg/L	0.60 mg/L	Water treatment additive; natural deposits	√
Gross Alpha particles	Zero	15 pCi/L	1.86 pCi/L	3.42 pCi/L	Natural deposits	√
Gross Beta particles	Zero	50 pCi/L	3.9 pCi/L	4.0 pCi/L	Natural deposits	√
Haloacetic Acids, total	NA	60 μg/L	2.0 μg/L	8.0 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria	NA	TT	Met Requirement	Met Requirement	Naturally present in the environment	√
Iron	0.30 mg/L	NR	0.004 mg/L	0.038 mg/L	Natural deposits	NR
Lead	Zero	15 μg/L (AL)	10.0 μg/L (AL)	NR	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	√
Molybdenum**	NA	NR	1.0 μg/L	1.1 μg/L	Natural deposits	NR
Nitrate, as N	10.0 mg/L	10.0 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Natural deposits and farm run-off	√
Perchlorate (UCMR -1 Contaminant)	NA	Regulation Pending	0.10 μg/L	0.10 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	NR
pH	NA	6.5 to 8.5	7.63	7.88	Naturally present in the environment	√
Radium, combined 226 + 228	Zero	5 pCi/L	1.20 pCi/L	1.51 pCi/L	Natural deposits	√
Strontium**	NA	NR	120 μg/L	120 μg/L	Natural deposits	NR
Sulfate	500 mg/L	NR	28.7 mg/L	32.8 mg/L	Natural deposits	NR
Total Dissolved Solids	500	NR	179 mg/L	206 mg/L	Natural deposits	NR
Trichloroacetic acid	NA	Regulated as a group (HAA5)	< 0.5 μg/L	1.0 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Trihalomethanes, total	NA	80 μg/L	7.0 μg/L	10.0 μg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	√
Turbidity	NA	<0.3 NTU 95% of the time	0.03 NTU 95% of the time	0.21 NTU 1-day max	Natural deposits	√
Uranium, total	Zero	30 μg/L	0.23 μg/L	0.25 μg/L	Natural deposits	√
Vanadium**	NA	NR	0.3 μg/L	0.3 μg/L	Natural deposits	NR

***Data from 2013, the most recent UCMR sampling period*

Item 5: Information on monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, Radon, and Other Contaminants (if detected)

Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of 24 source water samples during 2015. There were no detections of *Cryptosporidium* in the finished water in 2015.

The Milwaukee Water Works is recognized as a national leader in providing safe, high-quality drinking water that complies with all state and federal drinking water standards. In addition, MWW is known for its extensive water quality monitoring program that goes well above and beyond basic requirements. This monitoring and screening program includes organisms and substances that are not yet regulated, but considered of emerging concern and/or under study for possible effects on public health.

The table below shows the unregulated substances detected in Milwaukee's drinking water during 2015. **There is no known adverse health effect from these substances in drinking water at these levels.** The complete list of over 500 substances tested for can be found at milwaukee.gov/water/about/WaterQuality.

Substance	Range of Values Detected
Aldehydes, Total	< 0.5 - 7.2 µg/L
Ammonia[1], as N	0.33 - 0.54 µg/L
Boron[2]	0.025 µg/L
Bromide	0.017 - 0.041 mg/L
Bromochloroacetonitrile	0.5 - 1.0 µg/L
Calcium	34 mg/L
Chloropicrin	< 0.5 - 1.4 µg/L
Dibromoacetonitrile	0.7 - 1.3 µg/L
Dichloroacetonitrile	< 0.5 - 0.9 µg/L
Dichloropropanone	< 0.5 - 0.5 µg/L
Erucylamide	6.8 µg/L
Gallium	0.001 mg/L
Isophorone[3]	0.12 µg/L
Lithium	2.3 µg/L
Magnesium	12 mg/L
Magnesium Hardness	43 - 60 mg/L
Phosphate, as PO4	1.82 - 2.39 mg/L
Potassium	1.4 - 1.7 mg/L
Rubidium	1.1 µg/L
Silica	1.95 - 2.0 mg/L
Sodium	9.5 - 14.4 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon	1.2 - 1.4 mg/L
Trichloropropanone	< 0.5 - 0.6 µg/L

Definitions

< "less than" or not detected

HA Health Advisory: An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; a Health Advisory is not a legally enforceable federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist federal, state and local officials.

µg/L microgram per liter or parts per billion

mg/L milligram per liter or parts per million

[1]Ammonia has a lifetime HA of 30 mg/L

[2]Boron has a lifetime HA of 6 mg/L

[3]Isophorone has a lifetime HA of 100 µg/L

Item 6: Compliance with Other Drinking Water Regulations

Milwaukee Water Works had one monitoring violation, or Notice of Non-Compliance, of the Safe Drinking Water Act in 2015; the First QTR Disinfection By-Products compliance monitoring samples were collected one day early, outside the designated compliance sample collection window. A Tier 3 Public Notification was issued on September 5, 2015.

Item 7: Variances and Exemptions (not applicable)

Item 8: Required Educational Information

As water flows through rivers and lakes and over land surfaces, naturally occurring substances may be dissolved in the water that reaches Lake Michigan. These substances are referred to as contaminants. Surface water sources may be highly susceptible to contaminants. Surface water is also affected by animal and human activities. Read the DNR Source Water Assessment for Milwaukee at milwaukee.gov/water/about/WaterQuality.htm. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants such as viruses, protozoa and bacteria; inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 the 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. The table of contaminants detected by the Milwaukee Water Works is on pages 2-4 of this report.

Health Precautions

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 tap water from their health care providers. EPA/ Centers for Disease Control (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 at 800-426-4791, and the CDC at cdc.gov/parasites/crypto.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic protozoan that when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. In collaboration with the Milwaukee Health Department, we consider *Cryptosporidium* detection a priority, and since 1993, we have continued to test source and treated water for *Cryptosporidium*. The organism is found in many surface water sources (lakes, rivers, streams) and comes from human and animal wastes in the watershed. The risk of *Cryptosporidium* from drinking water in Milwaukee has been reduced to extremely low levels by an effective treatment combination including ozone disinfection, coagulation, sedimentation, biologically active filtration, and chloramine disinfection.

The Milwaukee Water Works provides a brochure based on EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium.* Obtain a copy from our Customer Service Center, (414) 286-2830, or at milwaukee.gov/water/about/WaterQuality.htm; scroll down to Resource Links, choose "Information for Persons with High Risk Immune Systems."

Lead and Copper

Milwaukee's drinking water is clean and safe to drink. News about untreated water in Flint, Michigan has raised concerns about drinking water in other cities. Unlike Flint's water, Milwaukee's water meets all state and federal laws for water safety and quality. We regularly test the water to ensure this.

Lead is not found in Milwaukee's source water, Lake Michigan, and it is not found in our drinking water.

Years ago, lead was used in paint, plumbing, and other products. Lead can cause health problems if it builds up in your body. Children under the age of six or women who are pregnant or breastfeeding are at special risk. The most common source of lead is from paint in buildings built before 1978.

While lead is not found in Milwaukee's drinking water, lead may enter drinking water at your house or building if it dissolves from the water service line or internal plumbing, and fixtures made of lead or containing lead, especially when water stands unused for several hours. To control lead dissolving into the water, the Milwaukee Water Works treats the water with a compound that forms a protective coating inside pipes. We have provided this corrosion control since 1996.

Structures built before 1951 were likely constructed with service lines made of lead. The water service line connects the water main in the street to your property and is the responsibility of the property owner. Lead pipes are dull gray in color and are soft enough to be easily scratched with a house key. Also, a magnet will not stick to a lead pipe. A licensed plumber can determine if your service line and/or plumbing are made of lead and can replace them for you at your cost.

The amount of lead in drinking water will vary based on the plumbing in your building, how much water is used, and how often it is used.

Properties most at risk of having lead in drinking water:

- Approximately 70,000 structures in Milwaukee that were built before 1947 have service lines made of lead.
- About 1,000 structures built between 1947 and 1951 may have lead or copper service lines. To check if your property has a lead service line, call (414) 286-CITY.
- Buildings with internal plumbing made of lead.
- Buildings with faucets or fittings of brass which contain some lead. Plumbing and fixtures installed before January 1, 2014, or those purchased from sources outside of the United States, may contain lead. Since January 1, 2014, only lead-free fixtures and fittings are allowed to be installed or used to repair drinking water plumbing.
- Buildings with copper pipe and lead solder installed before 1987. Lead-based solder was banned for use after 1987.

Easy steps to reduce the risk of lead in your drinking water

There are three things you can do to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water. These actions are particularly important if you have children under the age of six or women who are pregnant or breastfeeding living in your home.

1. Flush your plumbing. Before using tap water for drinking or cooking, flush your plumbing by running the cold water three minutes or longer until the water is noticeably colder. Do this if the water has been standing unused in your pipes for more than six hours, such as overnight or during the work day. It is safe to shower, wash laundry and flush the toilet if you have a lead service line. These activities help flush the pipes.

2. Only drink and cook with cold water from the cold water tap. Households with children under the age of six, or women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, should consider using bottled water or filtered tap water for formula, concentrated juices, cooking and drinking.

3. Remove the screen and aerator from faucets, rinse out any debris, and re-attach. Do this once a month. This will reduce the possibility that small particles that may contain lead could build up at your faucet.

Other steps to consider:

- Purchase a filtration system. Drinking water filtration systems or pour-through filters can reduce or eliminate lead. Look for products certified by NSF/ANSI under Standard 53 for removal of lead and follow the manufacturer's guidelines on installation and maintenance. Find a list of products at milwaukee.gov/water or call (414) 286-2830.
- Replace your lead service line or interior plumbing. A licensed plumber can help you assess the cost and feasibility of replacing your lead service line or interior plumbing. If you decide to do this, please call the Milwaukee Water Works at (414) 286-3710 for more information.

- Have your water tested. The Milwaukee Water Works and the City of Milwaukee Health Department do not offer water testing. Find a list of laboratories where you can have your water tested for lead at milwaukee.gov/water or call (414) 286-2830.

Consider a blood test for lead in young children
No level of lead has been determined to be safe in the body. As a best practice, the City of Milwaukee Health Department recommends that all children are tested for lead by your health care provider three times before turning three. Children up to age six should have their blood tested for lead if there is no record of a previous test, if they live in a home built before 1978 with recent or ongoing renovation, or if they have a sibling or playmate who has lead poisoning.

After any water utility work or internal plumbing work, it is important that you flush your plumbing. Physical disturbance of the lead service line or lead piping by activities such as water main replacement, service line leaks, building plumbing repair, water meter replacement or main breaks may release lead into the water.

Here's how to flush your plumbing after work is completed:

- Remove screens and aerators from the end of all faucets and rinse particles from them.
- Starting in the lowest level (basement) and working to the top floor, turn on the cold water.
- After the water runs for 5-10 minutes, start at the top floor and turn off the water, finishing in the basement. Re-attach the screens and aerators to the faucets. The cost to flush four taps for 10 minutes is about 16 cents.

For more information on lead and drinking water safety, visit: Milwaukee.gov/water and Milwaukee.gov/health

If you have questions about lead in drinking water, call Milwaukee Water Works Customer Service, (414) 286-2830. Non-emergency email: watwebcs@milwaukee.gov

If you have questions about the health effects related to lead in drinking water, call the City of Milwaukee Health Department, (414) 286-3521.

Notice to Parents of Infants Six Months of Age or Younger
According to the CDC, the proper amount of fluoride from infancy and at all ages throughout life helps prevent and control tooth decay (cavities). Therefore, the Milwaukee Water Works, following public health recommendations, maintains a level of fluoride in our drinking water that is both safe and effective. Per Common Council File No. 120187 adopted on July 24, 2012, we are required to include the following advisory regarding fluoride and young infants in our annual water quality reports and on our website.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life, followed by continued breastfeeding as complementary foods are introduced, for optimal short- and long-term health advantages. Go to http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/129/3/e827for more information.

As of August 31, 2012, Milwaukee water is fluoridated at a level not to exceed 0.7 mg/L. According to the CDC, for infants up to six months of age, if tap water is fluoridated or has substantial natural fluoride (0.7 mg/L or higher) and is being used to dilute infant formula, a parent may consider using a low-fluoride alternative water source. Bottled water known to be low in fluoride is labeled as purified, deionized, demineralized, distilled, or prepared by reverse osmosis. Ready-to-feed (no-mix) infant formula typically has little fluoride and may be preferable at least some of the time. If breastfeeding is not possible, parents should consult a pediatrician about an appropriate infant formula option. Parents should be aware that there may be an increased chance of mild dental fluorosis if the child is exclusively consuming infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated water. Dental fluorosis is a term that covers a range of visible changes to the enamel surface of the tooth. Go to http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety/infant_formula.htm for more information on dental fluorosis and the use of fluoridated drinking water in infant formula.

3/29/16

Milwaukee Water Works

Safe, Abundant Drinking Water.

Milwaukee Water Works – Reporte de Confianza del Consumidor, 2015

La Agencia de Protección del Medio Ambiente de Estados Unidos (EPA) y el Departamento de Recursos Naturales de Wisconsin (DNR) requieren que los servicios públicos de agua potable envíen un Informe de Confianza del Consumidor anualmente para informarle a usted acerca de la fuente y de la calidad del agua potable, contaminantes detectados y conformidad, y los resultados del tratamiento y seguimiento del agua del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre, 2015.

Información importante para nuestros clientes que hablan español

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua para beber. Tradúzcalo o coméntelo con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Punto 1: Información del sistema de agua

Si usted tiene preguntas acerca de este reporte, por favor llame a un Representante de la Calidad del Agua en Milwaukee Water Works, (414) 286-2585.

Participe en las decisiones que afectan la calidad del agua potable tomando parte en las reuniones de City of Milwaukee Common Council Public Works Committee que se reúne a las 9:00 a.m. el primer miércoles de cada mes en el Milwaukee City Hall, oficina 301B, 200 East Wells, Milwaukee, WI 53202, y en las reuniones del Milwaukee Common Council, que se reúne en el Milwaukee City Hall, tercer piso del Common Council Chamber, 200 E. Wells, Milwaukee, WI 53202. Las reuniones del Common Council varían de fecha. Por favor póngase contacto con el City of Milwaukee Clerk (414) 286-2221 para las fechas o visite milwaukee.gov/cityclerk/PublicRecords/Agendas.

Punto 2: Fuentes de agua

Las fuentes del agua de Milwaukee son las aguas de superficie del Lago Michigan.

Punto 3: Definiciones

<	quiere decir “menos de” o que no se detecta
AL	Nivel de acción: la concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, acciona un tratamiento u otro requisito que debe seguir un sistema de agua. Se reportan niveles de acción en el percentil 90 para casa en el mayor riesgo.
Ácidos halo acéticos	HAA5: Ácido monocloroacético, ácido dicloroacético, y ácido tricloroacético; ácido monobromoacético, ácido dibromoacético, y ácido tribromoacético; ácido bromocloroacético, ácido dibromocloroacético; y ácido bromodicloroacético
AS	Advertencia de Salud: un estimado de los niveles de agua potable aceptable para una sustancia química basándose en los efectos de la salud; una Advertencia de Salud no es un estándar federal que se aplica legalmente, pero sirve como una guía técnica para ayudar a los funcionarios locales, estatales y federales.
Medio	El valor medio de un conjunto de valores para el parámetro (escala de mayor a menor)
µg/L	Microgramo por litro, o partes por billón
MCL	Nivel máximo de contaminante: el nivel más alto de un contaminante permitido en agua potable. MCLs se establecen tan cerca a los MCLGs como sea posible usando la mejor tecnología de tratamiento a la disposición.
MCLG	Nivel meta máximo de contaminante: el nivel de un contaminante en agua potable bajo el cual no se sabe o se espera riesgo para la salud. MCLGs que se tienen en cuenta para un margen de seguridad.
MRDL	Nivel máximo de desinfectante residual: el nivel más alto de un desinfectante permitido en agua potable. Hay evidencia convincente de que agregar un desinfectante es necesario para el control de contaminantes microbianos.
MRDLG	Nivel meta de desinfectante residual máximo: el nivel de un desinfectante de agua potable debajo del cual no se sabe ni se espera riesgo para la salud. Los MRDLGs no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.
mg/L	Miligramos por litro, o partes por millón
NA	No se aplica
NR	No reglamentado
NTU	Unidad nefelométrica de turbidez**:** valor numérico utilizado para medir la turbidez
pCi/L	Picocuries por litro: una medida del nivel de radioactividad. Un picocurie es 10^{-12} curies.
RAA	Promedio continuo anual: el promedio de cuatro (4) muestras tomadas trimestralmente en un período de 12 meses
TT	Técnica de tratamiento: un proceso obligatorio cuyo propósito es reducir el nivel de contaminante en el agua potable

Trihalometanos	TTHMs: Cloroformo, bromodiclorometano, dibromoclorometano y bromoformo
Turbidez	La turbidez no afecta la salud. Sin embargo, la turbidez puede interferir con la desinfección y proveer un medio para el crecimiento micro bacterial. La turbidez podría indicar la presencia de organismos causantes de enfermedad. Estos organismos incluyen: bacteria, virus y parásitos que pueden causar síntomas tales como nausea, dolores, diarrea y dolores de cabeza asociados. Para el 2015, el valor efluente de filtro más alto detectado o Valor Máximo fue 0.21 NTU y < 0.3 NTU 100% del tiempo.

Punto 4: Contaminantes detectados

La tabla a continuación muestra los contaminantes regulados detectados en el agua potable de Milwaukee durante 2015. También incluye cualquier contaminante detectado que se encontró en el programa de monitorear obligatorio, Regla de Monitorear Contaminantes No Regulados _ Fase 3 (UCMR-3) que recientemente se completó (2013). **Todos los niveles de contaminantes están dentro de las leyes estatales y federales aplicables.** La tabla contiene el nombre de cada contaminante, el nivel más alto permitido (Nivel Máximo de Contaminante o MCL), las metas ideales para la salud pública (Nivel Meta Máximo de Contaminante, o MCLG), el valor medio detectado, las fuentes usuales de dicha contaminación y notas al pie de la página que explican los resultados y las unidades de medir. La presencia de una sustancia en el agua potable no indica necesariamente que el agua plantea un riesgo de salud. Ciertas cantidades de algunas sustancias son esenciales para la buena salud, pero cantidades excesivas pueden ser peligrosas.

Sustancia	Nivel ideal (MCLG)	Nivel máximo permitido (MCL)	Medio de los valores	Nivel máximo detectado	Fuente(s) del Contaminante	Satisface la norma
Ácido Bromocloroacético	NA	Regulado como un grupo (HAA5)	< 1 µg/L	2.0 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	√
Ácido Bromodicloroacético	NA	Regulado como un grupo (HAA5)	1.2 µg/L	1.8 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	√
Ácido Dicloroacético	NA	Regulado como un grupo (HAAS)	1.0 µg/L	2.0 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	√
Ácidos Halo acéticos, total	NA	60 µg/L	2.0 µg/L	8.0 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	√
Aluminio	0.2 mg/L	NR	0.046 mg/L	0.117 mg/L	Aditivo para tratamiento de agua, depósitos naturales	NR
Bario	2 mg/L	<3 mg/L	0.018 mg/L	0.018 mg/L	Depósitos naturales	√
Bromato	10 µg/L	10 µg/L (RAA)	<3 µg/L (RAA)	5.4 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	√
Bromodicloro-metano	NA	Regulado como un grupo (TTHMs)	3.0 µg/L	4.0 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	√
Clorato**	NA	NR	68 µg/L	195 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	NR
Clorito	0.8 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	0.002 mg/L	0.0099 mg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	√
Cloro total	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	1.48 mg/L	2.03 mg/L	Residuo de la desinfección del agua	√
Cloroformo	NA	Regulado como un grupo (TTHMs)	2.0 µg/L	3.0 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	√
Sustancia	**Nivel ideal (MCLG)**	**Nivel máximo permitido (MCL)**	**Medio de los valores**	**Nivel máximo detectado**	**Fuente(s) del Contaminante**	**Satisface la norma**
Cloruro	250 mg/L	NR	13.5 mg/L	14.0 mg/L	Depósitos naturales y sal de carreteras	NR

Cobre	1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L (AL)	0.041 mg/L (AL)	NR	Corrosión de sistemas de cañería de hogares	√
Cromo, Hexavalente**	NA	NR	0.20 µg/L	0.25 µg/L	Depósitos naturales y fábricas	NR
Cromo, Total**	NA	100 µg/L	0.3 µg/L	0.3 µg/L	Depósitos naturales y manufacturas	√
Conteo heterotrófico de bacterias en plato de cultivo	NA	TT	Requisito cumplido	Requisito cumplido	Existe naturalmente en el medio ambiente	√
Dibromodicloro-metano	NA	Regulado como un grupo (TTHMs)	2.0 µg/L	3.0 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	√
Estroncio**	NA	NR	120 µg/L	120 µg/L	Depósitos naturales	NR
Fluoruro	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	0.54 mg/L	0.60 mg/L	Aditivo de tratamiento de agua; Depósitos naturales	√
Hierro	0.30 mg/L	NR	0.004 mg/L	0.038 mg/L	Depósitos naturales	NR
Molibdeno**	NA	NR	1.0 µg/L	1.1 µg/L	Depósitos naturales	NR
Nitrato, como N	10.0 mg/L	10.0 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	Depósitos naturales y escorrentía agrícola	√
Partículas alfa gruesas	Cero	15 pCi/L	1.86 pCi/L	3.42 pCi/L	Depósitos naturales	√
Partículas beta gruesas	Cero	50 pCi/L	3.9 pCi/L	4.0 pCi/L	Depósitos naturales	√
pH	NA	6.5 a 8.5	7.63	7.88	Existe naturalmente en el medio ambiente	√
Perclorato (UCMR -1 Contaminante)	NA	Regulación Pendiente	0.10 µg/L	0.10 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	NR
Plomo	Cero	15 µg/L (AL)	10.0 µg/L (AL)	NR	Corrosión de sistemas de cañería de hogares	√
Radio, combinado $^{226+228}$	Cero	5 pCi/L	1.20 pCi/L	1.51pCi/L	Depósitos naturales	√
Sulfato	500 mg/L	NR	28.7 mg/L	32.8 mg/L	Depósitos naturales	NR
Total de sólidos disueltos	500	NR	179 mg/L	206 mg/L	Depósitos naturales	NR
Trihalometanos, total	NA	80 µg/L	7.0 µg/L	10.0 µg/L	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable	√
Turbidez	NA	<0.3 NTU 95% del tiempo	0.03 NTU 95% del tiempo	0.21 NTU 1-día máx.	Depósitos naturales	√
Uranio, total*	Cero	30 µg/L	0.23 µg/L	0.25 µg/L	Depósitos naturales	√
Vanadio**	NA	NR	0.3 µg/L	0.3 µg/L	Depósitos naturales	NR

**Datos del2013, el período de muestreo UCMR más reciente.

Punto 5: Información sobre el monitoreo para *Cryptosporidium*, Radón, y otros contaminantes (si se detectaron)

Cryptosporidium no fue detectado en ninguna de las 24 muestras de agua de la fuente durante 2015. No hubo detecciones de *Cryptosporidium* en el agua tratada en 2015.

Se reconoce nacionalmente a Milwaukee Water Works como un líder en proveer agua potable, segura, de alta calidad que cumple con todos los estándares estatales y federales del agua potable. Además, MWW es conocido por su programa de

supervisión comprensiva de la calidad del agua que va por encima y más allá de los requisitos básicos. Este programa de monitoreo y revisión incluye organismos y sustancias que todavía no están reguladas, pero se consideran como una preocupación emergente y/o bajo estudio por los posibles efectos en la salud pública.

La tabla a continuación muestra las sustancias no reguladas detectadas en el agua potable de Milwaukee durante el 2015. **No se conocen efectos de salud adversos provenientes de estas sustancia en el agua potable a estos niveles.** La lista completa de más de 500 sustancias puestas a prueba puede verse en milwaukee.gov/water/about/WaterQuality

Sustancia	Margen de valores detectados
Aldehído, Total	< 0.5 - 7.2 µg/L
Amoniaco[1], as N	0.33 - 0.54 0 µg/L
Boro[2]	0.025 0 µg/L
Bromuro	0.017 - 0.041 mg/L
Bromocloroacetonitrilo	0.5 - 1.0 µg/L
Calcio	34 mg/L
Cloropicrina	< 0.5 - 1.4 µg/L
Dibromoacetonitrilo	< 0.7 - 1.3 µg/L
Dicloroacetonitrilo	< 0.5 - 0.9 µg/L
Dicloropropanona	< 0.5 - 0.5 µg/L
Erucilamida	< 6.8 µg/L
Fosfato, como PO4	1.82 - 2.39 mg/L
Galio	0.001 mg/L
Isoforona[3]	0.12 µg/L
Litio	2.3 µg/L
Magnesio	12 mg/L
Magnesio, dureza	43 - 60 mg/L
Potasio	1.4 - 1.7 mg/L
Rubidio	1.1 µg/L
Silica	1.95 - 2.0 mg/L
Sodio	9.5 - 14.4 mg/L
Carbono orgánico total	1.2 - 1.4 mg/L
Tricloropropanono	< 0.5 - 0.6 µg/L

Definiciones

< "menos de" o no se detecta

HA Advertencia de Salud: Un estimado de los niveles de agua potable aceptable para una sustancia química basado en la información delos efectos de la salud; Una Advertencia de Salud no es un estándar federal aplicable legalmente, pero sirve como una guía técnica para asistir a los funcionarios federales, estatales y locales.

µg/L microgramo por litro o partes por millón

mg/L miligramo por litro o partes por millón

[1]Amoniaco tiene una vida de HA de 30 mg/L

[2]Boro tiene una vida de HA de 6 mg/L

[3]Isoforona tiene una vida de HA of 100 µg /L

Punto 6: Cumplimiento con otras regulaciones de agua potable

En 2015, Milwaukee Water Works tuvo una violaciónde monitoreo, o Aviso de Incumplimiento del Acta de Agua Potable Segura; En el cumplimiento del monitoreo de muestras de la Desinfección de Subproductos del Primer Trimestre, las muestras se recogieron un día antes fuera del plazo de la recolección de muestras en el cumplimiento designado.

Punto 7: Diferencias y Exenciones (no se aplica)

Punto 8: Información educacional requerida

Al fluir el agua a través de ríos y lagos y sobre la superficie de la tierra, las sustancias presentes naturalmente se pueden disolver en el agua y llegar al Lago Michigan. Estas sustancias son conocidas como contaminantes. Las fuentes de agua superficiales pueden ser altamente susceptibles a contaminarse. Las aguas superficiales también se ven afectadas por las actividades humanas y de los animales. Lea el DNR Source Water Assessment en milwaukee.gov/water/about/WaterQuality.htm. Los contaminantes que podrían estar presentes en las fuentes de agua incluyen contaminantes microbiológicos como virus, protozoos y bacterias; contaminantes inorgánicos como sales y metales, pesticidas y herbicidas, contaminantes químicos orgánicos y contaminantes radioactivos.

Para asegurarse de que el agua de los grifos es segura para beber, el EPA ha establecido regulaciones las cuales limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua que se provee al sistema público de agua. Del agua para beber, que incluye el agua embotellada, se podría esperar que razonablemente contenga la menor cantidad de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que el agua constituya un riesgo para la salud. Más información acerca de contaminantes y el riesgo potencial para la salud se puede obtener llamando a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura, al 800-426-4791 de la Agencia de Protección del Medio Ambiente. La tabla de contaminantes detectados por el Milwaukee Water Works están en las páginas 2-4 de este reporte.

Precauciones para la salud

Algunas personas podrían ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el resto de la población. Las personas con problemas de inmunidad como las que tienen cáncer y están recibiendo tratamientos de quimioterapia, personas que hayan recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con VIH/SIDA u otros desordenes del sistema inmunológico, algunas personas de edad avanzada o infantes podrían estar particularmente en riesgo para estas infecciones. Estas personas deberían buscar consejo de sus proveedores del cuidado de la salud acerca del agua de beber de los grifos. Las normas del EPA/CDC (Centro para el Control de Enfermedades) sobre maneras apropiadas de reducir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiológicos, están a la disposición llamando a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura de la Agencia de Protección del Medio Ambiente al 800-426-4791, y en cdc.gov/parasites/crypto.

Crystosporidium

El *Crystosporidium* es un protozoario microscópico que cuando se ingiere, puede causar diarrea, fiebre, y otros síntomas gastrointestinales. En colaboración con el Departamento de Salud de Milwaukee, consideramos que la detección del *Crystosporidium* debe ser una prioridad, y desde 1993, continuamente hemos analizado las fuentes de agua y el agua tratada en busca del *Crystosporidium*. El organismo se encuentra en muchas fuentes de agua (lagos, ríos, corrientes) y proviene de desechos humanos y de animales en los lechos acuosos. El riesgo del *Crystosporidium* en el agua potable de

Milwaukee ha sido reducido a niveles extremadamente bajos por una combinación de tratamiento efectivo que incluye desinfección por ozono, coagulación, sedimentación, filtración biológica activa y desinfección por cloramina.

Milwaukee Water Works ofrece un folleto basado en las regulaciones del EPA y el CDC sobre las maneras apropiadas para bajar el riesgo de infección por el *Crystosporidium*. Se puede obtener una copia por medio de nuestro Centro de Servicio al Cliente, (414) 286-2830 o en milwaukee.gov/water/about/WaterQuality.htm; baje a Resource Links, escoja "Information for Persons with High Risk Immume Systems."

Información sobre el plomo

El agua potable de Milwaukee es limpia y segura para beber. Las noticias sobre el agua sin tratar en Flint, Michigan han provocado preocupación sobre el agua potable en otras ciudades. Diferente al agua de Flint, el agua de Milwaukee satisface todas las leyes estatales y federales de seguridad y de calidad. Le hacemos pruebas al agua periódicamente para asegurarnos de esto.

No se encuentra plomo en la fuente de agua de Milwaukee, que es el Lago Michigan, ni tampoco se encuentra en nuestra agua potable.

Hace años, el plomo era usado en pinturas, tuberías y otros productos. El plomo puede causar problemas de salud si se acumula en su cuerpo. Los niños menores de seis años y las mujeres embarazadas o que están amamantando tienen un riesgo especial. La fuente de plomo más común proviene de las pinturas usadas en los edificios construidos antes de 1978. Aunque no se encuentra plomo en el agua potable de Milwaukee, podría filtrarse plomo en el agua potable de su casa o edificio si se disuelve desde la línea del servicio de agua o desde la plomería interna y accesorios hechos de plomo o que contienen plomo, especialmente cuando el agua está sin usarse por varias horas. Para controlar que el plomo se disuelva en el agua, Milwaukee Water Works trata el agua con un compuesto que forma una capa protectora dentro de las tuberías. Hemos proporcionado este control de corrosión desde 1996.

Las estructuras construidas antes de 1951 probablemente se construyeron con líneas de servicio hechas de plomo. Las líneas de servicio conectan la tubería principal en la calle a su propiedad y es la responsabilidad del dueño de la propiedad. Las tuberías de plomo son de color gris mate y lo suficientemente suaves para poder rayarlas fácilmente con una llave de la casa. También, un imán no se pega a una tubería de plomo. Un plomero certificado puede determinar si su línea de servicio y/o su tubería está hecha de plomo y se las puede reemplazar a usted a su propio costo.

La cantidad de plomo en el agua potable variará, dependiendo de la tubería en su edificio, cuánta agua se usa, y con qué frecuencia se usa.

¿Cuáles propiedades presentan más riesgo de tener plomo en el agua potable?

- Aproximadamente 70,000 estructuras en Milwaukee que fueron construidas antes de 1947 tienen líneas de servicio hechas de plomo.
- Adicionalmente 1,000 estructuras construidas entre 1947 y 1951 podrían tener líneas de servicio de plomo o cobre. Para chequear si su propiedad tiene una línea de servicio de plomo, llame al (414) 286-CITY.
- Los edificios con tubería interna hecha de plomo.
- Los edificios con grifos o accesorios de latón que contiene algo de plomo. La plomería y los accesorios instalados antes del 1 de enero, 2014 o adquiridos fuera de los Estados Unidos podrían contener plomo.

Desde el 1 de enero, 2014 solamente accesorios y herrajes libres de plomo son permitidos para la instalación o la reparación de la tubería de agua potable.

- Los edificios con tubería de cobre y soldadura de plomo instaladas antes de 1987. Se prohibió el uso de soldaduras con base de plomo después de 1987.

Pasos fáciles para reducir el riesgo de plomo en su agua potable

Hay tres cosas que usted puede hacer para reducir estar expuesto al plomo en el agua potable. Estas acciones son especialmente importantes si en su hogar viven niños menores de 6 años o mujeres embarazadas o que están amamantando.

1. Deje correr el agua en su tubería. Antes de usar agua del grifo para beber o cocinar, deje correr el agua de la tubería dejando abierto el grifo de agua fría por lo menos 3 minutos o más hasta que el agua esté bien fría. Haga esto si el agua no se ha movido en las tuberías por más de seis horas, ya sea por la noche o durante las horas de trabajo diarias. Es seguro ducharse, lavar la ropa y jalar la cadena del inodoro si tiene una línea de servicio de plomo. Estas actividades ayudan a irrigar la tubería.

2. Solamente use agua fría para cocinar o beber del grifo de agua fría, Los hogares con residentes que incluyen niños menores de 6 años y mujeres embarazadas o amamantando deben considerar usar agua embotellada o agua de grifo filtrada para las fórmulas, los jugos concentrados, para cocinar y beber.

3. Quite la cubierta y el aereador de los grifos de agua, y lave cualquier basura que tengan y vuélvalos a poner. Haga esto una vez al mes. Esto reducirá la posibilidad de que partículas pequeñas que contienen plomo pudieran acumularse en su grifo.

Considere también estos otros pasos:

Compre un sistema de filtración. Los sistemas de filtración de agua potable o las jarras de filtrar agua pueden reducir o eliminar el plomo. Busque productos certificados por NSF/ANSI bajo el Estándar 53 para la remoción de plomo y siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la instalación y el mantenimiento. Puede encontrar una lista de productos en milwaukee.gov/water o llamar a Milwaukee Water Works al (414) 286-2830 para más información.

- Reemplace su línea de servicio de plomo o plomería interior. Un plomero con licencia puede ayudarle a evaluar el costo y la factibilidad de reemplazar su línea de servicio de plomo o plomería interior. Si decide hacer esto, por favor llame a Milwaukee Water Works al (414) 286-3710 para más información.

- Milwaukee Water Works y el Departamento de Salud de la Ciudad de Milwaukee no ofrecen pruebas de agua.

- Puede encontrar una lista de laboratorios que le pueden hacer pruebas de plomo al agua suya en milwaukee.gov/water o llame al (414)286-2830.

Considere una prueba de plomo en la sangre para los niños pequeños

No se ha determinado qué nivel de plomo es seguro en el cuerpo. Como una buena práctica, el Departamento de Salud de la Ciudad de Milwaukee recomienda que su proveedor de salud les haga un examen de plomo a todos los niños, tres veces antes de cumplir 3 años. Hasta la edad de 6 años, los niños deben tener un examen de plomo en la sangre si no hay un récord de un examen previo, si viven en una vivienda construida antes de 1978 con renovación reciente o en progreso, o si tienen un hermano/a o compañero/a de juegos que tiene envenenamiento por plomo.

Después de cualquier trabajo del servicio público de agua o trabajo de plomería interior, es importante dejar correr el agua en su tubería. Un disturbio físico en la línea de servicio de plomo o de la tubería de plomo por actividades tales como reemplazo de la tubería principal de agua, servicio de fugas de la línea, reparación de la plomería del edificio, reemplazo del medidor del agua o grietas en la tubería principal podrían dejar correr plomo en el agua.

Esta es la manera de hacer correr el agua en su tubería después de que se ha completado el trabajo:

- Quite las cubiertas y los aereadores en el final de los grifos y lave las partículas que encuentra.
- Comenzando en el nivel más bajo (el sótano) y continuando hasta el piso más alto, abra el agua fría.
- Después de dejar correr el agua de 5-10 minutos, empiece en el piso más alto y cierre el agua, terminando en el sótano. Vuelva a poner las cubiertas y los aereadores en los grifos. El costo de dejar correr el agua en cuatro grifos por 10 minutos es como de unos 16 centavos.

Para más información sobre el plomo y la seguridad del agua potable, visite: Milwaukee.gov/water y Milwaukee.gov/health

Si tiene preguntas sobre plomo en el agua potable, llame a Servicios al Cliente de Milwaukee Water Works, (414) 286-2830. Email que no es una emergencia: **watwebcs@milwaukee.gov**
Si tiene preguntas sobre los efectos en la salud relacionados con el plomo en el agua potable, llame al Departamento de Salud de la Ciudad de Milwaukee al (414) 286-3521.

Indicaciones para los padres de infantes de seis meses de edad o menores

De acuerdo con el CDC, la cantidad apropiada de fluoruro desde la infancia y a cualquier edad a través de la vida ayuda a prevenir y controlar la pérdida de dientes (caries). Por esta razón Milwaukee Water Works, siguiendo las recomendaciones de salud pública mantiene un nivel de fluoruro en el agua potable que es seguro y efectivo. Según el Common Council File No. 120187 adoptado el 24 de julio de 2012, es requisito incluir el siguiente aviso sobre el fluoruro y los niños pequeños en nuestros reportes anuales sobre la calidad del agua y en nuestro sitio en la Web.

La Academia Americana de Pediatría (American Academy of Pediatrics) recomienda la lactancia materna exclusiva en los primeros seis meses de la vida de un niño, seguido por continuación de la lactancia y la introducción de comidas complementarias, para obtener ventajas óptimas a corto y largo plazo en la salud. Para más información vaya a http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/129/3/e827

Desde el 31 de agosto, 2012, el agua de Milwaukee es fluorada a un nivel que no excede los 0,7 mg/L. De acuerdo con el CDC, para los infantes hasta seis meses de edad, si el agua del grifo es fluorada o tiene una fuente natural de fluoruro (0,7 mg/L o más alta) y está siendo usada para diluir la fórmula del infante, los padres deberían considerar usar una fuente alternativa de agua de baja fluoración. El agua embotellada que tiene bajo contenido de fluoruro está etiquetada como purificada, desionizada, desmineralizada, destilada o preparada por ósmosis inversa. Las fórmulas para niños listas para usar (no hay mezcla) típicamente tienen poco fluoruro y podrían ser preferidas al menos por un tiempo. Si la lactancia materna no es posible, los padres deben consultar con un pediatra acerca de una opción para la fórmula del niño. Los padres deben saber que se puede incrementar la posibilidad de una fluorosis dental leve si el niño está exclusivamente consumiendo fórmula de niño reconstituida con agua fluorada. La fluorosis dental es un término que comprende un margen de cambios visibles en la superficie del esmalte de los dientes. Para más información sobre la fluorosis dental y el uso de agua potable fluorada en la fórmula del niño vaya a http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety/infant_formula.htm.

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