



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2015 SURFACE WATER

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Menomonee Falls Water Utility is pleased to present the annual Drinking Water Quality Report to you. This report informs the public about the source from which quality water is provided to our customers in 2015. In this report, we provide you with details of the Village's water source, any compounds or contaminants that have been detected in the water distribution system, and how the levels of these substances compare to the standards set by governmental regulatory agencies.

The Utility is dedicated to providing our customers with accurate information pertaining to the quality of the water supply. The Village of Menomonee Falls Water Utility and its employees are committed to protecting the public health and bringing water that is safe to drink for our customers. We are pleased to report that the water quality test results met all federal and state requirements for the year 2015.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

If you have any questions relating to this report, or any other concerns that you would like addressed, please call the Menomonee Falls Utilities office at (262) 532-4800, Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Participate in discussions on water quality by attending the Village of Menomonee Falls Utilities & Public Works Committee meetings which are normally held on the first & third Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in Conference Room 3338 at Village Hall, W156N8480 Pilgrim Road. Please contact the Utility Department for a schedule at (262) 532-4800 or visit our website at www.menomonee-falls.org.

SOURCE OF YOUR MEMOMONEE FALLS WATER

The Village of Menomonee Falls Utility purchases water from the City of Milwaukee. The source of the drinking water is Lake Michigan, a surface water source.

In addition to the Menomonee Falls Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), you will find the Milwaukee Water Works CCR included with this report.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

All drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others in the general population. Persons with compromised or weakened immune systems, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant patients, people with HIV/AIDS, some elderly individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection caused by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water; both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural

livestock operations and wildlife; (2) inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; (3) pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses; (4) organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and (5) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health. Ninety-five percent of Wisconsin communities take their water from underground water supplies (groundwater) through wells.

WHAT'S IN YOUR WATER?

Your water may contain extremely small amounts of inorganic, mineral-type compounds such as copper, fluoride, lead, nitrate, and nitrite; volatile organic compounds such as trihalomethanes; compounds that emit radiation such as beta emitters; and particles which create turbidity (water cloudiness). The compliance levels of each of these substances detected in the year 2015 are shown on the following page.

MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS

Monitoring and reporting violations result when a water system fails to collect and/or report results for State required drinking water sampling. "Sample location" refers to the distribution system, or an entry point or well number from which a sample is required to be taken. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR.

More than 99 percent of Wisconsin's public water supplies meet those standards for regulated chemicals. The state also monitors for chemicals not regulated by the federal government and issues health advisories if needed.

LEAD AND COPPER

The Menomonee Falls Water Utility is required to test the drinking water in a number of homes for lead and copper. These minerals are able to enter the drinking water by way of corrosion of home plumbing systems. The Menomonee Falls Water Utility has been optimizing the control of corrosion by adding phosphate to drinking water treatments. The levels of lead and copper in the drinking water increase as corrosion levels increase and as the length of time the water remains in contact with the plumbing increase. If corrosive water remains motionless in the plumbing system for six hours or more, lead and copper levels may exceed the maximum level. The action levels set for lead and copper are shown on the reverse side.

The Utility would like to take this opportunity to express its thanks again to the residents that participated in the collection of these samples.

Additional information is available from the US EPA's safe drinking water hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

Sincerely,

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

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

Menomonee Falls Water Utility
 Village of Menomonee Falls
 W156N8480 Pilgrim Road
 Menomonee Falls, WI 53051-3140
 (262) 532-4800



During the course of the year 2015, the Menomonee Falls Water Utility purchased 1,071,831,476 surface water gallons from the City of Milwaukee. There was no blending of surface and groundwater during 2015. The municipal wells that are located in the surface water service area are exercised and maintained on a routine basis. Listed below are the test results for Menomonee Falls Municipal purchased water during the year 2015.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (Units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-22	60	60	3	0-5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-22	80	0	9.7	6.7-11.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-81	60	60	5	3-6		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-81	80	0	9.2	5.6-9.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0866	0 of 31 results were above the action level.	8/14/2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	4.60	1 of 31 results were above the action level.	8/1/2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

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

Contaminant (units)	Median Value	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)
Chloromethane (Methylchloride) (ppb)	0.44	0.44	6/12/2012
Bromochloromethane (ppb)	0.62	0.62	9/8/2010
Chlorate (mg/l)	71	27-110	
Chromium (mg/l)	.24	.20-.29	
Chromium Hexavalent (mg/l)	0.20	.17-.22	
Strontium (ug/l)	115	110-120	
Vanadium (ug/l)	.26	.23-.28	
Molybdenum (ug/l)	1.0	1.0	

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2015. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

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 90 th 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

¹Ammonia has a lifetime HA of 30 mg/L

²Boron has a lifetime HA of 6 mg/L

³Isophorone 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/e827> 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.

3/29/16