

City of Milton

2017 Water Quality Report

At the city of Milton, our constant goal is to provide our customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is ground water drawn from the Sand and Gravel Aquifer through a series of five wells. Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatment required is lime for corrosion control and pH adjustment; chlorine for disinfection as well. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions or concerns about your water utility, please contact Ricky Hinote, Water/Wastewater Treatment Director at (850) 983-5461.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. In order 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. The Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

DEFINITIONS

To help you better understand certain terms

Non-Detects (ND) – means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 Million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers Treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG – 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.

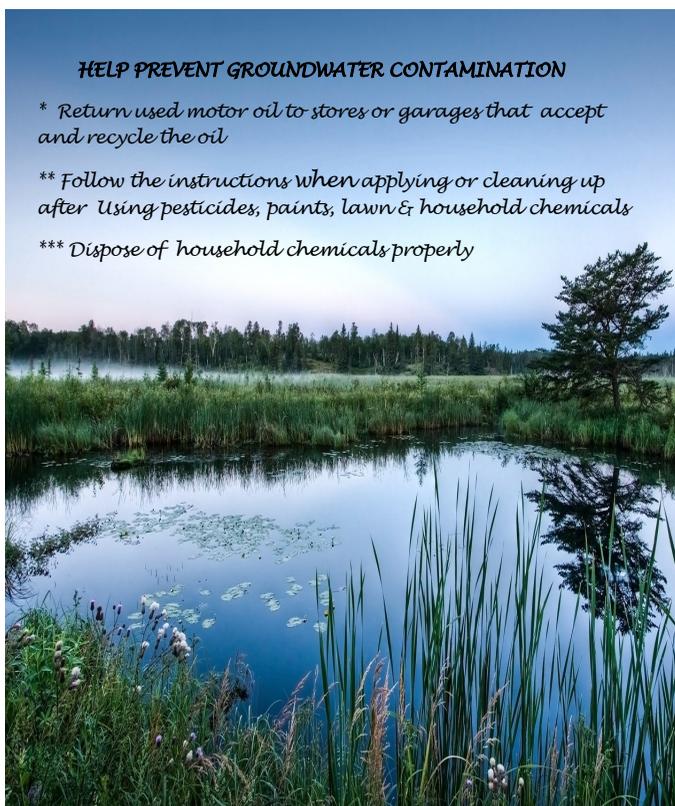
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal or MRDLG – The level of a drinking water Disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

For further Water Treatment information – Please visit our website at <http://www.ci.milton.fl.us/departments/wastewater/waterinfo.htm>

In 2017, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are four potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Ricky Hinote, Water/Wastewater Treatment Director at (850) 983-5461.

Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2017 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.



HELP PREVENT GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

* Return used motor oil to stores or garages that accept and recycle the oil

** Follow the instructions when applying or cleaning up after using pesticides, paints, lawn & household chemicals

*** Dispose of household chemicals properly

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month at 5:00 p.m. at City Hall, 6738 Dixon Street, Milton, Florida

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer under going chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

CONTAMINANTS-What you need to know

As water travels over the surface of 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. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 at 1-800-426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants – such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants – such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides – which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants – including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants – which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

DID YOU KNOW?

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The City of Milton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours you can minimize the potential for lead exposure **by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.** If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

City of Milton Water Quality Table

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)(as Nitrogen)	July 2017	N	1.3	0.17-1.3	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	July 2017	N	0.023	ND-0.023	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	July 2017	N	3.3	1.7-3.3	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Chromium (ppb)	July 2017	N	5.9	ND-5.9	100	100	Discharge of steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	July 2017	N	0.044	ND-0.044	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) - STAGE 1	Jan-Dec 2017	N	0.45	0.41-0.46	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Jul-17	N	1.4	ND-1.4	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	Jul-17	N	0.98	ND-0.98	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Sites Exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water)(ppb)	June-Sept.2017	N	6.1	1 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	June-Sept.2017	N	0.46	0 of 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives