Municipality of West Milton

Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019

PWS ID: OH5501711

The Municipality of West Milton obtains water from the City of Troy and adds fluoride for dental health and additional chlorine is added to insure proper disinfection throughout West Milton's distribution system. Details of the City of Troy's water source and test results can be found in this report. **The Municipality of West Milton has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.**

The West Milton Water Treatment Plant treated 110.959 million gallons of clean, clear drinking water in 2019 and conducted sampling for bacteria and radioactive contaminants as well as routine testing for Fluoride and Chlorine residual. ***Listed below are the detected contaminants.***

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Quality Results for 2019

Regulated Contaminants

SUBSTANCE	MAX DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Fluoride (ppm)	1.27 ppm	0.8—1.27 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	additive for strong teeth
Total Chlorine	1.33 ppm	0.83—1.33 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	water disinfectant
Lead	**3.09** ppb	2.11—3.09ppb	<5.0 ppb	0 ppb	household plumbing
Copper	58.4 ppb	1.86—58.4 ppb	1300 ppb	1300 ppb	household plumbing
Haloacetic Acids	**19.2** ppb	16.5-19.2 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	by-product of disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	49.6 ppb	37.5—49.60 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	by-product of disinfection

***EPA required health information** *"Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected*

to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

*** IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION** *"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.*

LEAD AND DRINKING WATER *If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. West 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 you may wish to have it tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the SAFE WATER HOTLINE (800)426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

The Village of West Milton does triennial sampling for both lead and copper. The next sampling for both lead and copper is2022

*public participation

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular council meetings of the West Milton Municipal council, which meets the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 P.M. at the Municipal building, 701 S. Miami Street. In addition, council conducts a workshop, generally the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 P.M. at the Municipal Building. For more information on public meetings, contact the Municipal offices @698-1500, extension 100. For questions regarding this report or West Milton's water quality, please contact Ben Herron @ (937) 698-1500 extension 116.

BILLING INFORMATIOM 698-1500-extension 108 **WATER TREATMENT** 698- 4884

THE FOLLOWING WAS OBTAINED FROM THE CITY OF TROY'S 2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Reporting Year 2019 Public Water System (PWS) ID#: OH-5501612 300 East Staunton Road, City of Troy, Ohio www.troyohio.gov

The City of Troy Public Water System (PWS) is pleased to present the following report to you and provide information on the quality of Troy's drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, drinking water quality testing results performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our public water system.

Our Water Source

The City of Troy drinking water source is the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer (GMBVA). This is an enormous water-bearing sand and gravel formation associated with the Great Miami River. The GMBVA extend from north of Troy to the Ohio River, ranging from 30 to 300 feet in depth and from 1 to 3 miles wide. This aquifer is replenished by underground sources, precipitation, and riverbed filtration. Troy utilizes 10 production wells to pump water from this aquifer for treatment at the water plant. These wells are adjacent to the Great Miami River and are located at the Miami Shores Golf Course and the Troy Municipal Park. Well water is pumped to the Water

Treatment Plant (WTP) where it is softened, clarified, disinfected, stabilized, and filtered prior to being pumped to our water consumers. In 2019, the finish water averaged 115 parts per million (ppm) hard-ness and 65 ppm of alkalinity, with an average pH of 8.72.

In 2019 our treatment facility provided approximately 1.31 billion gallons of treated drinking water to consumers in Troy, Miami County, West Milton, and Ludlow Falls. Our treated water quality meets or exceeds all of the standards that are set forth by the State of Ohio and the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

For more information about this report or your drinking water, please call Jeff Monce, Water Plant Superintendent, or Ralph Walters, Assistant Plant Superintendent, at (937)339-4826, or reach them via email: jeff.monce@troyohio.gov or ralph.walters@troyohio.gov.

Samples from Troy's 10 deep wells are analyzed monthly for over 100 compounds by an EPA-certified independent lab, to ensure our source water is absolutely safe.

Source Water Assessment

The City of Troy started a source water monitoring program in 1984. In 1992, Troy developed a Wellhead Protection program. This identifies potential source of groundwater contamination within a 5-yr. time of travel zone around our wells. We have 25 monitoring wells to test water quality be-yond our well fields. Zoning regulations have been adopted to further reduce potential contamination within a 1 yr. time of travel zone. Effective public outreach efforts to inform our residents and businesses are also an important part of this plan for safe-guarding our vital water resource. In 2019 we sampled 19 of these remote sites, from which it would take a contaminant years to reach our production wells. We also draw monthly samples for contaminants from each of our production wells.

A Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Plan is a key component of Troy's wellhead protection and monitoring program. An update of this plan was completed in 2016, and approved by the Ohio EPA in 2017. In 2018 the City of Troy received recognition from the Ohio EPA for exceptional implementation of the Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. The SWAP Plan is available at our office for review. Due to the highly permeable sand and gravel formation above our aquifer, this SWAP plan designates our water supply with a high susceptibility rating. Safe public practices are thus extremely important in protecting our source water from surface contaminants.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) 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; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) 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; (E) 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, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Part 4

In 2018, we participated in the 4th stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Part 4(UCMR4) program. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Con-tact us at the City of Troy Water Treatment Plant, (937)339-4826, for more information on this program.

2019 Sampling Results

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Troy collected hundreds of water samples to determine the presence of any bacterial, inorganic, radiological, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants during 2019. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. In those cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. 30 bacteriological samples from the Troy distribution system were taken each month in 2019, with no coliform positive results obtained; ensuring no E. coli presence was detected. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the treated drinking water.

City of Troy Annual CCR 2019

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.048	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries;
Chloroethane (ppb)	2019	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.0-0.1	No	Discharge from industrial deposits
Chloromethane (ppb)	2019	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.0-0.1	No	Discharge from industrial deposits
cis-1-2 Dichloroethene (ppb)	2019	70	70	4.1	0.0-4.1	No	Discharge from industrial deposits
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	2019	5	0	0.2	0.0-0.2	No	Discharge from industrial deposits
Total Chlorine (ppm)*	2019	4	4	0.89	0.84-0.89	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)**	2019	4	4	0.32	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2019	60	N/A	4.75	4.3-5.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.44	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)***	2019	80	N/A	19.45	16.1-22.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD AND COPPER						
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of Test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	15	N/A	0.45 ppb	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.046 ppm	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm					

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES ****							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2019	500	N/A	240	N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2019	6.2	5.2-7.2	By-product of disinfection: component of Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) shown in the table above
Bromoform (ppb)	2019	2.4	2.2-2.6	By-product of disinfection: component of Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) shown in the table above
Chloroform (ppb)	2019	4.4	3.3-5.5	By-product of disinfection: component of Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) shown in the table above
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2019	6.4	5.4-7.4	By-product of disinfection: component of Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) shown in the table above

RADIOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2015	15	0	+/- 2.76	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2015	5	0	+/- 0.5	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE PART 4 (UCMR4)				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromochloroacetic (BCAA) [Distribution System] (ppb)	2018	1.95	1.7-2.1	By-product of disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic (BDCAA) [Distribution System] (ppb)	2018	1.975	1.8-2.1	By-product of disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic (CDBAA) [Distribution System] (ppb)	2018	0.845	0.80-0.93	By-product of disinfection
Monobromoacetic (MBAA) [Distribution System] (ppb)	2018	0.318	0.0-0.51	By-product of disinfection
Dibromoacetic (DBAA) [Distribution System] (ppb)	2018	1.725	1.6-2.0	By-product of disinfection
Dichloroacetic (DCAA) [Distribution System] (ppb)	2018	1.975	1.7-2.5	By-product of disinfection
Trichloroacetic (TCAA) [Distribution System] (ppb)	2018	0.138	0.0-0.55	By-product of disinfection

* The value of 0.89 as the Amount Detected is the highest quarterly running annual average of the chlorine measured in the routine bacteria samples taken 30 times a month from the City of Troy Distribution system from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019

**This is amount of fluoride naturally occurring in the Troy well water that remains in the finished water after treatment. Troy does not add fluoride

*** Amount detected is the highest Locational Running Annual Average compliance value for all 2019 samples.

**** Amount Detected values are averages for all 2019 samples.

Definitions

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

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

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

NA: Not applicable

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): SMCLs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water like taste and odor.

TIP TOP TAP

The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and a reduced flow of water. The solutions to these problems may be in your hands.

Kitchen sink and drain

Hand washing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed up water in which bacteria (i.e., pink and black colored slime growth) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly. Also, flush regularly with hot water.

Faucets, screens, and aerators

Chemicals and bacteria can splash and accumulate on the faucet screen and aerator, which are located on the tip of faucets and can collect particles like sediment and minerals resulting in a decreased flow from the faucet. Clean and disinfect the aerators or screens on a regular basis. Check with your plumber if you find particles in the faucet's screen as they could be pieces of plastic from the hot water heater's dip tube. Faucet gaskets can break down and cause black, oily slime. If you find this slime, replace the faucet's gasket with a higher-quality product. White scaling or hard deposits on faucets and shower heads may be caused by hard water or water with high levels of calcium carbonate. Clean these fixtures with vinegar or use water softening to reduce the calcium carbonate levels for the hot water system.

Water filtration/treatment devices

A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time so regular filter replacement is important.
(Remember to replace your refrigerator filters!)