

Milton Water & Sewer Department

Water Quality Report 2018

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Milton treats groundwater drawn from wells drilled into the Ohio River alluvial aquifer. A source water assessment has been prepared as part of the water system's Wellhead Protection Plan. An analysis of the susceptibility of the water supply to contamination indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate. The assessment indicates some moderate risk due to agricultural land use. Other areas of concern in the immediate vicinity of our water wells include underground sewer mains, some permitted operations, and road exposure that cumulatively increase the potential for release of contaminants within the wellhead protection area. The complete Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is available for inspection during normal business hours at our office at 10179 Highway 421 North or at the KIPDA Area Development District, 11520 Commonwealth Drive, Louisville, Kentucky.

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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (naturally occurring or from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture or residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and gas production or 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 to provide the same protection for public health.

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).

Information About Lead:

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. Your local public water system 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>.

Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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 (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Below Detection Levels (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) - or milligrams per liter, (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - or micrograms per liter, (µg/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Variations & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office during business hours.

To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results Milton Water & Sewer Department

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.043	0.043 to 0.043	Feb-17	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.218 (90 th percentile)	0.02 to 0.413	Aug-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.59	0.59 to 0.59	Feb-17	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 1	AL = 15	0	5 (90 th percentile)	0 to 16	Aug-17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	3.82	2.27 to 3.82	Aug-18	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.87 (highest average)	0.72 to 1.28	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] (Annual Sample)	80	N/A	3 (high site)	3 to 3 (range of individual sites)	2018	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Secondary contaminants do not have a direct impact on the health of consumers. They are being included to provide additional information about the quality of the water.

Secondary Contaminant	Maximum Allowable Level	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample
Chloride	250 mg/l	18	18 to 18	Feb-18
Color	15 color units	2	2 to 2	Feb-18
Copper	1.0 mg/l	0.005	0.005 to 0.005	Feb-18
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	-0.1	-0.1 to -0.1	Feb-18
Fluoride	2.0 mg/l	0.62	0.62 to 0.62	Feb-18
Odor	3 threshold odor number	1	1 to 1	Feb-18
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7	7 to 7	Feb-18
Sulfate	250 mg/l	26.3	26.3 to 26.3	Feb-18
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/l	578	578 to 578	Feb-18
Zinc	5 mg/l	0.007	0.007 to 0.007	Feb-18
		Average	Range of Detection	
Fluoride (added for dental health)		0.7	0.59 to 1.03	
Sodium (EPA guidance level = 20 mg/L)		6.8	6.8 to 6.8	

On August 21 and 22, 2018, the Kentucky Division of Water performed a Sanitary Survey of Milton Water and Sewer Department. On that date one of our operators noted that chlorine levels were low. A portion of our chlorination system had failed and due to this failure, our distribution system did not contain high enough levels of residual chlorine. This is considered a Significant Deficiency in the Sanitary Survey. We issued a system-wide boil water advisory and immediately began working to flush the system of the low-chlorine water to ensure fully chlorinated water reached our customers. The entire chlorination system was replaced in September 2018 in order to ensure a reliable chlorine feed to our customers. As part of the Sanitary Survey, we are required to inform you of this deficiency in our annual Water Quality Report.

This report will not be mailed unless requested. Copies are available at our office. If you desire a copy to be mailed to you please contact our office.