

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TOWN OF MILTON
115 Federal Street
Milton, DE 19968
PWS ID# DE0000629
May 14, 2014
(RE: Calendar Year 2013)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Our water source is groundwater. Our wells draw from the Columbia and Chesapeake Aquifers. The Town operates and maintains four groundwater wells (2 in the Columbia and 2 in the Chesapeake). This report contains very important information about your drinking water.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control in conjunction with the Division of Public Health has conducted a source water assessment. Please contact the person listed below regarding its availability and how to obtain a copy. You may also review this at <http://delawaresourcewater.org/assessments/>. It provides information such as potential sources of contamination. Overall, Milton Water has a high susceptibility to nutrients, a high susceptibility to pathogens, a very high susceptibility to petroleum hydrocarbons, a high susceptibility to pesticides, a moderate susceptibility to PCBs, a moderate susceptibility to other organic compounds, a moderate susceptibility to metals and, a moderate susceptibility to other inorganic compounds.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

HOW DO I GET INVOLVED?

The Town of Milton is pleased to be your water provider and the Town Council welcomes your input on how we can provide the safest drinking water supply to our citizens. The town council meets at the **Milton Library on Union Street, Milton, DE on the first Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m.** and is willing to accommodate your comments. Should you have any additional questions or comments regarding this report or your water quality, please contact **Gregory Wingo at 302-683-4110**.

Public Health, Office of Drinking Water routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1 Positive sample in August		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants						
5. Alpha emitters	N	0.42	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium	N	2.9	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Chlorine	N	0.6 0.3-0.6	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
15. Copper	N	0.44 (2011) 0 Samples above AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Fluoride	N	1.25 0.6-1.25	ppm	0.8 -1.2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
18. Lead	N	5.5 (2011) 0 Samples above AL	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	9.2 (2012)	ppb	50	50	Naturally-occurring element that can be found ubiquitously in the air, soil, and water
20. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	4.9 4.6-4.9	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	2.5 (2012)	ppb	n/a	100	Naturally occurring
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
31. Chlordane	N	0.2 (2012) 0-0.2	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
67. Ethylbenzene	N	1.1 (2009)	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	N	2.7 (2009)				used as a solvent for nitrocellulose, lacquers, and certain polymers and resins
70. Tetrachloroethylene	N	6.2 (2009)	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
75. TTHM ³ [Total trihalomethanes]	N	3.9 (2010)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
76. Toluene	N	1.4 (2009)	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
78. Xylenes	N	5.6 (2009)	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2.26 (2010)	ppb	60	60	
Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants						
80. Sodium (Na)	N	43.82 42.2-45.8	ppm	0		
81. Alkalinity (Alk)	N	77.6 42-90	ppm			
82. pH	N	6.43 6.08-6.8	ppm		6.5 - 8.5	
83. Chloride (Cl)	N	21.96 20.5-23.4	ppm		250	
85. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	260 (2012)	ppm		500	

* All other contaminants were in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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 our data [e.g. for Organic Contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old.

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. The Town 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 (1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is drinkable at these levels.

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. In order to insure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 operation, and wildlife.
- 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

The Town of Milton works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. Our water is a community resource that deserves constant attention and protection. Your involvement is critical in maintaining a safe and affordable water system. Please call our office if you have questions.

Copies are available at:
Town Hall
115 Federal Street, Milton, DE 19968
Or at www.ci.Milton.de.us

