

2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TOWN OF MILFORD'S ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

MILFORD WATER DEPARTMENT

INS243017

Annual water quality report for the period of January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by Milford Water Department is ground water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Steven Marquart

Phone: 574-658-4614

Meetings are at Town Hall at 7pm 2nd Monday of each Month.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzelo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source Water Information

Well #4 Rassi	
Source water name	Type
Well #3 Rassi	GW
Well #4 Rassi	GW

Source of Drinking Water
The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) including 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: ~ 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 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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. ~ Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water system. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must 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 a person 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791. 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. We 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 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 www.epa.gov/sfwater/lead.
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2017 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead & Copper Results

Definitions:

Action Level Goal: (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

Lead & Copper	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of contamination
Copper	7/27/2015	1.3	1.3	0.057	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposit; leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	7/27/2015	0	15	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Maximum Contaminant Level MCL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG

Maximum residual disinfectant level MRDL

AVG:

ppm:

ppb:

na:

Definitions:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible. The level of 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. 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.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water not applicable

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and disinfection by-products	collection date	highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	2017		4	3.6-3.6	No goal	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the HLD because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.								
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	2017		4	3.9-3.9	no goal the total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the HLD because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.								
Inorganic contaminants	collection date	highest level detected	range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	7/25/2017	4.7	4.7-4.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	7/25/2017	0.147	0.147-0.147	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	7/25/2017	2	2.0-2.0	100	100	ppm	N	
Fluoride	7/25/2017	0.47	0.47-0.47	4	4	ppm	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories