

Municipality of West Milton

Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

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 pumped approximately 118.32 million gallons of clean, clear drinking water in 2022 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 2023

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.1025	.93-1.38	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	8.9	5.9-8.9	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	32.2	25.4-32.2	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.3	.87-1.30	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	Zero	0.88	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Zero	0.0229	No	2022	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

***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 EDUCATION INFORMATION 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 City of Troy 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 at 800-426-4791 or at 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 is 2025

BILLING INFORMATION 937-698-1500 ext:108

WATER TREATMENT 937-698-4884

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.

Our Water Source

The City of Troy receives its drinking water from 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 extends 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 Community Park.

THE FOLLOWING WAS OBTAINED FROM THE CITY OF TROY'S 2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Reporting Year 2023 Public Water System (PWS) ID#: OH-5501612 300 East Staunton Road, City of Troy, Ohio www.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 sources of groundwater contamination within a 5-yr. time of travel zone around our wells. We have 26 monitoring wells to test water quality beyond 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 2023 we sampled 24 of these wells, from which it would take a contaminant one year 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. 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. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for City of Troy are available by contacting Gary Evans II or Ralph Walters at (937) 339-4826.

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).

Who needs to take special precautions?

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 infection. 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 (1-800- 426-4791)

2022 Sampling Results

Table of Detected Contaminants

How to read the Water Quality Data Table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Troy drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.42	NA	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.36	NA	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.056	NA	No	2021	Discharge of drilling water; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (ppm)	2	2	0.1	NA	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from cropland.
CIS-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.3	0.08 – 0.3	No	2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	18.7	16.4 – 18.7	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	2.6	0-2.6	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.89	0.81 – 0.96	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	NA	0.7	No	2022	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	NA	0.034	No	2022	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.						

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.

Tap Tips

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!)

Legionella and Legionnaires' disease

Stagnant or standing water in a plumbing system can increase the risk for growth and spread of Legionella and other biofilm-associated bacteria. When water is stagnant, hot water temperatures can decrease to the Legionella growth range (77–113°F, 25–42°C). Stagnant water can also lead to low or undetectable levels of disinfectant, such as chlorine. Ensure that your water system is safe to use after a prolonged shutdown to minimize the risk of Legionnaires' disease and other diseases associated with water.