Municipality of West Milton

Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

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 ensure 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 121.86 million gallons of clean, clear drinking water in 2024 and conducted sampling for bacteria and radioactive contaminants as well as routine testing for Fluoride and Chlorine residual. Listed below are the detected 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).

Water Quality Results for 2024

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	0.9925	0.84-1.11	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	<6.0	0.0-6.0	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	27.5	24.6-27.5	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.27	0.89-1.27	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0469	NA	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.04	NA	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from cropland.
CIS-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.3	0.08-0.2	No	2024	Discharge from industial chemical 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	NA	0.7	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	NA	0.034	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.						

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 6:30 P.M. at the Municipal building, 701 S. Miami Street. In addition, council conducts a workshop, generally the fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P.M. at the Municipal Building. For more information on public meetings, contact the Municipal offices at 937-698-1500, extension 100. For questions regarding this report or West Milton's water quality, please contact Ben Herron at (937) 698-1500 extension 116.

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

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit:

https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/westmiltonohio

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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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)

THE FOLLOWING WAS OBTAINED FROM THE CITY OF TROY'S 2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Our Water Source

The City of Troy receives its drinking water from the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer (GMBVA). The wellfield is located above a buried valley aquifer which provides limited natural protection from contaminations infiltrating into the aquifer. Because of this setting, the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Troy is considered to be susceptible to contamination. The city has developed a comprehensive wellhead protection program to manage potential sources of contamination in the protection area to minimize impacts to the aquifer. 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

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.

From: (https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/building-water-system.html)

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.