



2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Quality Report Community Information

The City of Milton is pleased to provide you with the annual drinking water quality report. This report summarizes the quality of the water provided to our customers during 2019. Each year, all public water systems are required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act to provide their customers with reports on the quality of their drinking water.

We are pleased to inform you that our water meets the strict guidelines set by the Environmental Protection Agency. Drinking water quality is a complex subject and some of the information is technical in nature. This report is de-

signed to present this important information in a way that is easy to understand.

The information will allow all of our customers, especially those with special health needs, to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. If you have questions regarding your drinking water or this report, please contact your Milton Water Utility at 253-922-8738.



Where Does Our Water Come From?

The City of Milton utilizes groundwater aquifers for our water supply. Well #3, Well #10, and Well #12 are all located within the Redondo/Milton Aquifer. Well #5 is within the Edgewood/Eastern Upland Aquifer. Corridor Wells #1 and #2 are also in the Redondo/Milton Aquifer and were put into operation in 2008 until November 2009 when source testing revealed high levels of iron and manganese. Iron and manganese are secondary contaminants and do not pose a health risk. An iron and manganese filtration plant was constructed and put into service in October 2011 which now filters out iron and manganese at that site to reduce levels below the maximum contaminant level.

Aquifers are natural, underground water sources that carry and store significant amounts of groundwater within layers of gravel, rocks, and sand. Aquifers are resupplied or "re-charged" as water slow-

ly filters down through the soil layers.

After the water comes out of the wells, we treat it to raise the pH level and we add disinfectant to protect from microbial contaminants.

Milton has two interties to be used in case of unpredicted emergencies. The intertie with Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company is for seasonal use as necessary and is located near Milton's border in Edgewood. Mt. View-Edgewood's water is obtained entirely from groundwater sources. The other intertie is an emergency intertie with Lakehaven Water and Sewer District along Pacific Highway East. Lakehaven obtains its water from a combination of surface water and groundwater.

Please refer to Mt. View-Edgewood Water Company (www.mtviewwater.com) and Lakehaven Utility (www.lakehaven.org) websites for their water quality reports.

Agency Information

System ID 54950V

City of Milton
1000 Laurel Street
Milton, WA 98354

Public Works
Superintendent,
Pat Mendiola
253-517-2715

Website:
www.cityofmilton.net

Milton Mayor
Shanna Styron-
Sherrell
253-517-2705

Milton City Council
Regular Business
Meetings are held
on the 1st and 3rd
Mondays of each
month at 7:00 p.m.

Included in this Publication

- Milton's Water Source
- City of Milton Monitoring Requirements and Results
- Cross Connections and Drinking Water Safety
- Water Use Efficiency
- Conservation Tips
- Important Websites and Phone Numbers

Definitions

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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 (e.g. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide).

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): The unit of measure of turbidity (cloudiness of water).

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Monitoring Requirements - State Law requires water systems to monitor for numerous contaminants on a regular basis. The City of Milton is in compliance with existing water quality monitoring requirements, as summarized in Table A.

Table A - Water Quality Monitoring Requirements

<u>Contaminant Type</u>	<u>Monitoring Requirement</u>
Bacteriological Contaminants	Samples twice per month for 9 total samples
Inorganic Chemicals	1 sample every 3 years at each well
Lead and Copper	Sampled every 3 years
Volatile organic chemicals	1 sample every 3 years at each well
Synthetic organic materials	1 sample every 3 years at each well
Radionuclides	2 samples every 3 years at each well
Nitrates	1 sample every year at each well
Trihalomethanes	1 sample every 3 years

Monitoring Results - The items listed in Tables B and C were detected in the City of Milton's water between 1999-2017. We continue to test for over 100 other compounds in the City's water and none have been detected since 1999. Contaminants are measured in parts per million (ppm). To add perspective, 1 ppm is approximately 1 drop in 22 gallons of water. Additional information on chemical analyses can be obtained by calling the Public Works Department at 253-922-8738.

Table B - Regulated Substances

Substance (in ppm)	Year Sampled	MCL Mg/L	Range Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrates	2019	10	1.2-2.98	No	Natural deposits
Trihalomethanes	2019	80	25.33	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	2017	60	2.99	No	Occurs when naturally produced organic & inorganic materials react with disinfectants, chlorine and chloramine
Copper	2018	1.3	0.03-0.49	No	Corrosion of household plumbing and natural deposits
Lead	2018	0.015	<0.001-0.012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing including lead pipes, solder, faucets, valves and brass components, lead-based paint, and contaminated dust

Table C - Secondary Substances

Substance (in ppm)	Year Sampled	MCL	Range Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride	2018	250	4-6	No	Natural deposits runoff/leaching
Iron	2019	0.3	<0.01-0.04	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	2019	0.05	<0.01-0.07	No	Natural deposits runoff/leaching; industrial wastes

Who Sets the Standards for Water Quality? The City of Milton continually monitors its water supply to meet strict standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). EPA regulations protect public health by limiting the amount of allowable contaminants in public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations require the same protection for bottled water.

Water Quality - Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. The EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) 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).

Contaminants History - In the past, two contaminants have been detected in the City's water: trichloroethane and copper.

1,1,1 Trichloroethane (EPA code 2981) was detected in April 1997 at a level of .5 µg/l (micrograms per liter) in Well #3. The maximum contaminant level allowed for *1,1,1 Trichloroethane* is 200 µg/l. Trichloroethane is a solvent used in dry cleaning as well as other processes. We increased our monitoring frequency at this source location to once per year and all subsequent test results have been negative for this compound. In 2002, the Washington State Department of Health reduced the testing requirement to one sample every 3 years. There has been no detection of trichloroethane in Well #3 since 1997. We did have a Monitoring violation in 2018 for not testing for Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids. We will be testing this year for compliance. Historically, these have been low in the past years.

Copper Action Level was exceeded in lead/copper monitoring in 1993 and 1994. Out of 40 samples taken from households with confirmed copper plumbing, nine samples on average exceeded the action level for copper content. In response to these results, we coordinated with the Washington State Department of Health in September of 1999 to treat the water originating from Well #3, Well #10, and Well #12.

We have successfully completed follow-up monitoring of the treated water for 3 years to verify that the corrosion level to household plumbing has decreased to a point below the action level as outlined by the state statute. The 2003 samples were well below the action levels so the Department of Health has reduced the requirement to monitor lead/copper testing to once every three years. The 2018 Lead and Copper testing results were well below the action level. The next testing will be in the summer of 2021.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Cross Connections and Drinking Water Safety - The City of Milton strives for excellence in delivering high quality drinking water to your home. Customers play an important role in safeguarding our drinking water. Once water passes through the meter and enters your property, you need to properly protect and maintain your cross connections. Residential "cross connections" are defined as actual or potential links between the potable water supply and any non-drinkable liquid, solid or gas. Examples of cross connections include hose ends submerged in pools (both underground and above ground), hot tubs or buckets, irrigation systems and most hose-end spray applications. Cross connections are extremely dangerous because they provide opportunities for contaminated fluids to be pulled back into the water system. To protect our water supply, avoid using hose-end sprayers and maintain an air gap by keeping the hose end above the water surface when filling containers and install a backflow assembly on irrigation systems. Backflow assemblies must be inspected by a cross connection specialist and must be tested by a certified tester when installed and each year thereafter. The City has 526 backflow devices it is tracking, with 29 new devices installed in 2019. For more information or a list of certified testers, call the Water Utility at 253-517-2716.



Water Use Efficiency

Every water system has distribution pipes that leak underground as well as customers with plumbing leaks. Leaks not only waste water, but also waste the electrical power needed to pump wells and fill reservoirs. Leakage increases customer costs and wastes our most precious natural resource.

Each year the City of Milton is required to complete an Annual Water Use Efficiency Performance Report for the Department of Health. We are happy to report that the City of Milton water system continues to operate efficiently and in an environmentally conservative manner.

In 2019, the City of Milton produced a total of 316,091,000 gallons of water. Customer consumption and water used for maintenance (flushing) and fire hydrant usage totaled 277,270,859 gallons. This puts our distribution system leakage at 12.2% which is above the State goal of 10%. Visit the City website after July 1, 2020, to view the complete Water Use Efficiency report.

Do your part - be water smart.

How Can I Learn More?

For questions about Milton's Water Utility, to report problems, or for questions on cross-connection, call the Public Works Office at 253-922-8738.

For questions about your utility bill, call the Administration Office at 253-922-8733.

For questions about drinking water safety, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or visit the website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

For questions about health issues, call the State Dept. of Health at 253-395-6750, or visit their website at www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw.

Visit the City's website www.cityofmilton.net for our Water Efficiency Report, and to watch for water issues on the City Council's meeting agendas.

Water Service Meters

The City is in the process of replacing older meters with new Automated Meter Reading (AMR) meters. AMR technology improves meter reading accuracy, greatly improves staff safety, provides data that allows efficient system management, quickly identifies leaks, and improves customer service.



Conserve our Precious Water Resource - Conservation Tips - It's easy to take our water supply for granted, especially here in our rainy northwest. But citizens are now realizing that quality, reliable sources of drinking water are not an endless supply. Sensible steps to conserve water resources are today more important than ever - for protecting our environment and for maintaining a reliable supply of drinking water.

Conserve Water Inside Your Home:

- Take shorter showers using more efficient shower heads.
- Replace old, inefficient water fixtures with low-flow models.
- Repair leaky toilets and faucets.
- Run washing machines and dishwashers only when you have a full load.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator.

Conserve Water Outside Your Home:

In the summer, 50% to 70% of your water bill is for outdoor use. Overwatering your landscape is the number one source of wasted water during the summer and the leading cause of disease and insect problems.

- Check the soil 2-4 inches deep to see if your lawn needs watering.
- Reduce the amount of turf in your landscape that needs irrigation.
- Learn to recognize when plants need water.
- If you must water, do so late at night or early in the morning to reduce evaporation.
- Adjust sprinklers to avoid watering the street and sidewalk.
- Set mower blades to 1.5" - 2" and keep them sharp to cut grass cleanly and to retain moisture longer.
- Clean driveways and sidewalks with a broom instead of the hose.
- Apply only about 1 inch of water per week (including rainfall). One inch of water on one square foot of grass equals two-thirds of a gallon of water. Catch water in an empty tuna can to measure sprinkler output.