

CITY OF MILTON, P. O. BOX 909, MILTON, FL, 32572
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 2008

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. Our water source is ground water drawn from the Sand and Gravel Aquifer through a series of six wells. Due to the excellent quality of our water, the only treatment required includes lime for corrosion control and pH adjustment and chlorine for disinfection. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ricky Hinote, Water/Wastewater Treatment Director at (850) 983-5461. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month at 5:00 p.m. at City Hall, 6738 Dixon Street, Milton, Florida.

CONTAMINANT MONITORING

The City of Milton routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. Data obtained before January 1, 2008, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. 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 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. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In 2008 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are twelve potential sources of contamination identified for this system with moderate to high susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program

website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Ricky Hinote, Water/Wastewater Treatment Director at (850) 983-5461. 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 systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

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

- **Non-Detects (ND)** – means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **Non-Applicable (NA)** – Does not apply.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)** – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)** – An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their State 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the State 2 DBPR.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL** – 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 or MCLG** – 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal or MRDLG** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

CONTAMINANTS

The following 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- e) **Radioactive contaminants** – which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Did you know?

MCLs 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 effects.

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 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 or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

For further Water Treatment information – Please visit our website at <http://www.ci.milton.fl.us/departments/wastewater/waterinfo.htm>

Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. Not listed are the hundreds of other substances that were tested for, but not detected.

**2008 WATER QUALITY TABLE
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226+228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Apr-08	N	0.8	ND-0.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride(ppm) (Fluoride is added for dental health purposes)	Apr-08	N	0.03	0.02-0.03	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 & 1.3 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Apr-08	N	0.52	0.52	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	Apr-08	N	0.009	0.004-0.009	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Apr-08	N	3 ppm	3ppm	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT (D/DBP) CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2008 avg	N	0.36	0.33-0.41	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
THM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Aug-08	N	0.18	1.1	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)(ppb)	Aug-08	N	1.57	0.7-4.3	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD & COPPER HOME SAMPLING TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th percentile result	# Sampling sites exceeding AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Aug-07	N	5.0 (90th%)	1 of 30 exceed AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Aug-07	N	0.06 (90th%)	0 of 30 exceed AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.