

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Milford Water Department

For the Year 2016, Results from the Year 2015

DEAR CONSUMER:

I am pleased to provide you with the Borough of Milford's latest Consumer Confidence Report. This report describes the Borough of Milford's drinking water sources and quality. This publication conforms to federal regulations requiring water utilities to provide this information annually. We believe the information provides a valuable service to our consumers.

Safe drinking water is an essential resource for our citizens. The bottom line is: **We have no water quality violations and our water quality meets, or is better than, state and federal standards.**

The information in this report is also submitted formally and routinely to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). The NJDEP monitors our compliance with the many regulatory standards and testing protocols to assure safe drinking water. We at the Milford Water Department work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. This is important information, and we think it makes sense to make the report readily available. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough meetings, at the Milford Fire House located at 21 Water Street. Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 PM. Please read through this information. Should you have any questions, do not hesitate to call our office at (908) 995-2521.

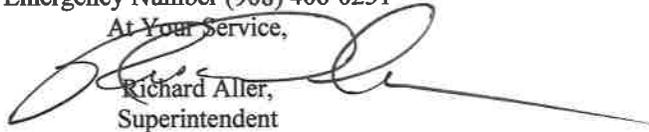
WATER DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Business hours 7:00 AM-3:30 PM, Monday through Friday

Non-Emergency Number- (908) 995-2521

Emergency Number (908) 406-0251

At Your Service,



Richard Aller,
Superintendent

Where your water comes from: The Borough of Milford Water Department provides you with water from the Brunswick Aquifer. We draw from 2 wells, #1 well is 90 feet deep and #2 well is 255 feet deep. To insure that the water meets bacteriological standards chlorine is added. From here, the water enters the distribution system and is delivered to you our customers. For emergency purposes we have two elevated storage tanks.

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some 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 (800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- * Microbial contaminants, such as virus and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural, live stock operations and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, 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 and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.
- *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.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. The source water assessment performed on our 2 wells determined the following:

	pathogens		nutrients		pesticides		volatile		inorganic		radio-		radon		disinfection			
			organic								nuclides				byproduct			
			compounds												precursors			
Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells-2	2	2		1	1	1	2				2	2				2		

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination.

Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact the Milford Water Dept. at (908) 995-2521.

The Milford Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table lists only those contaminants that were detected. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in 2015. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Lead: 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 Milford Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and 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>.

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 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).

DEFINITIONS

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

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 -The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Secondary Contaminant- Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) - Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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 contamination

Milford Water Department Test Results						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants:						
Gross Alpha Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = ND – 16.2 Highest detect = 16.2	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = ND – 4.0 Highest detect = 4.0	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = ND – 7.3 Highest detect = 7.3	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Antimony Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = ND – 0.03 Highest detect = 0.03	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = 0.6 – 2.3 Highest detect = 2.3 Highest Average = 1.8	Ppb	n/a	5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = 0.07 – 0.23 Highest detect = 0.23	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = ND – 0.02 Highest detect = 0.02	Ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Copper Test results Yr. 2015 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	0.55 No samples exceeded the action level	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead Test results Yr. 2015 Result at 90 th Percentile	N	3.2 No samples exceeded the action level	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = 0.8 – 1.4 Highest detect = 1.4	Ppb	N/A	N/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = 1.65 – 1.99 Highest detect = 1.99	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = 0.9 – 2.3 Highest detect = 2.3	Ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = ND – 0.01 Highest detect = 0.01	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Disinfection Byproducts:						
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2015	N	Range = 4 - 8 Highest detect = 8	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants		Level Detected		MRDL		MRDLG
Chlorine Test results Yr. 2015		Average = 0.8 ppm		4.0 ppm		4.0 ppm
Secondary Contaminant		Level Detected		Units of Measurement		RUL
Sodium		Range = 11.8 – 51.6		ppm		50

We slightly exceeded the secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for sodium. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.