Polk City Water Plant 2017 Water Quality Report Mt. Olive

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and want you to be informed about the water services delivered to you. Our goal is to provide dependable supply of healthy drinking water. Therefore we are pleased to provide our Annual Water Report that describes the quality of the water you drink every day. Information about the contaminants found in your water and how this may relate to your health. The presence of a moderate amount contaminants in drinking water within regulated standards is normal and does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. Should there be any reason for health concerns with you water, we would notify you immediately.

Where does your water come from?

Polk City draws water from wells drilled into the Floridian aquifer. The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the grounds, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and on pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity.

Why must our water have Chlorine?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain very small amounts some contaminants. The presence of containments does not necessarily mean that water require disinfection, so chlorine is added and a minimum contact time of fifteen minutes is provided to destroy living organisms before being delivered to you.

Have more questions?

If you have any questions about this

report or concerns about your water utility, or want to obtain a copy of the report, please contact Lori Pearson at (863) 557-4456. We encourage our valued customers to information about their water utility.





Special Health Concerns

Want to learn more about Florida water?

Please visit the Florid Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) website at: http://www.myflorida.com Find an agency, Environmental Protection, Water, and drinking water.

We are proud to report that in 2017 our drinking water met all federal and state water quality standards.

Possible dangerous contaminants?

Contaminants 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, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are, byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.





Protecting your water

Florida's Department of Environmental Protection has conducted a Source Water Assessment (SWA), for all public water systems in Florida, to identify and assesses any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A SWA conducted for this system in 2009 found that the system's wells are at moderate risk for contamination due to the wells being located within an area of known agriculture ground water contamination, designated as a "Delineated Area" within Florida, for petroleum storage tanks and for hazardous waste. SWA report for Polk City is available at the DEP SWAPP website:

www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Lori Pearson at (863) 557-4456.

Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immunocompromised 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. US EPA/Center by Disease Control guidelines on appropriate mean to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available on the web at:

<u>www.epa.gov/safewater</u> or telephone the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 for any drinking water issue.

We are required to monitor the drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. In the year 2016 a nitrate/nitrite sample from a plant was inadvertently missed. It was sampled as soon as the oversight was noticed. The results came back well under acceptable for nitrate and undetected for nitrite. No adverse health are believed to have resulted from the incident. There is nothing you need to do and you may continue to drink the water.

Attention Landlords/Property Managers!

If you are a landlord or property manager, please provide this water quality report to your residents/tenants.

What Water Quality Acronyms and Terms To Know

In our line of work, we use a lot of acronyms. Here are some of the most common ones.

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCL (Maximum Containment Level): The maximum allowed is 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfection 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The goal is 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.

ND (Non Detects): Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

PCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

PPB (Parts Per Billion): Means one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

PPM (Parts Per Million): Means one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.



Florida ID # 6532345 2017 TEST RESULTS TABLE Mt.Olive

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological and Inorganic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point.											
Radioactive Contaminant	İS	_			_						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		MCL Violation Yes / No	**Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Monitoring Period Month / Year	Likely Source of Contamination			
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	No	2.2	1.8 – 2.5	0	15	Jan – Dec 2015	Erosion of natural deposits			
Radium 226 + Radium 228 [combined Radium]	pCi/L	No	0.75	0.7 – 0.8	0	5	Jan – Dec 2015	Erosion of natural deposits			
Uranium	Pg/L	No	1.95	1.8 – 2.1	0	30	Jan – Dec 2015	Erosion of natural deposits			
Inorganic Contaminants											
Arsenic	ppb	No	3.05	3.0 – 3.1	n/a	10	Jan – Dec 2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.			
Fluoride	ppb	No	0.275	ND - 0.55	N/A	2	Jan – Dec 2015	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.			
Antimony	ppb	No	0.44	0.35 – 0.52	6	6	Jan – Dec 2015	Natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, and manufacturing processes.			
Barium	ppm	No	0.0053	0.0050 - 0.0055	2	2	Jan – Dec 2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.			
*Nitrate	ppm	No	0.20	0.20	10	10	Jan – Dec 2017	Run off from fertilizer, leaking septic tanks, sewage, and erosion from natural deposits.			
Nickel	ppb	No	0.8	ND – 1.5	N/A	100	Jan – Dec 2015	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.			
Sodium	ppm	No	7.6	6.5 – 8.7	N/A	160	Jan – Dec 2015	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.			
*During the 2017 sampling	year TTHM	I/HAA5 sample	es from MT. C	Dive were required. The	hese sample	s from Mt .C	Dlive were inadverten	tly overlooked. Both samples were			
immediately taken. The resu	Its for 11H	M came back	as 2.11ppb ,	the results HAA5 can	ne back as 8	.22 ppb, bot	th well within accepta	ble limits.			
Synthetic Organic Contai	minants in	cludina Posti	cidos and H	larhicidas							
		cluuling r esti		lendicides				Runoff from herbicide use			
Glyphosphate	ppb	No	27	ND - 27	700	700	Jan – Dec 2015				
Chlorine Residual and St	age 2 Dis	infectant / Dis	sinfection B	v-Product (D / DBP)	Parameter	S					
Chlorine – Level Detected is	s the highe	st 2017 month	ly average; F	ange of Results is the	e range of (lo	west to high	nest) monthly residua				
disinfectant. HAA5 / TTHMs	- Level De	etected is the h	ighest detec	ted level at any sampl	ing point. Ra	inge of Res	ults is the range of re	sults from			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement		Dates of MC sampling (mo. / Viola vr.) Yes		CL Level ation Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination			
Chlorine	ppm	Jan – Dec 2	017	lo 1.0	0.4– 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes			
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	ppb	July – Sept 2	2017	lo 2.11	2.11	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	ppb	July – Sept 2	2017	lo 8.22	8.22	n/a	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Lead and Copper (Tap W	/ater)										
Contaminant and	artor)	Action	90 th	Number of	MCGL	Action	Monitoring	Likely Source of Contamination			
Unit of Measurement		Level Violation Yes / No	Percentile Result	Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level		Level	Period Month / Year				
Copper (tap water)	ppm	No	0.084	0	1.3	AL= 1.3	June – Sept	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;			
							2015	erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.			
Lead (tap water)	ppb	No	0.0014	0	15	AL = 15	June – Sept 2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; public water systems, and erosion of natural deposits.			
The Safe Drinking Wate	er Act (SD	WA) require	s utilities l	ssue to the followi	ng Informa	ation, ever	n if you have no L	ead in your water:			
If present, elevated levels of	lead can c	ause serious h	ealth probler	ns, especially for preg	nant women	and young	children. Lead in drinl	king water is primarily from materials and			
components associated with	n service lin	ies and home por back hoor sit	lumbing. Pol	k City is responsible to	or providing I mize the net	nigh quality	drinking water, but ca	nnot control the variety of material used in			
using water form drinking or	cooking If	VOU are conce	rned about le	ad in vour water, vou	may wish to	have your w	vater tested. Informati	on on lead in drinking water, testing methods			
and steps you can take to m	inimize exp	posure is availa	able from the	Safe Drinking Water H	lotline or at l	nttp://www.e	pa.gov/safewater/lea	d.			
Why is Drinking Water	Regulated	d?									
In order to ensure that top water is safe to drink, the DEP and EPA prescribe regulations and standards for limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public											
water systems. To protect consumers, Florida's DEP also requires public water systems comply with regulations governing the construction, operation and health issues relative to											
your water supply, works are set at very sumgent revers. To understand the possible nearth 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 effect of some contaminants. Don't forget, the presence of											
contaminants does not nece	contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Bottled water and water vending machines are regulated under the Florida Department of Agriculture										
and Consumer Services, Div	ision of Fo	od Safety and	the federal F	ood and Drug Adminis	stration regul	ations that e	stablish limits for con	taminants in bottled water which must provide			
the same protection for publ	the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Don't forget,										
the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk,											

Florida ID # 6531424 2017 TEST RESULTS TABLE Polk City

nt <u>pCi/L</u> pCi/L	MCL Violation Yes / No	**Level Detected	ł	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Monitoring Period	Likely Source of Contamination
pCi/L pCi/L	No				4	í	Month / Vear	
pCi/L	110	No 2.2		1.8 – 2.5	0	15	Jan – Dec 2015	Erosion of natural deposits
	No	0.75		0.7 - 0.8	0	5	Jan – Dec 2015	Erosion of natural deposits
<u> </u>		1.05		10 01	$ _ _ $	20	b - 2015	
Pg/L	No	1.95		1.8 – 2.1	0	30	Jan – Dec 2015	Erosion of natural deposits
ppb	No	3.05		3.0 – 3.1	n/a	10	Jan – Dec 2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics
ppb	No	0.275		ND - 0.55	N/A	2	Jan – Dec 2015	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
ppb	No	0.44	(0.35 – 0.52	6	6	Jan – Dec 2015	Natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, and manufacturing processes.
ppm	No	0.0053	0.0	050 - 0.0055	2	2	Jan – Dec 2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
ppm	No	0.20		0.20	10	10	Jan – Dec 2 017	Run off from fertilizer, leaking septic tanks, sewage, and erosion from natural deposits.
ppb	No	0.8		ND – 1.5	N/A	100	Jan – Dec 2015	Pollution from mining and remning operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
ppm	No	7.6		6. <u>5 - 8.7</u>	N/A	160	Jan – Dec 2015	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
ar TTHM	HAA5 sample	es from MT.	Olive we	ere required. Th	hese sample	s from Mt .O	Jlive were inadverten	itly overlooked. Both samples were
3 tor 11m	М сате раска	38 2.11ppu	, the rea	Sults HAA5 can	ne back as o.	.22 ppb, bou	n well within accepta	ble limits.
inants in	icluding Pesti	cides and	Herbici	des				
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Runoff from herbicide use
ppb	No	27		ND - 27	700	700	Jan – Dec 2015	
ge 2 Disi	infectant / Dis	sinfection F	By-Prod	luct (D / DBP)	Parameter	s		
he highes	st 2017 month	iy average;	Range of	of Results is the	range of (lo	west to high	est) monthly residuated and the range of re-	All southe from
Lever Do	Dates o	Ignesi ueici	MCL	Level	Range	MCLG or	MCL or MRDL	Likelv Source of Contamination
	sampling (n yr.)	no. / Vic Ye	plation s / No	Detected	of Results	MRDLG		
ppm	Jan – Dec 2	017	No	1.0	0.4-1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
ppb	July – Sept 2	July – Sept 2017 No		2.11	2.11	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
aqq	JUIY – Sepi z	- Sept 2017 No		Õ.ZZ	ð.22	n/a	MUL = OU	By-product of anniking water ansime and
lter)		COth						
	Action Level Violation Yes / No	90 Percentil∉ Result) Sa E) <i>F</i>	Number or ampling Sites xceeding the Action Level	MCGL	Action Level	Monitoring Period Month / Year	Likely Source of Contamination
ppm	No	0.084	┦	0	1.3	AL= 1.3	June – Sept 2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
ppb	No	0.0014	T	0	15	AL = 15	June – Sept 2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; public water systems, and erosion of natural deposits.
Act (SD) ead can ca ervice line your wate ooking. If imize exp egulated ter is safe nsumers, sot at your	WA) require ause serious h es and home p r has been sitt you are conce posure is availe 1? Florida's DEP w stringent home	s utilities ealth proble lumbing. Pc ing for seve rned about able from the DEP and EP also require els. To unde	Issue t ms, esp olk City i ral hour lead in y e Safe D A prescr s public rstand th	o the followin ecially for pregr s responsible for s, you can mini your water, you prinking Water F ribe regulations water systems he possible bea	ng Informa nant women or providing h mize the pote may wish to dotline or at h and standar comply with alth effects de	tion, even and young c high quality d ential for lead have your w http://www.ep ds for limitin regulations (escribed for l	if you have no Le children. Lead in drink lrinking water, but car d exposure by flushin rater tested. Informati pa.gov/safewater/lead g the amount of certa governing the constr. many regulated const	ead in your water: king water is primarily from materials and nnot control the variety of material used in ng your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before ion on lead in drinking water, testing methods, d. ain contaminants in water provided by public uction, operation and health issues relative to tituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of
	ppb ppb ppb ppm ppm ppm ppm ppb ppm nants in ppb ge 2 Dis for TTHI nants in ppb ge 2 Dis for TTHI ppb ge 2 Dis he highe: Level De ppm ppb ppb ppb ter) ppb	ppb No ppb No ppb No ppm No ppt No ppt No ppt No ppt No ppt No peterm No peterm No ppb No ppb July – Sept 2 ppb No ppm No ppm No ppm No ppm No ppm No ppb No	ppb No 3.05 ppb No 0.275 ppb No 0.44 ppm No 0.0053 ppm No 0.20 ppb No 7.6 ar TTHM/HAA5 samples from MT. for TTHM came back as 2.11ppb nants including Pesticides and ppb ppb No 27 je 2 Disinfectant / Disinfection F he highest 2017 monthly average; Level Detected is the highest dete Dates of sampling (mo. / Ye ppm Jan – Dec 2017 Ye ppb July – Sept 2017 Ye ppb July – Sept 2017 Percentile rys / No Poltion Result yes / No Poltion Percentile ppb No 0.0014 Act (SDWA) requires utilities sed can cause serious health proble ervice lines and home plumbing. Pr your water has been sitting for seve your water has been sitting for seve sooking. If you are concerned about	ppbNo3.05ppbNo0.275ppbNo0.440ppmNo0.00530.0ppmNo0.20ppbNo0.20ppbNo0.8ppmNo7.6ar TTHM/HAA5 samples from MT. Olive weiltight for TTHM came back as 2.11ppb , the restnants including Pesticides and HerbicitiesppbNo27je 2 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Prodinghe highest 2017 monthly average; Range ofLevel Detected is the highest detected lewDates of sampling (mo. / yr.)MCL Violation Yes / NoppbJuly – Sept 2017NoppbJuly – Sept 2017NoppbNo0.0014ct (SDWA) requires utilities Issue 1ead can cause serious health problems, espervice lines and home plumbing. Polk City 1ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppbNo0.0014ppd<	ppb No 3.05 3.0 – 3.1 ppb No 0.275 ND - 0.55 ppb No 0.44 0.35 – 0.52 ppm No 0.0053 0.0050 – 0.0055 ppm No 0.20 0.20 ppb No 0.8 ND – 1.5 ppm No 7.6 6.5 – 8.7 ar TTHM/HAA5 samples from MT. Olive were required. Tristor TTHM came back as 2.11ppb , the results HAA5 came nants including Pesticides and Herbicides ppb No 27 ND - 27 jc 2 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D / DBP) he highest 2017 monthly average: Range of Results is the Level Detected is the highest detected level at any sample Dates of sampling (mo. / Violation yrs / No 2.11 ppb July – Sept 2017 No 1.0 ppb July – Sept 2017 No 8.22 ter) Action Level Percentile Result Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level Action Level Action Level Percentile Result Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level Action Level Action Level Percentile Result Action Level Percentile Result Action Level Pres / No No ppm	ppbNo3.053.0 - 3.1n/appbNo0.275ND - 0.55N/AppbNo0.440.35 - 0.526ppmNo0.00530.0050 - 0.00552ppmNo0.200.2010ppbNo0.8ND - 1.5N/AppmNo0.200.2010ppbNo0.8ND - 1.5N/AppmNo7.66.5 - 8.7N/AppmNo27ND - 27700is for TTHM came back as 2.11ppbthe results HAA5 came back as 8nants including Pesticides and HerbicidesppbNo27ND - 27ppbNo27ND - 27ppbNo27ND - 27ppbNo217NoLevel Detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. RappmJan - Dec 2017No1.0ppbJuly - Sept 2017No2.11ppbJuly - Sept 2017No8.22etcrAction90 th Percentile Rampling Sites Exceeding the Action LevelMCGL Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action LevelppmNo0.08401.3ppbNo0.0014015Act (SDWA) requires utilities Issue to the following Informa can can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women ervice lines and home plumbing. Polk City is responsible for providing 1 your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the pot pok	ppb No 3.05 3.0 - 3.1 n/a 10 ppb No 0.275 ND - 0.55 N/A 2 ppb No 0.44 0.35 - 0.52 6 6 ppm No 0.0053 0.0050 - 0.0055 2 2 ppm No 0.20 0.20 10 10 ppb No 0.8 ND - 1.5 N/A 100 ppm No 0.8 ND - 1.5 N/A 100 ppm No 7.6 6.5 - 8.7 N/A 160 of TTHM came back as 2.11ppb the results HAA5 came back as 8.22 ppb, both 100 nants including Pesticides and Herbicides Including Pesticides and Herbicides Including Pesticides and Herbicides ppb No 27 ND - 27 700 700 2 2 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D / DBP) Parameters MRDLG results is the range of (lowest to high Level Detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results any sampling (mo. / Yes / No Petected Sampling (mo. / Yes / No) Results	ppb No 3.05 3.0 – 3.1 n/a 10 Jan – Dec 2015 ppb No 0.275 ND - 0.55 N/A 2 Jan – Dec 2015 ppb No 0.44 0.35 – 0.52 6 6 Jan – Dec 2015 ppm No 0.0053 0.0050 – 0.0055 2 2 Jan – Dec 2015 ppm No 0.20 0.20 10 10 Jan – Dec 2015 ppm No 0.20 0.20 10 10 Jan – Dec 2015 ppm No 0.8 ND – 1.5 N/A 100 Jan – Dec 2015 pr No 7.6 6.5 – 8.7 N/A 100 Jan – Dec 2015 pr TTH/H/AAS samples from MT. Dive were required. These samples from Mt. Olive were inadverten infor TTHM came back as 2.11ppb , the results HAAS came back as 8.22 ppb, both well within accepta ppb No 2.7 ND - 2.7 700 700 Jan – Dec 2015 pe2 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D / DBP) Parameters Neclo or MRDL Results Results