

Polk City Water Plant

2017 Water Quality Report

Polk City

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 of 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 your 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 can 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 of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water requires 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 get information about their water utility.



Special Health Concerns

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency (The EPA's) Safety Drinking Water Hot Line at (800) 426-4791 or on-line at their website:

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater>



Want to learn more about Florida water?

Please visit the Florida 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 than 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 for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available on the web at:

www.epa.gov/safewater 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 anaylte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

