



CITY OF PALMETTO

Public Works Department

601 17th Street West
Palmetto, FL 34221

Si Ud. es residente de la Ciudad de Palmetto y tiene alguna pregunta concerniente a este reporte ó a la calidad del agua potable por favor llámenos al 723-4580. Asistencia en Español esta disponible Lunes a Viernes de 7:00 am a 4:00 pm. If you live in the City of Palmetto and have any questions regarding this report or your drinking water, please call 723-4580. Assistance in Spanish is available Monday thru Friday, 7:00 am to 4:00 pm.

Get Involved: Please get involved with discussions regarding drinking water quality. The Manatee County Board of County Commissioners welcomes written comments or public input at regularly scheduled Board Meetings concerning issues related to drinking water. Agenda information can be obtained on the Manatee County website (<http://www.mymanatee.org>) or by calling 941-745-3724.

Attention Property Managers: If you are a property owner or manager, please provide this water quality report to your tenants. This report may be photocopied or posted in a prominent location at your facility. More copies are available by calling 941-746-3020.

The Bottom Line: Last year, as in years past, Manatee County met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. The Manatee County Water Purification Plant uses what is known as the multiple barrier approach to ensure the safety of the water. This approach includes source protection, optimized particle removal at the purification plant and appropriate disinfection.

2017 DRINKING WATER QUALITY SUMMARY



The City of Palmetto purchases its water from Manatee County and distributes it through our distribution system to the residents of Palmetto.

The City of Palmetto Public Works Department is committed to maintaining our distribution system, water service and high water quality on a 24 hour basis. Your comments or questions are always welcome. The Palmetto City Commissioners or Public Works Department may be accessed at www.palmettofl.org. You may also reach Palmetto City Hall by phone at 723-4570, or Palmetto Public Works at 723-4580.



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2017 Drinking Water Quality Summary

Manatee County Utilities Department makes a commitment daily to provide the highest quality drinking water to the residents of Manatee County, Sarasota County and cities served. This report reflects on that commitment and represents a summary of the drinking water quality during 2017.

Protecting Manatee County's Water Sources...

Drinking water for the customers of Manatee County Utilities Department is a blend of purified groundwater and purified surface water. In 2017, an average of 16.14 million gallons per day of deep ground water and 24.46 million gallons per day of surface water was used.

The groundwater is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer from seven, 1200-foot deep wells located in eastern Manatee County. This water is pumped through a 36-inch pipe approximately 13 miles to the Purification Plant. Surface water is taken from the Lake Manatee Reservoir located in central Manatee County.

In 2017 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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 or surface water intakes. There are twelve potential sources of contamination identified for the Manatee County Water Purification Plant with susceptibility levels of low and moderate. 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 the Manatee County Water Purification Plant at 941-746-3020.

The County has taken stringent measures to protect these water sources. In the late 1980s Manatee County voters approved the purchase of 20,500 acres of the 82,000 acre watershed area, which drains into and includes the Reservoir and Wellfield. County and State agencies have continued to purchase additional watershed acreage, and today approximately 35,000 acres are in public ownership. This ownership ensures that activities detrimental to water quality or quantity will not occur on these public lands.

Health And Safety Standards...

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

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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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.

How Your Water is Purified...

The Manatee County Water Purification Plant, located on the shore of Lake Manatee, purifies both groundwater and surface water. The groundwater is purified by aeration, lime-softening and filtration. These processes remove odor, a portion of the hardness, and undesirable elements such as suspended matter and microbiological organisms.

The surface water is purified by carbon adsorption, coagulation, sedimentation and filtration. These processes remove odor, color, and undesirable elements such as suspended matter and microbiological organisms. The filtered water from the two sources is then combined. The combined water is further enhanced before leaving the plant.

The water is disinfected to destroy microbes and provide protection against microbial regrowth in the distribution system and your plumbing. The water is also made less corrosive, thus prolonging your home plumbing and fixtures. Natural fluoride levels are slightly increased to optimal levels as a public health measure to help develop decay resistant teeth and strong bones.

The purification plant is staffed with dedicated, professionally trained, State certified operational, laboratory and maintenance personnel. This staff operates and maintains the advanced water purification facility as well as monitors and researches water quality issues.

Find Out The Facts...

Concerns about drinking water quality have caused many residents to use bottled water or to install home treatment devices. Be sure to learn about the quality of the alternate water or the expected water quality from home treatment devices. If you need help in understanding water quality issues, or have questions about this report or have a water quality concern, please give us a call at 941-746-3020.

Additional information can be found on the Manatee County website (<http://www.mymanatee.org/water>). Just click on the "Water Quality Report" link.



MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Total Coliform Bacteria	01/17-12/17	No	1%	0	>5% ^A	Naturally present in the environment		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Fecal Coliform and E. coli in the distribution system	01/17-12/17	No ^B	1 ^B	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Filter turbidity (NTU)	01/17-12/17	No	0.67	98.9% ^C		N/A	TTC	Soil runoff
INORGANIC								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Max. Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Antimony (ppb)	01/17-12/17	No	0.57	ND - 0.57	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	
Arsenic (ppb)	01/17-12/17	No	0.73	ND - 0.73	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	01/17-12/17	No	0.018	0.010 - 0.018	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	01/17-12/17	No	0.60	0.54 - 0.60	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/17-12/17	No	0.21	0.044 - 0.21	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm)	01/17-12/17	No	15.2	13 - 15.2	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES								
Diquat (ppb)	01/17-12/17	No	0.97	ND - 0.97	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use	
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Toluene (ppb)	01/17-12/17	No	0.34	ND - 0.34	1000	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories	
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	01/17-12/17	No	1.03	ND - 1.03	0	5 ^D	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	01/17-12/17	No	1.05	ND - 1.05	0	5 ^D	Erosion of natural deposits	
STAGE 2 DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (D/DBP) PARAMETERS								
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL or TT Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chloramines (ppm)	01/17-12/17	No	3.9 ^E	ND - 6.1 ^E	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4 ^E	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	01/17-12/17	No	36.5 ^F	8.7 - 47.9 ^F	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total trihalomethanes (ppb)	01/17-12/17	No	52.4 ^F	22.1 - 71.4 ^F	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total organic carbon (ratio) ^G	01/17-12/17	No	1.30 ^G	1.11 - 1.62	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination	
Lead (ppb)	2016 ^H	No	0.59	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (ppm)	2016 ^H	No	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY INFORMATION (2017)... The accompanying table lists additional regulated (secondary) and non-regulated parameters that were detected in the finished water during 2017. No adverse health effects are generally associated with the secondary drinking water contaminants. At considerably higher concentrations than the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), health implications may exist as well as aesthetic degradation. Note that all maximum values are below the MCLs.

TABLE KEY & DEFINITIONS CU: Color Units ND: not detected NR: not regulated MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million. Other contaminants that were tested for but not detected include: nitrite, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, beryllium, thallium, silver, foaming agents, gross alpha, combined uranium, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, xylenes, dichloromethane, o-dichlorobenzene, para-dichlorobenzene, vinyl chloride, 1,1-dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloropropane, trichloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, monochlorobenzene, benzene, ethylbenzene, styrene, endrin, lindane, methoxychlor, toxaphene, dalapon, endothal, glyphosate, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, oxamyl, simazine, di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, picloram, dinoseb, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, carbofuran, atrazine, alachlor, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin), heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (silvex), hexachlorobenzene, benzo(a)pyrene, pentachlorophenol, PCBs, dibromochloropropane, ethylene dibromide (EDB), chlordane, dicamba, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, 1,3-dichloropropene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2-chlorotoluene, 4-chlorotoluene, bromobenzene, bromomethane, chloroethane, chloromethane, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, methyl-t-butyl-ether, trichlorofluoromethane, aldrin, butachlor, dieldrin, metolachlor, metribuzin, propachlor, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, methomyl, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol, 2,4-dinitrotoluene, 2-chlorophenol, 4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol, butylbenzylphthalate, diethylphthalate, dimethylphthalate, di-n-butylphthalate, di-n-octylphthalate, isophorone, phenol, radon, Cryptosporidium, Giardia

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 Manatee County Water Purification Plant 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED INDIVIDUALS: 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. 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). These precautions apply to publicly supplied water, bottled water, private well water or water from home treatment devices.

Additional Parameters	MCL	Maximum Value	Range of Results
Aluminum (ug/L)	200	92	25 — 92
Chloride (mg/L)	250	18.1	12.9 — 18.1
Color (CU)	15	5	ND — 0.5
Copper (ug/L)	1000	1.1	ND — 1.1
Iron (ug/L)	300	64	ND — 64
Manganese (ug/L)	50	24	5.6 — 24
pH (units)	6.5 — 8.5	7.6	7.5 — 7.6
Odor (TON)	3	3	1 — 3
Sulfate (mg/L)	250	111	81.5 — 111
Total alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO3)	NR	64.0	14.4 — 64.0
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	500	217	174 — 217
Total hardness (mg/L as CaCO3)	NR	187*	100 — 187
Zinc (ug/L)	5000	160	111 — 160

* To calculate hardness in grains per gallon, divide by 17.1

TABLE KEY DEFINITIONS

- AL:** Action Level
- MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- N/A:** not applicable
- ND:** not detected
- NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
- ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- TT:** Treatment Technique

- ^A total coliform detections must not exceed 5% of all monthly samples.
- ^B when E. coli is detected, the utility is required by rule to report the result and collect repeat samples in the immediate area within 24 hours and analyze them for bacteria. The results of the repeat samples collected showed no presence of E. coli or total coliform bacteria, thus no MCL violation occurred.
- ^C filter turbidity may never exceed 1 NTU and must not exceed 0.3 NTU in 95% of daily samples in any month.
- ^D MCL limit of Radium-226 and Radium-228 combined.
- ^E the value is the highest running annual average, computed quarterly.
- ^F these values represent values at individual sample sites.
- ^G a public water system (PWS) is in compliance with the MRDL when the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system, computed quarterly, is less than or equal to the MRDL.
- ^H the value is the highest locational running annual average, computed quarterly.
- ^I these values represent the % total organic carbon removal achieved at the treatment plant divided by the % removal required.
- ^J this value is the lowest running annual average, computed quarterly, of monthly removal ratio. This value must be above 1.0 for compliance.
- ^K the State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

- Action Level or AL:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Filter Turbidity (NTU):** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- 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 for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum residual disinfectant level 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 benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Total trihalomethanes:** Disinfection by-products expressed as the sum of chloroform, dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane and tribromomethane.
- Not Detected or ND:** Indicates the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.