



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2016

PWS No. 6581901

Director's Message

We are pleased to present this year's *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report* and proud to report that the City's drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

This report is designed to inform residents of the City of Venice about details of their drinking water and services provided to them every day by the City's Utilities Department. We work around the clock to ensure your water meets or exceeds all regulatory standards and personal expectations. We ask all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Javier Vargas, P.E. Utilities Director

The City's water source is from wells which draw from the intermediate aquifer. This brackish water is pumped to the treatment plant where it is treated using the reverse osmosis process. The water is then run through the aeration process to remove hydrogen sulfide. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant. This process is continuously monitored and adjusted as needed by plant operators who are certified by the State of Florida. The final product is delivered to the residents,

businesses, and visitors located within the City of Venice.

The City of Venice routinely monitors for contaminants in drinking water according to Federal and State laws rules, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan. 1, 2016 to Dec. 31, 2016. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2016, and presented in this report, is from the most recent testing done in accordance with governing laws, rules, and regulations.

Through monitoring and testing, some contaminants were detected, however, as you can see in the results table, our system had no violations.

To learn more about City services, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Venice City Council meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at 9 a.m. in Council Chambers at City Hall, 401 W. Venice Ave., Venice, FL 34285.

What Can I Expect To Find In My Drinking Water?

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 chemical, 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

How Do I Read This Report?

The table shown on this report is the results of our water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" show where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. You may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

•Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): The IDSE is 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 Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

•Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

•Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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 contaminants.

•Not applicable (N/A):

•Not Detected (ND): Indicates the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

•Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): The measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is barely noticeable to the average person.

•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): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

•Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their utility. If you have questions about this report or require additional information, please contact:

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Operations Supervisor
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Source Water Assessment Plan: In 2016, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment, (SWA) on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There was one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a "high" susceptibility level, 9 potential sources with a "moderate" susceptibility level, and 21 potential sources with a low" susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection website at: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo. / yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of
02. Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	07/14	NO	1.5	N/A	0	15	Erosion of
20. Radium 226 (pCi/L)	07/14	NO	0.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo. / yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of
10. Barium (mg/l)	07/14	NO	0.0061	N/A	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes;
25. Fluoride (ppm)	07/14	NO	0.100	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
36. Nickel (mg/l)	07/14	NO	0.00072	N/A	0.10	0.10	Erosion of natural
52. Sodium (ppm)	07/14	NO	22.9	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violatio	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
78. Chlorine (ppm)	1/16-12/16	NO	1.52	0.93-2.23	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
79. Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/16	NO	3.4	2.2-3.4	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
80. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/16	NO	21	11-21	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
84. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/14	N	0.125	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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 Venice 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>

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. The EPA and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791).

Unregulated Contaminants: The City of Venice has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether these contaminants should be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

PWSID	PWSName	Size	Facility ID	Facility Name	Facility Water Type	Sample Point ID	Sample Point Name	Sample Point Type	Associated Facility ID	Associated Sample Point ID	Collection Date	SampleID	Contaminant	MRL	Method ID	Analytical Results Sign	Analytical Results Value	Sample Event Code	Monitoring Requirement	Region	State
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	2	Distribution System	GW	1901002	402 Veneto	MR			10/31/2013	35114278003AM	chromium-6	0.03	EPA 218.7	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	cobalt	1	EPA 200.8	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	strontium	0.3	EPA 200.8	=	872	SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	chromium	0.2	EPA 200.8	=	0.27	SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	1,2,3-trichloropropane	0.03	EPA 524.3	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	2	Distribution System	GW	1901002	402 Veneto	MR			10/31/2013	1317431-02	chlorate	20	EPA 300.1	=	413.1	SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	chromium-6	0.03	EPA 218.7	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	2	Distribution System	GW	1901002	402 Veneto	MR			10/31/2013	35114278003AM	molybdenum	1	EPA 200.8	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	2	Distribution System	GW	1901002	402 Veneto	MR			10/31/2013	35114278003AM	vanadium	0.2	EPA 200.8	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	PFOS	0.04	EPA 537	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	2	Distribution System	GW	1901002	402 Veneto	MR			10/31/2013	35114278003AM	chromium	0.2	EPA 200.8	=	0.26	SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	2	Distribution System	GW	1901002	402 Veneto	MR			10/31/2013	35114278003AM	cobalt	1	EPA 200.8	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	molybdenum	1	EPA 200.8	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	2	Distribution System	GW	1901002	402 Veneto	MR			10/31/2013	35114278003AM	strontium	0.3	EPA 200.8	=	861	SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	1317431-01	chlorate	20	EPA 300.1	=	370.4	SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	PFHxS	0.03	EPA 537	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	chloromethane	0.2	EPA 524.3	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	1,3-butadiene	0.1	EPA 524.3	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	PFOA	0.02	EPA 537	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	PFNA	0.02	EPA 537	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	PFHpA	0.01	EPA 537	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	HCFC-22	0.08	EPA 524.3	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	1,1-dichloroethane	0.03	EPA 524.3	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	Halon 1011	0.06	EPA 524.3	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	bromomethane	0.2	EPA 524.3	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	1,4-dioxane	0.07	EPA 522	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	PFBS	0.09	EPA 537	<		SE1	AM	4	FL
FL6581901	City of Venice	L	1	Water Treatment Plant	GW	1901001	Entry Point to Distr	EP	2	1901002	10/31/2013	35114278001AM	vanadium	0.2	EPA 200.8	<		SE1	AM	4	FL