

City of Bartow



Tony Martinez
Water Plant Manager

City of Bartow 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Bartow is very pleased to provide you with this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is being mailed to you in accordance with Federal and State requirements. The City of Bartow hopes you are pleased with the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our constant goal is to provide you with safe, dependable supply of drinking water. The City's water treatment plant draws water from four deep wells that take water from the Floridan Aquifer. In 2024 the City of Bartow Water Treatment Plant distributed just over 1.3 billion gallons of water to our customers.

The City of Bartow main water treatment plant "raw" well water is drawn from the Floridan Aquifer and then treated first with the lime softening process to remove excess hardness and other contaminants. The water is then filtered to remove turbidity (small particles), disinfected with chlorine, treated with corrosion inhibitor to prevent iron bacteria growth, and fluoride is added to promote dental health before it enters the distribution system.

A Source Water Assessment was completed in 2024 by Florida's DEP and is available at DEP SWAPP web site: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp. The four wells at the main water plant were determined not susceptible to outside contamination. The other remaining well was determined susceptible from nearby diesel storage tank with a moderate risk concern level. This well normally functions on a standby basis to guarantee additional fire protection capacity in the southwest corner of Bartow.

To obtain a copy of this report please visit our website at www.cityofbartow.net. For more information concerning your drinking water, and questions about this report, please contact **Tony Martinez at 863-534-0159**

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds Federal and State requirements

The City of Bartow routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. 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:

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 storm water runoff, 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Radioactive contaminants: which can be naturally occurring or be results of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The Tests Results Table below shows the results of our monitoring during 2024 and includes test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2024, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

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:

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: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ND: means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis

N/A: not applicable

Tests Results Table

**** Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants is the highest detected at any sampling point**

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes/No	** Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	1/23 to 12/23	No	0.008	0.006 to 0.008	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1/23 to 12/23	No	0.57	0.45 to 0.57	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	1/23 to 12/23	No	0.5	0.5	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1/24 to 12/24	No	0.03	0.03	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	1/23 to 12/23	No	18.0	7.20 to 18	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Dalapon (ppb)	1/24 to 12/24	No	0.49	0.49	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on right of way
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Volatile Organic Contaminants

Toluene (ppm)	1/24 to 12/24	No	0.0005	0.0005	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
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Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Chlorine: Level Detected is the 2024 monthly average for residual Chlorine; Range of Results is the range of 2024 monthly average Chlorine residual level results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites. **TTHMs** and **HAA5s:** If during the system had quarterly results only, calculate LRAAs for each site as of the end of each quarter in 2024 where there are sufficient TTHM/HAA5 results to calculate a LRAA. Report the highest 2024 LRAA as the level detected and report the range of the individual sample results during 2024 as the range of the individual sample results during 2024 as the range of results

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes/No	** Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/24 to 12/24	No	0.72	0.62 to 0.86	4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) HAA5 (ppb)	1/24 to 12/24	No	26.40	16.7 to 31	N/A	MCL = 60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	1/24 to 12/24	No	69.50	45.2 to 78.1	N/A	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 Yes or No	90 th Percentile Results	No. of Samples Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	9/23	No	0.043	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	9/23	No	1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

<p style="text-align: center;">LCRR Comprehensive Service Line Inventory</p>				
Submitted by 10/16/2024 (Yes/No)	Submission Date	Violation (Yes/No)	If NOT submitted, WHY? (e. g., ongoing data collection, resource constraints)	If NOT submitted, provide completion timeline
Yes	10/16/2024	No	N/A	N/A

The City of Bartow is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State health standards

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, 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 that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably expect to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these 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**.

Required Health Information

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 Bartow 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 certain contaminants 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk from infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling the ***Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791***.

The City of Bartow wishes to thank you for allowing its drinking water utility to provide your family with safe, good quality water in 2024. We at the City of Bartow Water Treatment Plant works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources by conserving water whenever possible. This will ensure a quality water supply for the future. We at the City of Bartow would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, ***please feel free to call Water Treatment Plant (863) 534-0159***.