

DEFINITIONS

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

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL - The highest level of a disinfectant that is 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.

(N/A)- Not applicable.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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.

Picocuries 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.

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 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**. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health 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.

SPECIAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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) **MICROBIOLOGICAL 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The City of Panama City Beach water system did not violate any drinking water standards during the past calendar year (January through December 2017).

SURFACE WATER SOURCE

Deer Point Reservoir was created in 1961 to provide a freshwater source for Bay County. The water is pumped several miles to the Bay County Water Treatment Plant. The Bay County Treatment Plant uses a conventional treatment process consisting of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration pH adjustment, disinfection, fluoridation and corrosion control. The treatment process includes adding lime occasionally to provide additional alkalinity to the raw water so that it can react with the primary coagulating chemical, ferric sulfate, which is added to remove particles and organics. Polymer is also added to assist in the coagulation process. Sodium hypochlorite is added to maintain disinfection in the distribution system. The addition of zinc orthophosphate reduces the corrosiveness of the water. Fluoride, in the form of hydrofluosilicic acid, is added as a supplement to prevent tooth decay. Lime is also added at the end of the process to increase the pH. These processes are needed to meet drinking water standards as set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Bay County supplies water to both Panama City Beach Ground Storage and Pumping Facilities. Panama City Beach is a wholesale customer of the Bay County system and purchases 100% of its water from the County. The City then provides that water to its customers via our own storage, pumping and transmission system. We do not perform any treatment to the water other than some additional chlorine disinfectant when the levels provided by the County have dropped below the levels needed for the City to maintain chlorination residual requirements set by the EPA and FDEP in the City system.

The City of Panama City Beach water system did not have any elevated levels of lead in the testing results. However, 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. Panama City Beach's Water System 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>.

CUSTOMER COMMENTS WELCOME

If you have any questions about this Report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Gabe Moschella, Water Treatment Superintendent at (850)236-3215. If you require additional assistance, please contact City Hall at (850)233-5100 and you will be referred to the appropriate Utility Department staff member for your inquiry. The Panama City Beach Council meets twice monthly, on the second Thursday at 6 PM and fourth Thursday at 9 AM in the City Hall building, 110 S. Arnold Rd. The public is welcome to participate and comment on policy decisions that may affect the quality of the water. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

In 2017 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on the Bay County water system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the Bay County water system surface water intakes. The surface water system is considered to be at high risk because of many potential sources of contamination present in the assessment area. 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 Bay County Utility Services by calling (850)248-5010.

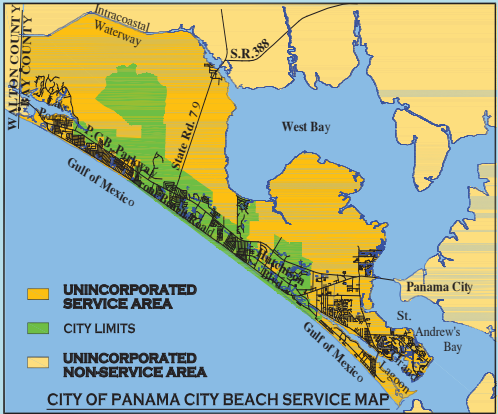
2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT



CITY OF PANAMA CITY BEACH
110 SOUTH ARNOLD ROAD
PANAMA CITY BEACH, FL 32413

PLANNING TODAY FOR YOUR TOMORROW

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to continually provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This annual report is intended to help you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water quality delivered to your address and to protect our water resources. The City of Panama City Beach currently purchases all of the drinking water used in its utility franchise service area from the Bay County water system.



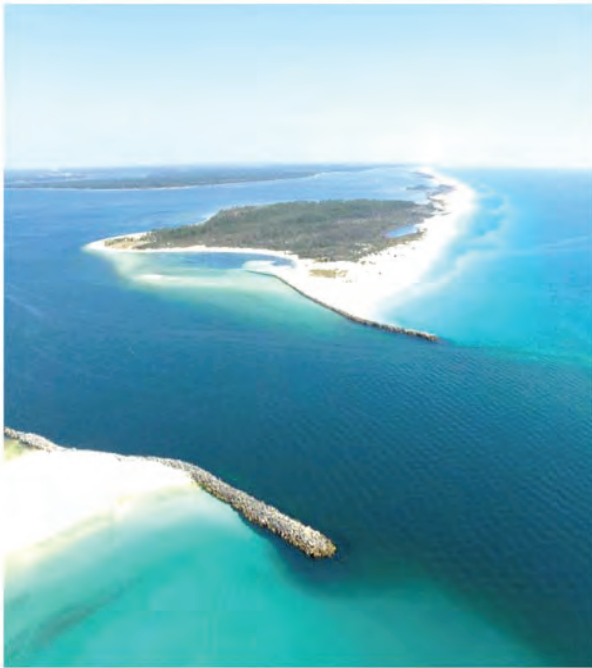
The City of Panama City Beach routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2017. Data obtained before January 1, 2017, and presented in this Report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations. For those contaminants that were not required to sample this year, the most recent sampling results are listed. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of contaminants does not pose a health risk when the concentration is below the applicable standard.

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City Of Panama City Beach
110 South Arnold Road
Panama City Beach, FL 32413



CITY OF
PANAMA CITY BEACH
2017 WATER QUALITY
REPORT



110 SOUTH ARNOLD ROAD
PANAMA CITY BEACH, FLORIDA
32413
MAIN OFFICE (850) 233-5100

2017 WATER QUALITY TABLE							
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
E. coli Sampled by the City of Panama City Beach	1/17-12/17	N	1	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli- positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for	Sampling error or human and animal fecal waste	
<p>(A) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.</p> <p>(B) During the past year, we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 Assessment. A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. This Level 1 assessment was completed on August 3, 2017 and it identified a need for review of the established sampling protocols with operation staff. In addition, we were required to take one (1) corrective action, which was completed on August 3, 2017.</p>							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TURBIDITY (NTU) Bay County data	1/17-12/17	N	0.69	97.2%	N/A	*TT	Soil runoff
Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. Monitoring turbidity is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. * The Treatment Technique standard is 95% of the turbidity readings must be at 0.3 NTU or less.							

RADIOACTIVE AND INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
RADIUM 226 + 228 OR COMBINED RADIUM (pCi/L) <i>Bay County data</i>	4/17	N	1.5	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM (ppm) <i>Bay County data</i>	4/17	N	0.0096	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm) <i>Bay County data</i>	4/17	N	0.046	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
NICKEL (ppb) <i>Bay County data</i>	4/17	N	3.1	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
NITRATE (ppm) <i>Bay County data</i>	4/17	N	0.11	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm) <i>Bay County data</i>	4/17	N	4.3	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER) - Sampled by City of Panama City Beach							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (action level)	Likely Source of Contamination
COPPER (TAP WATER) (ppm)	7/17-8/17	N	0.41	0 of 30	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (TAP WATER) (ppb)	7/17-8/17	N	1.00	0 of 30	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
STAGE 1 & STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS - Sampled by City of Panama City Beach							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
CHLORINE (ppm)	1/17-12/17	N	0.895	0.79 – 1.02	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
HALOACETIC ACIDS (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	1/17-12/17	N	19.05	6.3 – 31.40	N/A	MCL = 60	By-products of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	1/17-12/17	N	35.28	15.70 – 65.02	N/A	MCL = 80	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	TT Violation Y/N	Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON <i>Bay County Data</i>	1/17-12/17	N	1.54	1.00 – 2.00	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment