

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2019



WORKING for you

WHO we serve

The Utility Facility consists of three wells, two storage tanks and a state of the art Nano filtration water treatment plant. The Village's distribution area exceeds 2000 residential and commercial accounts. Utilities not only provides service to the Village of Golf but also the following subdivisions: Quail Ridge South, Delray Dunes, Indian Hills, half of Indian Springs, Brookside and the Village Square Shopping Plaza.

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

WHERE does water come from

Our water source is ground water from wells. The wells draw from the East Coast Surficial Aquifer. Each of our wells can pump 500,000 gallons of water per day, and are located on a secure site.

STATE-of-the-art

The Village of Golf has an upgraded Water Treatment Plant that uses a state-of-the-art nano filtration treatment process which includes chloramines disinfection. This technology is the most effective and up-to-date water treatment available. The plant is staffed 7 days a week with state licensed operators. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

SOURCE Water Assessment

The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. These assessments were conducted in 2019 to provide information about potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells.

Potential sources of contamination identified include petroleum storage tanks, with low susceptibility levels. One “potential” source of contamination was identified, however continuous monitoring of our wells has never revealed any contamination.

The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp. The Village of Golf collects water samples from each of our drinking water wells and special monitoring wells.

This information is provided to The Department of Environmental RESOURCES Management as part of our Well- field Protection Program.

Immuno-Compromised Person

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Quality Test Results Lead & Copper (Tap Water)

<i>Contaminants and Unit of Measurement</i>	<i>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</i>	<i>AL Exceeded Y/N</i>	<i>90th Percentile Results</i>	<i>No. of Sampling Site exceeding The AL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>AL (Action)</i>	<i>Likely Source Of Contaminants</i>
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/19 10/19	N	0.131 0.074	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from natural deposits.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/19 10/19	N	10.8 9.3	5	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
**For the following parameters monitored under rules adopted the Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the levels detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine,Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL+80 ppb). Range of results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.							
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection by-Products							
<i>Contaminants and Unit of Measurement</i>	<i>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</i>	<i>MCL Violations Y/N</i>	<i>Levels Detected</i>	<i>Range of Results</i>	<i>MCL or MRDLG</i>	<i>MCL Or MRDL</i>	<i>Likely Source Of Contaminants</i>
TTHM (Trihalomethane) (ppb)	1/19-12/19	N	2.23 (Highest LRAA at site 1)	0.77-3.52	MCL=80	NA	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (Halocatic Acids five) (ppb)	1/19-12/19	N	30.79 (Highest LRAA at site 1)	2.69-66.9	MCL=60	NA	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Stage 1 Disinfectant							
Chlorine (ppm)	1/19-12/19	N	2.3	0.6-4.0	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level of MCL:
The highest level of 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 or MCLG:
The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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.

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 (pg/l): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.



At the Village of Golf, we continually work to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future. The Village of Golf Utilities Department 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 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

WHY are contaminants in drinking water

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 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 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 productions, 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 or mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

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. Village of Golf Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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>

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Lisle, Utilities Superintendent at 561-732-4710. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.