



# 2022

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## ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**PREPARED BY**  
THE VILLAGE OF GOLF, FLORIDA

**UTILITIES DEPARTMENT**  
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## **WORKING FOR YOU**

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.

## **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.



## **WATER SOURCE**

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.

## **OUR SYSTEM**

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 2022 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](http://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.





# Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper							
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)	7/22	N	0.14	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/22	N	1.7	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic contaminants						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	Level Detected	MCL or MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	6/22	N	0.200	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	6/22	N	0.200	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	6/20	N	0.0026	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	6/20	N	15.5	160	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7/22	N	0.65 (Highest LRAA at site 2)	0.5-0.65	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids five (HAAS) (ppb)	7/22	N	1.60 (Highest LRAA at site 1)	0.38-1.60	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples collected during the past year							

Stage 1 Disinfectant							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL or MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/22-12/22	N	1.9	0.6-4.0	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

## 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.

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, 2022. Data obtained before January 1, 2022, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

## 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.

### 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 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.

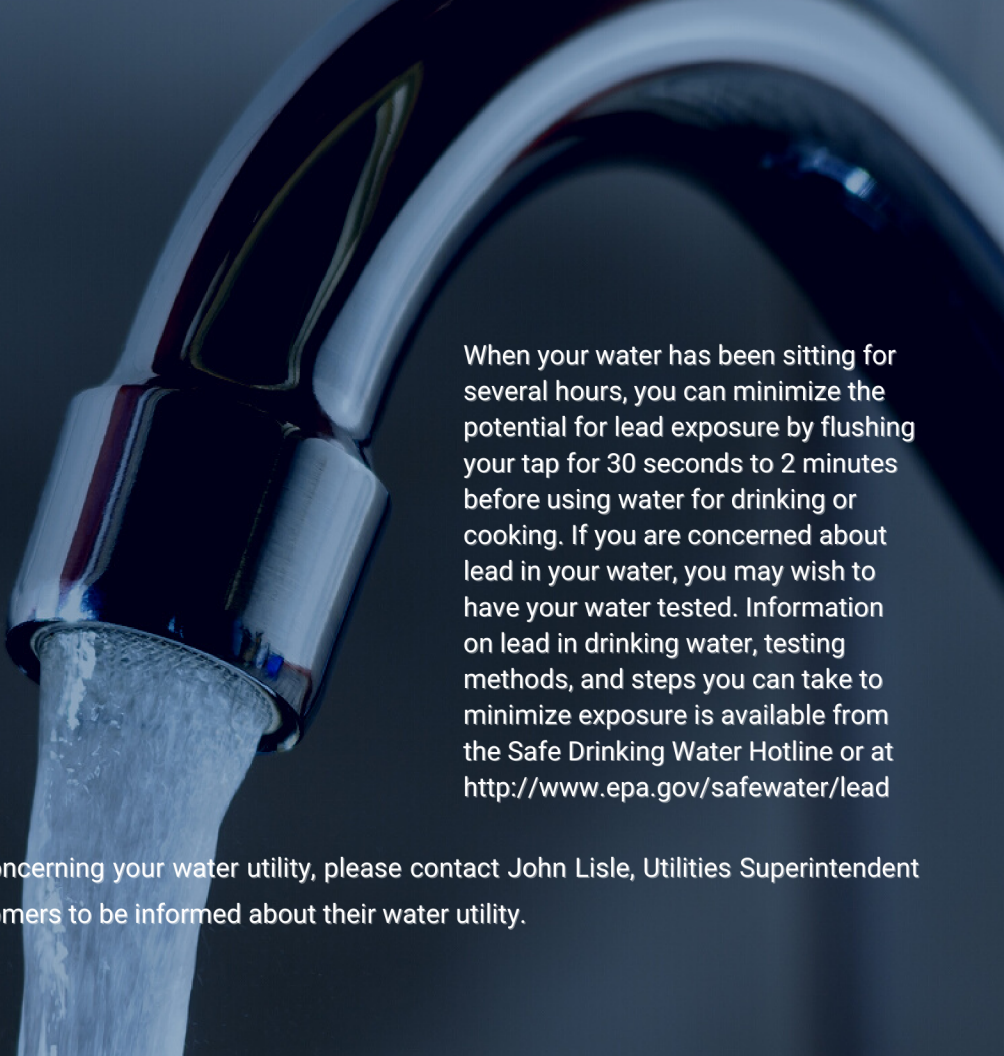


A close-up photograph of water being poured from a source above into a clear glass. The water is captured mid-pour, creating a dynamic splash and bubbles within the glass. The background is a soft, out-of-focus blue.

## 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.

A close-up photograph of a modern, polished chrome faucet. Water is flowing from the spout, creating a smooth, continuous stream. The background is dark and blurred.

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.

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.