



2020 Water Quality Report Village of Palm Springs

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Visite Village Hall para obtener una copia de este informe en español.

Delivering Excellence

The Village of Palm Springs is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have 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.

Our Water Origins

The Village of Palm Springs gets its water from groundwater wells that draw from the surficial aquifer in eastern Palm Beach County. This groundwater source is adequately protected by the Palm Beach County Wellfield Protection Ordinance, which the Village of Palm Springs strictly adheres to. The Village of Palm Springs Water Treatment Plant pre-treats the raw water with a magnetic ion exchange (MIEX) system to remove organics before lime softening to remove hardness. It is then disinfected using chloramines (chlorine and ammonia compound) and filtered before delivery to your home or business through a network of underground pipes. This report shows our water quality results from 2020 and what they mean.



Village Manager Richard Reade, Council Member Joni Brinkman, Mayor Pro Tem Doug Gunther, Mayor Bev Smith, Vice Mayor Gary Ready, Council Member Patti Waller



"A Great Place To Call Home"

Contaminants

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 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.

If present, elevated level 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 Village of Palm Springs 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Contaminants Cont.

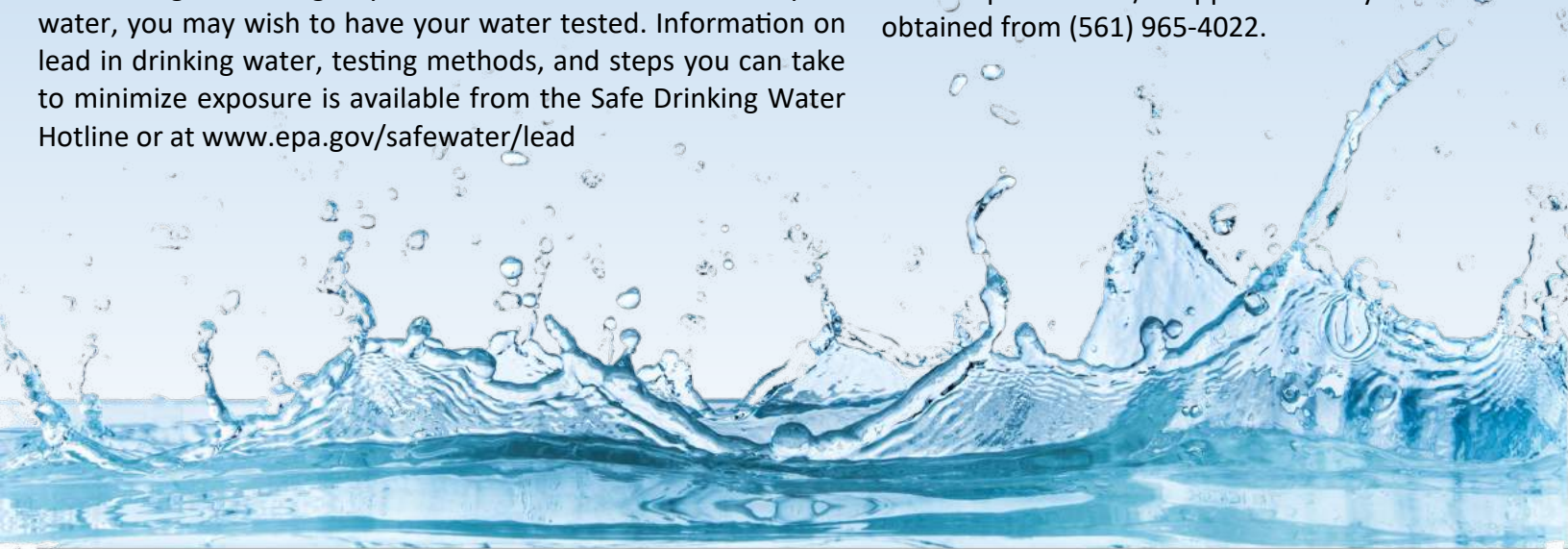
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Understanding Your Drinking Water

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

Assessments

In 2020 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are five potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level. 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 (561) 965-4022.



Immuno-Compromised Individual

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/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).

EPA Requirements

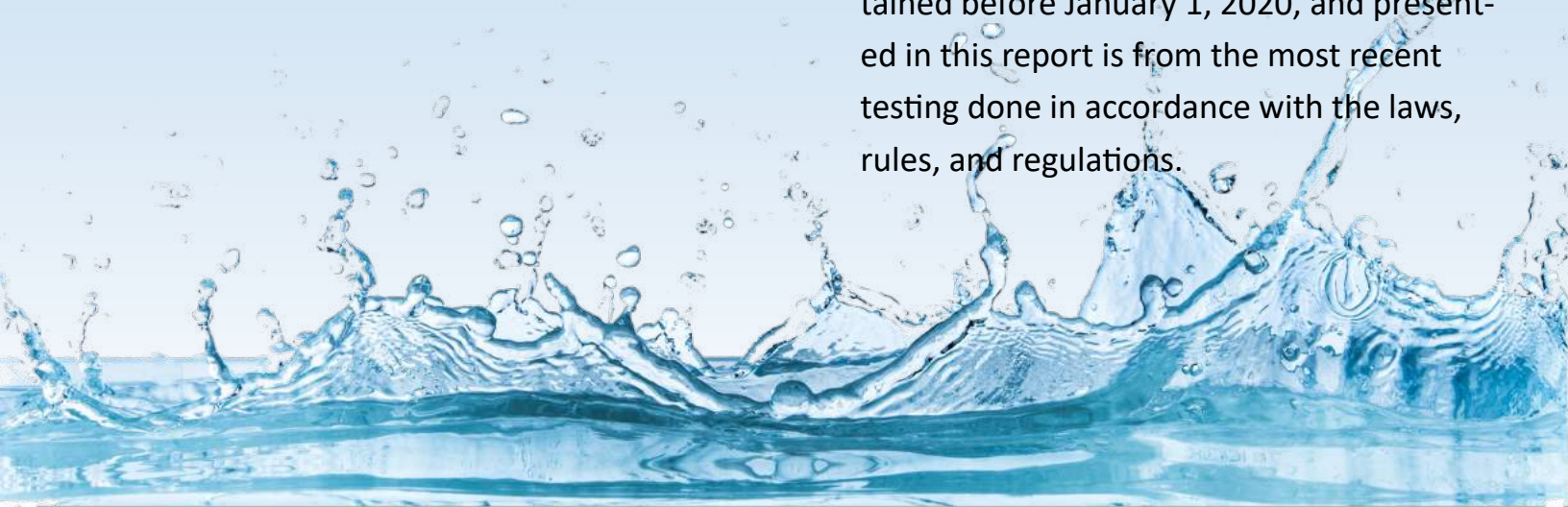
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table below are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

Improvements

In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected in rate structure adjustments. We at the Village of Palm Springs work around the clock to provide safe, dependable, great tasting water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact Mr. Paul Ward, Utilities Superintendent, at (561) 965-4022 or attend one of our scheduled council meetings. For more information concerning your water utility or a schedule of council meetings please visit www.vpsfl.org.

Monitoring Results

The Village of Palm Springs 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, 2020. Data obtained before January 1, 2020, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.



TEST RESULTS TABLE

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
Chloramines (ppm)	01/20 - 12/20	N	3.24	.8 - 4.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water Additive used to Control Microbes
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
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/20, 12/20	N	0.093	0.059 - 0.093	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion or natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	12/20	N	41.8	28.4 - 41.8	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
<i>Secondary Contaminants</i>							
Fluoride (ppm)	12/20	N	.19	.12— .19		2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7
<i>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</i>							
Dalapon (ppb)	10/20, 12/20	N	1.0	.89—1.0	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Product							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb) (Haloacetic Acids)	01/20, 04/20, 07/20, 10/20	N	46.8	32.6-53.1	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Total Trihalome-	01/20, 04/20, 07/20, 10/20	N	50.08	21.3-62.6	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TEST RESULTS TABLE CONT.

<i>Lead and Copper</i>							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	08/20-11/20	N	0.0157	0	1.3	1.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	08/20-11/20	Y	1.31	1	0	15	By-product of drinking water disinfection

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This includes monitoring for lead at customer's taps. In August 2020, lead levels at one of the thirty taps sampled exceeded the action level (AL) of 15 ppb. The 90th percentile result and the number of sampling sites exceeding the AL is shown in the test results table. Because the 90th percentile result did not exceed the AL, the system did not exceed the AL. 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.

Data Table Key, Definitions, and Abbreviations

In this table you may find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

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 that a water system must follow.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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 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 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 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.

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.



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