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## 2020 Water Quality Report Seminole Improvement District PWS ID # 4504903

*PARA LOS CLIENTES HISPANOS - Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Visite Seminole Improvement District's Main office para obtener una copia de este informe en español*

The Seminole Improvement District (SID) is committed to providing safe, high quality water to your tap every day. We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. This report is furnished to you pursuant to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided in this report, please feel free to contact SID at 561-790-1742. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Seminole Improvement Districts board meetings. They are normally held the first Monday of the month at 4pm at the Westlake City Chambers.

### Where Your Water Comes From

The Seminole Improvement District (SID) purchases water from Palm County Water Utilities Department. The source is ground water which is withdrawn from approximately 150' deep wells into the surficial aquifers. Palm Beach County Water Utilities monitors the wells

water quality in conjunction with Palm Beach County's Wellfield protection program to insure a safe supply. The withdrawn water is then transported to the Palm Beach County Utilities Departments water treatment plants, which uses state of the art treatment technologies to produce high quality drinking water.

### Source Water Assessment

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on the Palm Beach County Water Utilities system in 2020. It identified 129 potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the system with susceptibility levels ranging from low to moderate. 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).

### How We Ensure Your Water Is Safe

To insure that tap water is safe, the Environmental Protection Agency (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.

### Special Health Considerations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

**(E) Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

#### Definitions for Water Quality Summary Table:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.

**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 (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.



## Palm Beach County Water Utilities Department Supplier Water Quality Testing Results

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MC Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	5/20	N	0.0073	0.00396 I - 0.0073	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5/20	N	0.927	0.129 - 0.927	4 ppm	4.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Lead (point of entry)(ppb)	5/20	N	1.72 I	ND - 1.72 I	0 ppb	15 ppb	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate, as Nitrogen (ppm)	5/20	N	0.052 I	ND - 0.052 I	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	5/20	N	54.5	15.7 - 54.5	N/A	180 ppm	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Radioactive 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 228 (pCi/L)	5/20	N	1.08 ± 0.562	ND - 1.08 ± 0.562	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected*	Range of Results*	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	1/20 to 12/20	N	3.47	0.1-5.25	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MC Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2/20, 5/20, 8/20, 11/20	N	42.2	5.0-50.9	N/A	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2/20, 5/20, 8/20, 11/20	N	50	11.3-68.0	N/A	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper (Tap Water)							
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)	12/20	N	0.279	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	12/20	N	1.95 I	1	0 ppb	15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

### Qualifier Codes

I = Between lab detection limit and lab practical quantitation limit

### Notes:

(1) The highest level detected for chloramine represents 1 out of 6592 samples.

\*The results in the column indicating "Highest Level Detected" for Chlorine and Chloramines are 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 the individual samples collected during the past year.

\*\*The results in the column indicating "Highest Level Detected" for total trihalomethanes and HAA5 are the highest locational running annual average (LRAA), computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected. The range of results are the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

## Seminole Improvement District June 2020 Internal Water Quality Testing Results

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Action Level Exceeded Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	Number of Samples Exceeding the Action Level	MCLG (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	1-Jun	Y	22	5	0	15	Corrosion of private plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood contaminants

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 June 2020, lead levels at 5 of the 40 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 exceeded the AL, the system exceeded the AL. The AL exceedance was not a violation but rather a trigger for additional steps the system must take. Our system complied with, or is in the process of complying with, all required follow-up to this exceedance. Please note that all the five samples which previously exceeded the AL, were taken from internal plumbing systems of schools which had been closed for four months due to the Covid Pandemic. Under the direction of the Seminole Improvement District, supplementary flushing, and re-sampling of all five locations was performed one month later and all five sample sites results were below the AL.

"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 Seminole Improvement District 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>."