

Water Quality Report 2021



Village of Tequesta

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Village of Tequesta

Welcome

The Water Utilities Department is pleased to present to you our **2021 Annual Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our 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.

The Village of Tequesta's Utilities Department works diligently to protect this essential resource, and to preserve and enhance the system that delivers water to your home or business. I encourage you to take a minute to look through this report; learn about your water system and some of what goes into delivering water to your tap. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

To ensure the water meets these standards, the water quality analyses are performed by qualified, licensed water plant technicians. The samples are reviewed and validated by a quality assurance officer to make certain the quality and consistency of our methods are met. On average, the staff prepares and quantifies 10-15 water samples, 7 days a week, 365 days a year for compliance and quality monitoring. We are fortunate that the Village of Tequesta's water is some of the highest-quality drinking water in the State Florida.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. If you have questions or comments about this report, please call the Water Treatment Plant at 561-768-0490.

Nathan Litteral, Water Plant Superintendent

Our Mission

Provide responsive, courteous and quality service in order to achieve customer satisfaction and improve the quality of life for the citizens of the Village of Tequesta and its other customers. Develop a long-range strategic plan to meet future infrastructure and utility service needs for community growth, development, and expansion. Enhance public awareness of environmental surroundings.

Village of Tequesta Leadership

Village Council:

Molly Young, Mayor • Kyle Stone, Vice-Mayor • Aaron Johnson, Council Member
Frank D'Ambra III, Council Member • Laurie Brandon, Council Member

Village Staff:

Jeremy Allen, Village Manager • Matthew Hammond PE, Utilities Director
Nathan Litteral, Water Plant Superintendent

The Village Council meets monthly. Dates and times are posted on www.tequesta.org

Water Treatment Plant



Where does our water come from?

The Water Treatment Plant receives raw water from 14 production wells. Water from 10 surficial aquifer wells is physically and chemically treated by a direct filtration process to produce potable water, to meet and exceed the standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act. A Reverse Osmosis process treats water from 4 deep wells drilled nearly 1800 feet down into the Floridian Aquifer. The processes includes oxidation, filtration, and disinfection by chloramination.

How do contaminants get into our water?

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.

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and 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.

If you have questions concerning your water utility, please contact Nathan Litteral, Water Plant Superintendent at 561-768-0490, or E-mail him at: nlitteral@tequesta.org.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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

The effects of lead in drinking water on children

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 Village of Tequesta 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>.

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.

YEAR 2021 TEST RESULTS • VILLAGE OF TEQUESTA

The Village of Tequesta routinely monitors for contaminants in our 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 01, 2021 to December 31, 2021. Data obtained before January 01, 2021, and presented in this report, are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling | MCL Violation (mo/yr) | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 5/21 | N | 0.04 | ND | ≤ 1 | 1 | Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 5/21 | N | 0.11 | 0.11 | ≤ 10 | 10 | Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of results is the range of individual results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results. | | | | | | | |
| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Dates of sampling (mo/yr) | MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N | Level Detected Y/N | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chloramines (ppm) | Quarterly 2021 | N | 2.30 | 0.8 – 3.3 | ≤ 4.0 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | Quarterly 2021 | N | 23.92 | 9.9 – 36.0 | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) | Quarterly 2021 | N | 33.67 | 14.8 – 45.0 | N/A | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Lead and 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) | 6/20 – 8/20 | N | 0.360 | 0 | ≤ 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood & preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 6/20 – 8/20 | N | 2.10 | 0 | ≤ 15 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

AL – Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a 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.
MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known, or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

N/A – Not Applicable
ND – Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
PPB – 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.

PPM – Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte or contaminant to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level



Prize Winning Water

Tequesta's Water Treatment Facility has been honored in past years by regional, state and national organizations for the first-rate quality of the operation.

- Region VI, Class B Best Operated Plant, 2002 and 2003.
- American Water Works Assn., Florida Section, Outstanding Class B Water Treatment Plant, 2003.
- Southeast Desalting Association Membrane Plant Award Outstanding Class B Water Treatment Plant, 2004.

