The City of West Palm Beach is pleased to present the Annual Water Quality Report for 2018. It contains important information about your drinking water.

I’m proud to report that, in 2018, the City of West Palm Beach had no water related health or safety issues. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. Our drinking water continues to receive high marks from monitoring agencies. More information can be obtained from the EPA at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline by calling (800) 426-4791.

The City of West Palm Beach is completing construction of the new ultraviolet disinfection and powdered activated carbon treatment systems at the Water Treatment Plant which went online in the first quarter of 2019 providing safer water.

I invite you to carefully read the next few pages. They provide information on the high quality of our drinking water. For public participation, bi-weekly City Commission meetings are held in the City Hall Commission Chamber on Mondays beginning at 5:00 pm at 401 Clematis St. West Palm Beach.

Thank you for being a valued customer. If you have any questions call (561) 822-2222.

Sincerely,
Keith James
Mayor, The City of West Palm Beach

Dear Valued Customer,

The state requires monitoring of some of the substances at less than annual basis as concentrations of these substances do not change frequently.

For the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

All the contaminants listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring campaigns.

The City of West Palm Beach takes thousands of water samples to monitor your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. The tables contained in this report show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. All the contaminants listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. The state requires monitoring of some of the substances at less than annual basis as concentrations of these substances do not change frequently.

Important Information About our Drinking Water

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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 City of West Palm Beach 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 (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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**Compliance with MCL standards are based on monthly averages.**

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>The Highest Site Measurement</th>
<th>The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>03/18</td>
<td>N 0.0078</td>
<td>0.0058 – 0.0078</td>
<td>2 – 2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Naturally present in soil leaching</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inorganic contaminants detected at levels greater than the method detection limit (MDL) as per 40CFR141.23(a)(4)(i) are reported. Inorganic contaminants detected at levels below the MDL as per 40CFR141.23(a)(4)(i) are not reported.**

### Organic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (ppm)</td>
<td>03/18</td>
<td>N 0.11</td>
<td>0.011 – 0.11</td>
<td>10 – 10</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Naturally present in soil leaching</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Secondary Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>03/18</td>
<td>N 49.5</td>
<td>47.7 – 49.5</td>
<td>NA 160</td>
<td>Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDL</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloramines (ppm)</td>
<td>2/18-11/18</td>
<td>N 3.4</td>
<td>0.04 – 4.2</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions:**

- **AL - Action Level**: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **IRA - Interim Remediation Action**: the level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. IRLs are set close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level**: the level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to protect the public health. MCLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**: the level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**: the level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **NA - Not Applicable**: means there is no indication that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **ND - Not Detected**: means there is no indication of the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit**: Measure of the cloudiness of the water and has no health effects. We monitor it, because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity guidelines require a 0.3 NTU or less for at least 95% of samples taken monthly with no samples to exceed 1 NTU.
- **ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**: One part by weight of the water sample.
- **ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**: One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
- **RDL - Regulatory Detection Limit**: The lowest level of contaminant that is required to be reported.
- **TT - Treatment Requirement**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**How do contaminants get into drinking 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.

**In the tables contained in this report, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations.**

**How do contaminants get into drinking water?**

- **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.

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- **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.

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### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>AL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL (Action Level)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (tap water) (ppm)</td>
<td>5/18</td>
<td>N 0.150</td>
<td>0 out of 109</td>
<td>1.3 1.3</td>
<td>Copper corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lead and Copper (Tap Water)**

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

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We’re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.