



HYDRANT FLUSHING

Periodically, you will see Utilities personnel releasing water from hydrants. Hydrant flushing is necessary to test the hydrants to make sure adequate flow and pressure is available. Flushing is also done to remove sediment, silt, rust or stagnant water from the pipes in order to maintain water quality in the distribution pipes. The City owns 1,750 hydrants with valves. A two-man crew continuously flushes hydrants on a daily basis. All hydrants are flushed and inspected at least once a year.



City of Coconut Creek
Utilities and Engineering Department
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BUTTERFLY CAPITAL OF THE WORLD®

2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Para obtener ayuda en la comprensión de este informe, puede llamar al 954-973-6786.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This brochure is a snapshot of the City's water quality in 2012. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA standards.

The City of Coconut Creek purchases treated water from Broward County's District 2A Water Treatment Plant in Pompano Beach. This plant, like all other water plants in the County, must adhere to a number of strict regulations. The water is tested frequently by Broward County and the City of Coconut Creek. Every month, city utility workers regularly collect water samples from 60 locations within the service area, which includes parts of Parkland. Independent labs test the samples to ensure the integrity of our system.

THE COCONUT CREEK CITY COMMISSION



Becky Tooley
Mayor



Lisa K. Aronson
Vice Mayor



Lou Sarbone
Commissioner



Mikkie Belvedere
Commissioner



Sandra L. Welch
Commissioner

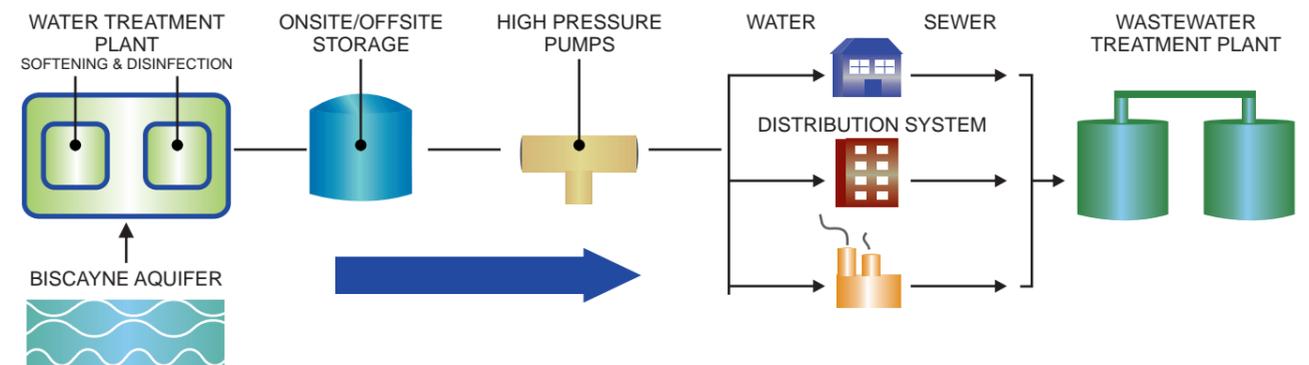
CITY COMMISSION'S MESSAGE

Water is a precious resource that requires continual care. The City of Coconut Creek is proud to present the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report, commonly referred to as the annual Water Quality Report. The quality and availability of our water is of highest importance. Every month, we conduct tests throughout the City for contaminants that may in some way affect our water supply. We are proud to note that our system consistently meets all government standards. Additionally, the City is always looking into conservation measures and is planning on using reclaimed water in certain areas. Because of this, you may see our utility crews installing new pipes to enhance the reclaimed water distribution system.

HOW DOES THE WATER GET TO US?

Regionally, water is obtained from the groundwater in the Biscayne Aquifer and then pumped up from wells to Broward County's District 2A Water Treatment Plant. The raw water is treated with lime to reduce hardness. It then goes through a filtration process followed by treatment with chloramines and fluoride to destroy harmful bacteria and to promote dental health, respectively. Thus, the water goes through an extensive treatment and testing process before it is considered potable and safe for consumption.

To learn more about the Biscayne Aquifer, visit:
<http://iml.jou.ufl.edu/projects/Spring04/Paquet/generalinfo.html>



MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE	DATES OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION	HIGHEST MONTHLY PERCENTAGE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	MONTHLY 2012	NO	1.64%	0	PRESENCE OF COLIFORM BACTERIA IN MORE THAN 5% (>5%) OF MONTHLY SAMPLES	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE	DATES OF SAMPLING	VIOLATION	ANALYTICAL RESULTS	RANGE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
BARIUM (ppm)	JUNE 2011	NO	0.006	N/A	2	2	DISCHARGE OF DRINKING WATER; DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
FLUORIDE (ppm)	JUNE 2011	NO	0.904	N/A	4	4	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER & ALUMINUM FACTORIES. WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH WHEN AT OPTIMAL LEVELS BETWEEN 0.7 & 1.3 ppm
SODIUM (ppm)	JUNE 2011	NO	19.4	N/A	N/A	160	SALT WATER INTRUSION, LEACHING FROM SOIL
NITRITE (ppm)	SEPTEMBER 2012	NO	0.096	N/A	1	1	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE	DATES OF SAMPLING	MCL OR MRDL VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES TTHM (ppb)	QUARTERLY 2012	NO	39.64	12.93 - 121.91	N/A	80	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
CHLORINE (ppm)	MONTHLY 2012	NO	2.72	0.01 - 4.4	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
HALOACETIC ACIDS (ppb)	QUARTERLY 2012	NO	21.78	8.94 - 36.7	N/A	60	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE	DATES OF SAMPLING M/Y	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
HALOACETIC ACIDS (five) (HAAS) (ppb)	OCT - DEC 2012	N	●	11.04-18.53	N/A	60	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
TTHM [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb)	OCT - DEC 2012	N	●	16.67-80.45	N/A	80	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

● Not enough data available to calculate running average (RAA) for haloacetic acids or TTHM. For these contaminants the level detected is the highest locational RAA.

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)							
CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE	DATES OF SAMPLING	VIOLATION	90th PERCENTILE RESULT	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
LEAD (ppb) (AT THE TAP)	JUNE 2011	NO	3.3	0	0	AL = 15	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES
COPPER (ppm) (AT THE TAP)	JUNE 2011	NO	0.0319	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES

Coconut Creek 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 beginning January 1 to December 31, 2012. Data obtained before January 1, 2012, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws and regulations.

DEFINITIONS

- **AL - Action Level**, is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, is 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.
- **MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level**, is 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.
- **MRDL - Maximum Residual Level**, is 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.
- **MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**, is the level of 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.
- **ppm - Parts Per Million**, one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
- **ppb - Parts Per Billion**, one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **N/A - Not Applicable**.
- **ND - Not Detected**.

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As rain-water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances, resulting from animal or human activity. Therefore, contaminants may be present in any source including:

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

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;

In order for our tap water to be safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water system. Likewise, 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 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 (800) 426-4791.

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. Coconut Creek 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>.

VULNERABLE POPULATION

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 provider. 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 (800) 426-4791.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2012, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Broward County. There is one potential source of contamination to Broward County's District 2A drinking water wells 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, or they can be obtained from Broward County at (954) 831-3250.

QUESTIONS...
regarding the tables or any other information contained in this report should be directed to Randall Blanchette at (954) 973 - 6786.