

CITY OF COCONUT CREEK
 UTILITIES & ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
 RAJ VERMA, DIRECTOR
 4800 WEST COPANS ROAD
 COCONUT CREEK, FL 33063



2011 Water Quality Report

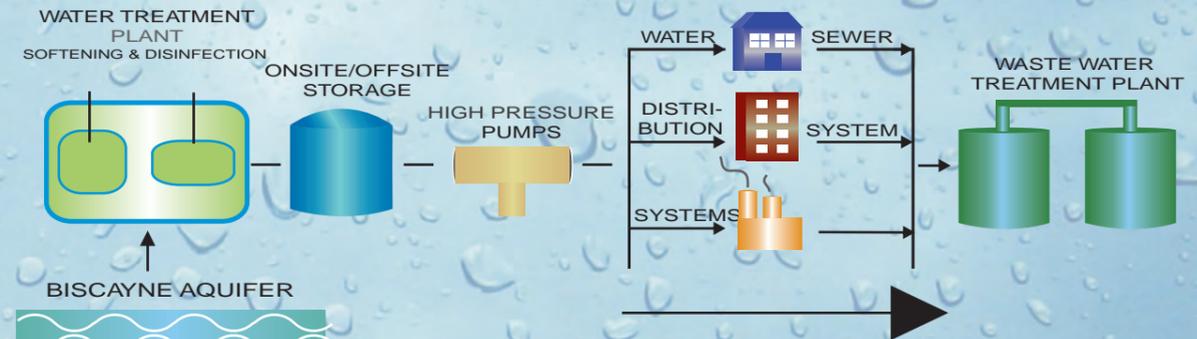


A Message from the City Manager -



The City of Coconut Creek is proud to present the 2011 Consumer Confidence Report, commonly referred to as the *Annual Water Quality Report*. Water is a precious resource that requires continual care. 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 current government standards. We also continually research conservation measures such as rebate programs and reclaimed water options. Keep a look out for our utility crews who are installing new pipes to enhance the reclaimed water distribution system.

Dave J. Rivera
City Manager



How does your water system work?

Drinking water can come from many sources such as aquifers, rivers, lakes, and springs, etc. In our area, it 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 chloramination to destroy harmful bacteria and fluoride 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.

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 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 (800-426-4791).



WATER HARDNESS

Often customers contact us about the hardness of their water. Coconut Creek's water is considered "moderately hard" which is the middle of five hardness classifications. Hardness is measured in two different manners and Coconut Creek ranges from 75-80 parts per million or 4.4-4.7 grains per gallon.



HYDRANT FLUSHING

You may have seen our utility crews releasing water from fire hydrants and wondered what they were doing. This is a routine process known as Hydrant Flushing. It is performed to test hydrants and to ensure adequate flow and pressure. Additionally, Hydrant Flushing maintains water quality in the distribution system by removing sediment, silt, rust, and stagnant water from the pipes. Each of the 1,800 hydrants owned by the City are flushed annually.



Marilyn Gerber
Mayor



Mikkie Belvedere
Vice Mayor



Lou Sarbone
Commissioner



Becky Tooley
Commissioner



Lisa K. Aronson
Commissioner



ABOUT YOUR WATER

Last year, as in the 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 2011. 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. 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2011, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Broward County. There are 15 potential sources of contamination close 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.



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 the drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 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.

ppb - Parts per billion: one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

ppm - Parts per million: one part by weight of analyte to one million 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 water including:

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; and

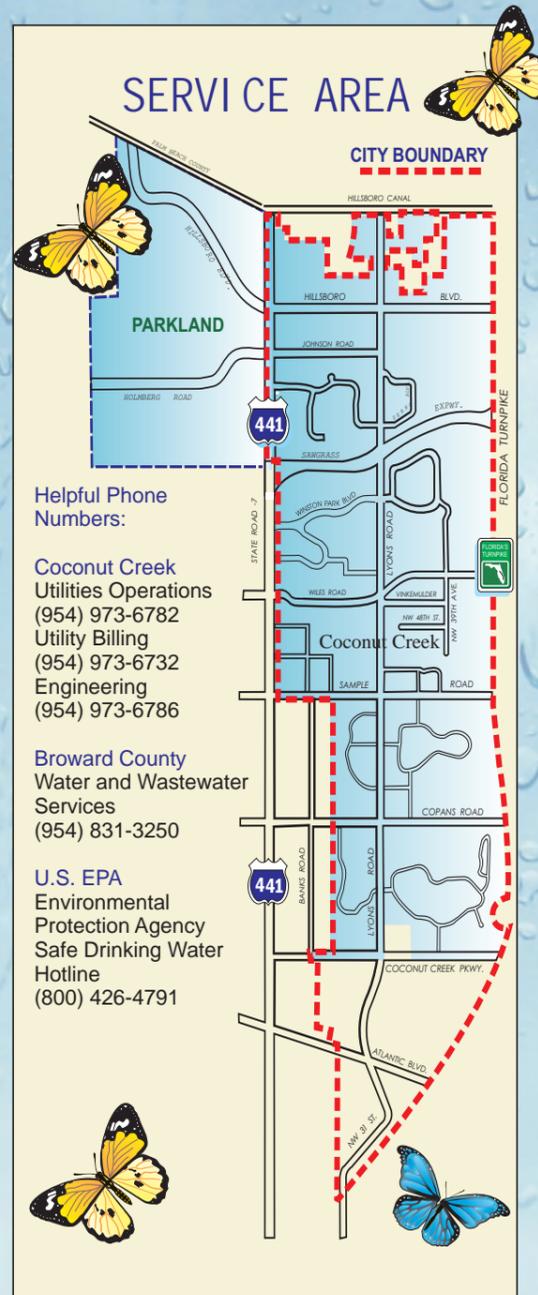
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that our tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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>.

SERVICE AREA



Helpful Phone Numbers:

Coconut Creek Utilities Operations (954) 973-6782
Utility Billing (954) 973-6732
Engineering (954) 973-6786

Broward County Water and Wastewater Services (954) 831-3250

U.S. EPA Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791



WHAT DOES THIS TABLE MEAN?

This table clearly demonstrates that our water does not violate any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

In addition to the chemicals and compounds listed in this table, NONE of the following compounds were detected in water quality tests in 2011:

ARSENIC - CADMIUM - CYANIDE - SELENIUM - MERCURY - CHROMIUM

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

January 1, 2011 - December 31, 2011

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 2011	No	0%	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
Nitrate (ppm)	July 2011	No	0.0539	N/A	10	10	R unoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	July 2011	No	0.006	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drinking water; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	July 2011	No	0.904	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	July 2011	No	19.4	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Nitrite (ppm)	July 2011	No	0.312	N/A	1	1	R unoff 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 2011	No	41.72	14.7 - 62.8	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Quarterly 2011	No	2.36	0.02 - 4.40	MRDLG - 4.0	MRDL - 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	Quarterly 2011	No	25.01	2.7-43.7	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Questions regarding this table or any other information contained in this report should be directed to Randall Blanchette at 954-973-6786

