CITY OF COCONUT CREEK
PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT
RAJ VERMA, DIRECTOR
4800 WEST COPANS ROAD
COCONUT CREEK, FL 33063

A message from our City Manager
DAVID J. RIVERA

The livability and economic viability of Coconut Creek depends on the health and prosperity of Coconut Creek, and our vitality is dependent on the availability of clean, safe, water. The quality of water is of utmost importance in our lives and providing clean water to our residents is of top priority. You don't know how much you need clean water until you don't have it. Unfortunately, water shortages and restrictions are becoming permanent realities. But as individual citizens, we can do our part by conserving water and not polluting our local waterways. We are in this together and Coconut Creek will continue to be a leader in water conservation and create a path for a more sustainable future. You can get more information about your water system by contacting the Utilities & Engineering Division at 954-973-6786.

Lisa Aronson
Mayor

Lou Sarbone
Vice Mayor

Marilyn Gerber
Commissioner

Becky Tooley
Commissioner

Mikkie Belvedere
Commissioner

David J. Rivera
City Manager

Mary Blasi
Deputy
City Manager

Paul Stuart
City Attorney

Raj Verma
Public Services
Director

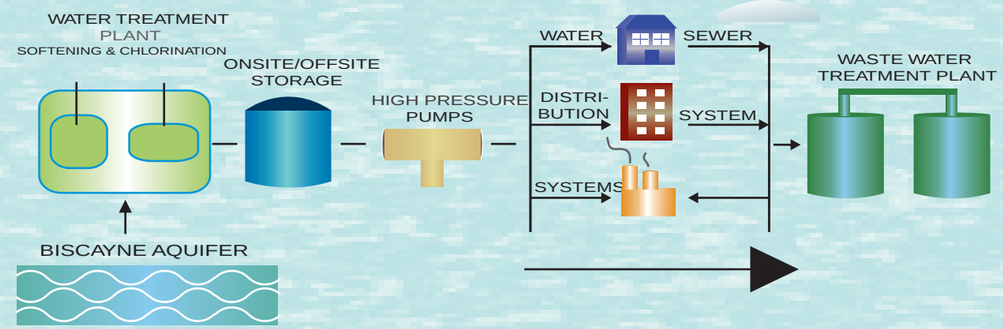
2009 Water Quality Report

COCONUT CREEK
BUTTERFLY CAPITAL OF THE WORLD®

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 chlorine and fluoride to destroy harmful bacteria and promote dental health, respectively.

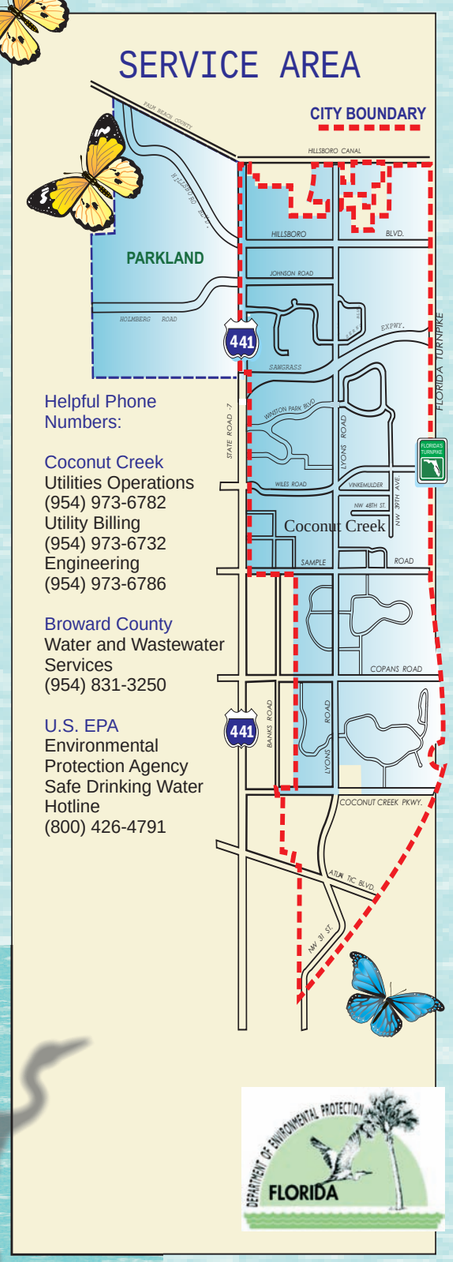


Reclaimed Water Project

As part of the Wiles Road Bridge project, Broward County has extended its reclaimed water lines into the City. The City is currently designing a system that will carry the reclaimed water to Sabal Pines Park and the Mainstreet development.

Reclaimed water receives significant treatment before being returned to the community. Reclaimed water reduces the use of potable water and ground water for irrigation, assists in recharging the Biscayne Aquifer, and minimizes the releases of wastewater into the ocean.

Currently, the median at the Wiles Road Bridge is irrigated with reclaimed water.



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

Source Water Assessment

In 2009, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Broward County. 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.

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

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 health as the public water systems.

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 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.

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.

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.

Ppb - Parts per billion **Ppm** - Parts per million
Mg/L - Milligrams per liter

N/A - Not Applicable **ND** - Not Detected

WHAT DOES THIS TABLE MEAN?

This table clearly demonstrates that our water does not violate any Maximum/Containment 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 2009.

COMBINED RADIUM
CADMIUM SELENIUM
CYANIDE CHROMIUM
MERCURY PESTICIDES
NITRITE NITRATE

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.

FREE IRRIGATION ANALYSIS

Coconut Creek and Broward County can reduce your irrigation costs. Through Broward's NatureScape Program, County staff can visit your facility to identify issues with your system that prevent it from operating at peak performance. This program can assist in reduced energy costs by minimizing pump time and cut the water bill for customers with irrigation meters. Contact the Utilities Division (954-956-1489).

YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK

Last year, as in the years past, your tap water met or exceeded all standards 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 2009. 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.

January 1, 2009 - December 31, 2009

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling	Violation	Analytical Results	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2009	No	0.006	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling water, discharge from metal, refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2009	No	0.86	N/A	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories
Sodium (ppm)	2009	No	30.8	N/A	N/A	160	Leaching from soil

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MARDLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	2009	No	51.57	30.3-172.3	N/A	80	By-product of drinkg water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2009	No	2.07	.67-3.37	MRDLG-4.0	MRDL-4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2009	No	30.54	18.8-45.6	N/A	60	By-product of drinkg water disinfection

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling	Violation	90th Percentile Result	Number Exceeding AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead* (ppm) (at the tap)	September 2007	No	0.006	1	0	AL=.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper* (ppb)	September 2007	No	0.043	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Sampling Dates	MCL Violation	Highest Monthly Percentage/Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	2009	No	(0-62)	0	Presence of Coliform Bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

** 0 out of 30 samples tested in 2009 exceeded AL for copper at the tap.*
** 1 out of 30 samples tested in 2009 exceeded AL for lead at the tap.*