CITY OF COCONUT CREEK
UTILITIES & ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
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Utilities & Engineering
Director

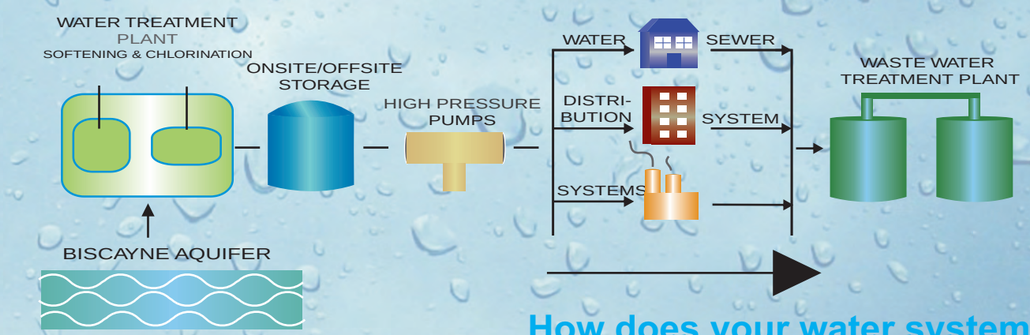
A message from our City Manager
DAVID J. RIVERA

The City of Coconut Creek is proud to present the 2010 Consumer Confidence Report. The quality and availability of water to our customers is of the highest importance. In December, 2009, the City Commission passed the City's *"Green Plan"*, which highlights topics such as the reduction of water consumption through conservation and the use of reclaimed water. For example, new buildings will have water saving fixtures and reclaimed water lines are being built to provide irrigation.

Additional information about your water system may be obtained by contacting the Utilities & Engineering Division at 954-973-6786.

2010 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.
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/ADS 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.

BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

Backflows protect the City's water system from contamination. Unanticipated extreme pressure changes in the water system can result in hazards to our water supply. Common examples of water supply risks include a garden hose attached to a pesticide mixture or a connection providing potable water to an industrial chemical process. Backfows prevent possibly contaminated water from flowing back into the City's system.

ABOUT YOUR WATER

Last year, as in the years past, your tap water met or exceeded 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 2010. 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 2009, the Florida 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.

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;

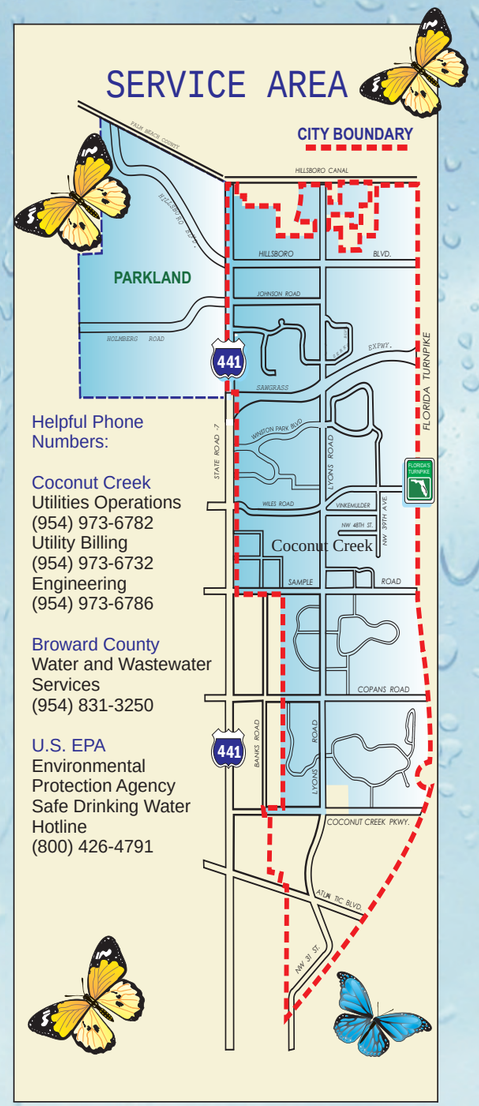
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

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 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.



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 2010.

CADMIUM - SELENIUM - - MERCURY - NITRITE

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, 2010 - December 31, 2010

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling	Violation	Analytical Results	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	September 2010	No	0.3761	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	September 2010	No	0.015	N/A	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Barium (ppm)	September 2010	No	0.006	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling water; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	September 2010	No	0.908	N/A	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	September 2010	No	32.7	N/A	N/A	160	Leaching from soil
Chromium (ppb)	September 2010	No	8	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; errosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	Jan., April, July, Oct. 2010	No	61.25	14.7-62.8	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2010	No	3.02	.04-4.22	MRDLG-4.0	MRDL-4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Jan., April, July, Oct. 2010	No	31.18	2.7-34.1	N/A	60	By-product of drinking 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)	July 2010	No	0.0055	1	0	AL=.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper* ppb (at the tap)	July 2010	No	0.0266	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	Jan-Dec 2010	No	1.61	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 5% (>5%) of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

** 0 out of 30 samples tested in 2010 exceeded AL for copper at the tap.*
** 1 out of 30 samples tested in 2010 exceeded AL for lead at the tap.*