COCONUT CREEK CITY COMMISSION

Joshua Rydell
Mayor

Sandra L. Welch
Vice Mayor

Becky Tooley
Commissioner

Lou Sarbone
Commissioner

Mikkie Belvedere
Commissioner

Message To Our Residents

The City of Coconut Creek is committed to delivering the best quality drinking water possible. We remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of our water customers. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you and your family with quality drinking water. Well informed customers are our best allies.

We encourage residents to attend our monthly Commission meetings held on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 7:00 P.M. in the City Commission Chambers located at 4800 West Copans Road, Coconut Creek, Florida . Call 954-973-6770 if you have any questions.

HELPFUL PHONE NUMBERS

COCONUT CREEK
James T. Moore, PE – Utility Engineer
954-545-6626
JMoore@coconutcreek.net

UTILITIES & ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
954-973-6786
UTILITY BILLING
954-973-6732

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Water Resource Management Division
800-245-8336

BROWARD COUNTY
Water & Wastewater Services
954-831-2150

U.S. EPA
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
899-426-4791

BROWARD COUNTY DEPT. OF HEALTH
954-467-4705

COCONUT CREEK
BUTTERFLY CAPITAL OF THE WORLD®

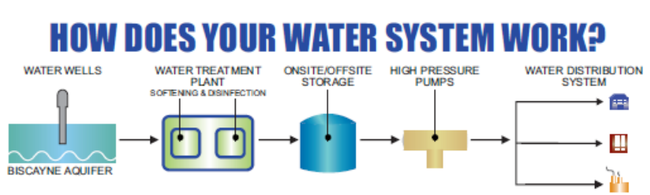
2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Para información en español, por favor llamar al 954-973-6786

YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK

The City of Coconut Creek is pleased to provide you with the 2017 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of the City's water quality in 2017. 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). 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 located 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, the city utility workers regularly collect water samples from 60 locations within the service area, which includes parts of the City of Parkland. Independent labs test the samples to ensure the integrity of the water.



Coconut Creek gets its water from Broward County wells that draw from the Biscayne Aquifer which is an underground water supply. Groundwater is withdrawn from the Biscayne Aquifer via wells and then pumped to Broward County's District 2A Water Treatment Plant. The raw water is treated to reduce hardness, filtered and then disinfected with chloramines to destroy harmful bacteria. Fluoride is then added to the finished water to promote dental health.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2017, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for Broward County. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination. The results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection website at **https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp** or they can be obtained from Broward County by calling 954-831-3150.

To view the 2017 Annual Water Quality Report, visit **http://www.coconutcreek.net/2017waterreport**

2017 TEST RESULTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	MO/YR of Sampling	TT Violation	Result-Month Percentage	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Jan.-Dec. 2017	No	Negative	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	MO/YR of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	May 2017	No	0.108	0.108	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	May 2017	No	0.006	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	May 2017	No	0.623	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	May 2017	No	29.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	MO/YR of Sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	1/17-12/17	No	39.67	19-63.06	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroamines (ppm)	Monthly 2017	No	2.09	1.17-3.56	MRDLG - 4	MRDL - 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2017	No	19.56	10.56-34.33	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	MO/YR of Sampling	AL Exceeded- Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) (at the tap)	July 2017	No	1.97	0	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (at the tap)	July 2017	No	0.127	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

The table above shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017 and includes test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less than once a year. Test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. The table above contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulations (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, a key, and reference units of measurement.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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 the 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.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE TABLE

AL— *Action Level* is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

LEVEL 1 Assessment — is defined as an evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment.

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 Disinfectant Level* is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that additions 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. MRLDGs 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*** **TT**— *Treatment Technique* is the required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ABOUT YOUR WATER—POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (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 certain contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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 wasetewater discharges, alil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.

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 a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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.