

A Report on...

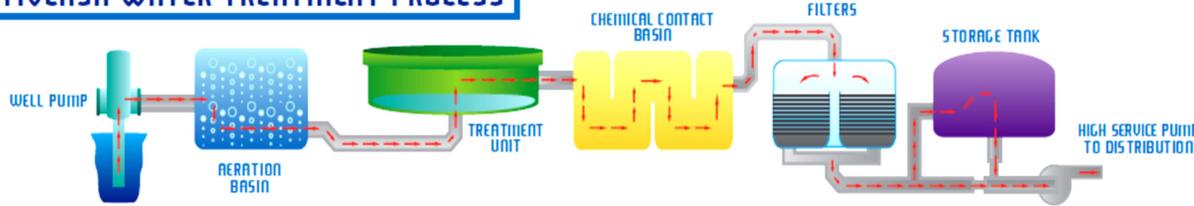
Your Water Quality

It's a fact often taken for granted. You turn on the faucet and water flows out. But where does your water come from? How is it treated? These questions and more are answered in this Water Quality Report. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all community water systems throughout the country, including the City of Wilton Manors, to provide an annual report to its customers of laboratory tests taken throughout the year. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

The City of Wilton Manors gets its water from the Fiveash Regional Water Treatment Plant operated by the City of Fort Lauderdale. Wells in the Prospect and Peele-Dixie Wellfields draw water from the Biscayne Aquifer, an underground water supply, which is the sole source of our drinking water. Our water is obtained from these ground water sources and is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and then fluoridated for dental health purposes.

After water is drawn from the Biscayne Aquifer, it goes through several treatment processes including lime softening, fluoridation, filtering and disinfection to ensure that the water is suitable for drinking, cooking and cleaning. The water is routinely tested and monitored in state-certified laboratories to ensure its quality and safety before being pumped through miles of water mains to your faucet.

FIVEASH WATER TREATMENT PROCESS



If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David J. Archacki, Director of the City's Emergency Management/Utilities Department, at (954) 390-2190, or by e-mail at: darchacki@wiltonmanors.com. The City Commission typically meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 7pm in the Commission Chambers at City Hall, 2020 Wilton Drive, Wilton Manors, FL.

Drinking Water Sources and Contaminants: 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 animals or from 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 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 also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which 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 some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 1-800-426-4791.

Health Information: 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/Center for Disease Control (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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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. The City of Wilton Manors 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

2019

WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF WILTON MANORS

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo pueda entender.



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www.wiltonmanors.com

City of Wilton Manors 2019 Water Quality Report

We're pleased to provide you with this year's annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table below are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

2019 Drinking Water Quality Table

Inorganic Contaminants:							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	6/17	N	1.70	1.40-1.70	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	6/17	N	0.0038	0.0014-0.0038	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/17	N	0.548	0.489-0.548	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/18	N	0.0501	0.0198-0.0501	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/18	N	0.0486	ND-0.0486	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	6/17	N	33.8	26.6-33.8	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	1/19 to 12/19	N	2.6	1.9-3.2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2/19, 5/19, 8/19, 11/19	N	42.6(highest LRAA)	22.5-50.4	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2/19, 5/19, 8/19, 11/19	N	50.0(highest LRAA)	31.2-75.3	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water):							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/17 & 7/17	N	0.1160	0 (0 out of 35)	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/17 & 7/17	N	7.40	2 (2 out of 35)	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and copper sampling is being conducted again in Summer 2020.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the Water Quality Table above, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.
- **ND:** Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **Parts per million (ppm):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Parts per billion (ppb):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

The City of Fort Lauderdale routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. In 2019, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for the City of Fort Lauderdale. A search of the data indicated that there are ten (10) potential sources of contamination near the City of Fort Lauderdale's wells with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results for the City of Fort Lauderdale are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at: <https://fddep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>, or they can be obtained by calling the City of Fort Lauderdale's 24-hour Customer Service Center at: **(954) 828-8000**.