

REPORT

Water Quality Report 2010 TEST RESULTS

This Water Quality Report describes the City of Coral Springs Utilities service area water sources and the programs that protect the high quality of our water supply.

In this report, we will attempt to give information to help you have a better understanding of your water system.

Safe drinking water is an essential resource for our citizens.

The City has no water quality violations and meets or exceeds the State and Federal Standards.

The information in this report is also given to the Broward County Health Department and United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Both agencies monitor our compliance with the many regulatory standards and testing protocols required to assure safe drinking water.

For more information, please call the City of Coral Springs Utilities Division at (954) 345-2160.



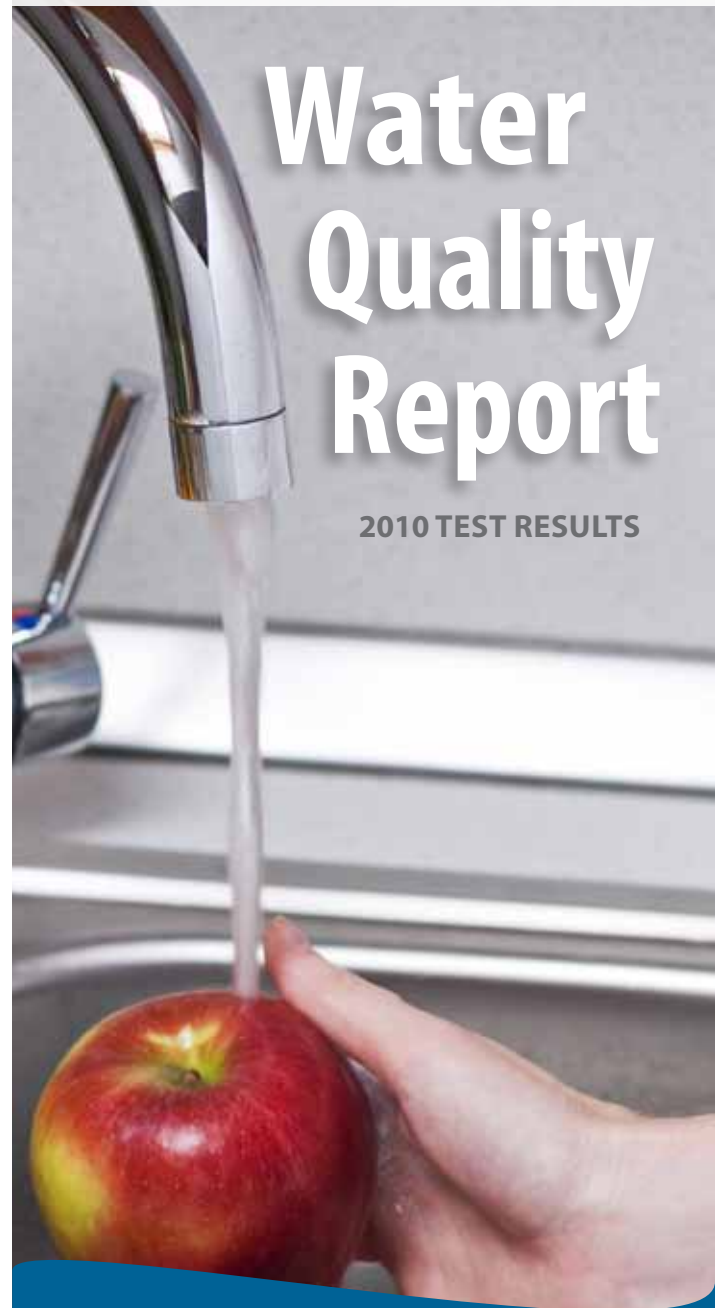
QUALITY

WATER



Water Quality Report

2010 TEST RESULTS



City of Coral Springs, Florida

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Community of Excellence
CORAL SPRINGS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Utilities Division
3800 N.W. 85th Ave.
Coral Springs, FL 33065

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If the report is not available in your native language, we encourage you to identify someone who understands it and can translate for you. Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Si este informe no esta disponible en tu idioma, le animamos a alguien que le pueda traducir este folleto.

AGENCIES REGULATE THE WATER SUPPLY

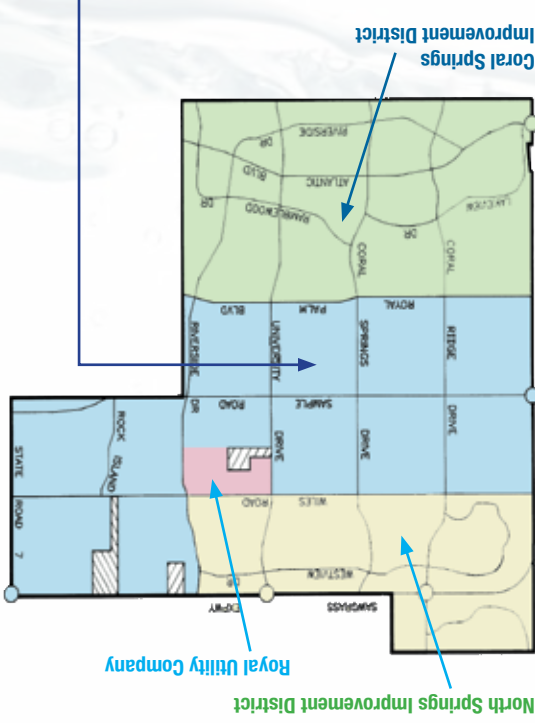
As you might expect, the Utility does not have the final say in what happens with your water.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) impacts the City directly with Federal standards for drinking water quality. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, through the local County Health Department, reviews and approves final plans for water supply system facilities including wells, transmission mains and treatment facilities. It implements EPA regulations. The City Utilities Division reports to and coordinates with the Broward County Health Department, which monitors drinking water quality.

The South Florida Water Management District regulates and controls the quantity of ground water taken from the Biscayne Aquifer. The City has a Water Use Permit and must follow special conditions to protect this natural resource.

Above all, the Safe Drinking Water Act enacted by Congress in December, 1974, ensures that suppliers provide safe drinking water to their customers. The City of Coral Springs Utilities Division routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State regulations. Each state can adopt its own standards at least as strict as the National Standards set by the Act. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 01 to December 31, 2010.

Coral Springs Water Service Map



CITY OF CORAL SPRINGS UTILITIES DIVISION

CORAL SPRINGS
Community of Excellence
Serves Central/Northeast
Coral Springs from
Sawgrass Expressway to S.R. 7.
Billing or Start/Stop
Service: 954-344-1825
Water Flow Problems: 954-345-2160

The City presently has emergency interconnections with North Springs Improvement District, Coral Springs Improvement District and Royal Utilities, which are three other utility providers within the corporate limits of Coral Springs. The City also has an emergency interconnection with the City of Margate.

You may be surprised to know that taking care of the drinking water and wastewater needs of residents and businesses of Coral Springs is the job of four separate utilities. The City of Coral Springs is only one of these providers.

The City Utilities Division has a staff of 36, and is served by one water plant operations section, and a utilities field operations section. The utilities field operations section consists of a water distribution system and a wastewater collection system.

The water treatment plant has a rated capacity of 16 million gallons per day. The ground water used in treatment is pumped from the Biscayne Aquifer out of 19 production wells. Our treatment method involves conventional lime softening, fluoridation, chloramination and filtration. In January 1992 the City began using ammonia in addition to chlorine as a disinfectant.

The distribution system consists of approximately 140 miles of water mains and service lines. The wastewater collection system consists of 50 lift stations and approximately 121 miles of gravity sewers and 32 miles of force mains. The City has no wastewater treatment facilities. Wastewater is pumped to two master pump stations owned by the Broward County Water and Wastewater Services. They in turn pump to their own wastewater treatment facility.



CERTIFIED TEST RESULTS

Frequently Asked Questions

Q. Is Coral Springs' water hard or soft?

A. Coral Springs water is medium soft. Raw water from our wells range from 250 ppm to 400 ppm hardness. Through treatment water is softened to 70 ppm to 80 ppm.

Q. From where does our water come?

A. Our raw water comes from the Biscayne Aquifer, one of the largest and highest quality ground water sources in the United States. The water is taken from the City wellfield under permitting authority of the South Florida Water Management District. Our wells are approximately 150 feet deep and are currently permitted for withdrawal up to 11.6 million gallons per day.

Q. What are Trihalomethanes (THMs)?

A. Trihalomethanes result from the addition of chlorine to water containing certain organic compounds formed from decayed vegetation. The EPA has listed them as a suspected carcinogen and set maximum contaminate levels at 80 parts per billion. In 1992, we began adding ammonia in combination with chlorine for disinfection.

Drinking Water Standards

Drinking water standards are regulations that the EPA sets to control the level of contaminants in the nation's drinking water. These standards are part of the Safe Drinking Water Act's "multiple barrier" approach to drinking water protection, which includes assessing and protecting drinking water sources; protecting wells and collection systems; making sure water is treated by qualified operators; ensuring the integrity of distribution systems; and making information available to the public on the quality of their drinking water. With the cooperation of everyone involved, these multiple barriers ensure that tap water in the United States is of the utmost quality, and safe to drink.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

N/A: not applicable

ND: Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Pico Curies per liter (Pci/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water. A pico curie is 10-12 curies and is the quality of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

Parts per billion (PPB): One part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (PPM): One part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of water sample.

Inorganic Chemicals (Primary Standards): Compounds that may have an adverse health effect above the highest level allowed. Mineral-type compounds such as metals and salts.

Secondary Standards: Testing for these compounds helps to ensure pleasing aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and color.

Volatile Organic Chemicals: Generally man made compounds used for variety of industrial and household applications.

Pesticides/herbicides/PCB: Pesticides are chemicals used to kill insects and rodents. Herbicides are used to control or stop plant growth. PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are organic compounds used in electrical components. They typically resist decomposition.

Source Water Assessment

In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 7 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with moderate to high susceptibility levels. 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 The City of Coral Springs Water Utility at 954-345-2160.

State Certified Laboratories for Water Testing

All major water testing for the City of Coral Springs is done by a private state certified laboratory. Below are a list of some local state certified laboratories. For a fee, private laboratories will test your tap water.

Florida Spectrum
Environmental Services.....954.978.6400
Genapure/Xenco561.447.7373

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS THE 2010 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE & FEDERAL LAW. ALL MAJOR WATER TESTING FOR THE CITY OF CORAL SPRINGS IS PERFORMED BY INDEPENDENT, STATE-CERTIFIED LABORATORIES.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT & UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION	HIGHEST MONTHLY % OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria	01/10-12/10	N	4%	0	• For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month. Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples. For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month.	• Naturally present in the environment.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. Those contaminants listed are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION

PARAMETER & UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	11/08	N	0.4	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

PARAMETER & UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Diquat (ppm)	8/10	N	0.290	N/A	20	20	• Runoff from herbicide use.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

PARAMETER & UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium (ppm)	5/10	N	0.005	N/A	2	2	• Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	5/10	N	0.673	NA	4	4.0	• 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)	5/10	N	42.8	NA	N/A	160	• Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

PARAMETER & UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chloramines (ppm)	01/10-12/10	N	2.9	2.1-3.5	4	4.0	• Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA5 (ppb) (Haloacetic Acids Five)	01/10-12/10	N	19.4	18.2-20.3	N/A	60	• By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMS (ppb) (Total trihalomethanes)	01/10-12/10	N	37.3	21.4-40.1	N/A	80	• By-product of drinking water disinfection.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMS): Compliance with the MCL regulation for TTHMs are based on the running annual average of samples collected over the entire year. An individual sample greater than 80 µg/L does not constitute a violation of the MCL.

LEAD & COPPER (TAP WATER)

PARAMETER & UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	AI VIOLATION	90TH PERCENTILE RESULTS	# OF SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL ACTION LEVEL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper Tap (ppm)	08/08	N	0.0099	0	1.3	1.3	• Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead Tap (ppb)	08/08	N	1.9	0	0	15	• Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

For Lead and Copper, required testing is performed every three years from various locations throughout the distribution system. Results reported are from the most recent round of sampling.

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 Coral Springs Water Utility 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>.

NOTES FROM THE EPA

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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban

storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

In order 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.

GENERAL 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.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the 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 (800) 426-4791.

We at the City of Coral Springs Utilities Division would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call us at the City of Coral Springs Water Treatment Plant.

HELPFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

City of Coral Springs Water Treatment Plant: 954.345.2160
North Springs Improvement District: 954.752.0400
Coral Springs Improvement District: 954.753.0380

Royal Utilities: 954.341.7565
Broward County Health Department: 954.467.4846