

THE CITY for quality water

2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT - EAST

The City of Tamarac is pleased to provide you with the 2016 annual Water Quality Report. This report contains important information about the City's water source, water supply, the treatment process and the contents of your drinking water.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act requires the City of Tamarac to provide water customers with a summary report of laboratory tests taken throughout the year. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on test results for the period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. Data obtained before January 1, 2016, and presented in this report, are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. For more information about this report or to obtain copies, please call (954) 597-3790.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para información en español, por favor llamar al teléfono (954) 597-3790.

DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can also 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.



In order to ensure that tap water is suitable for drinking, 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 that 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

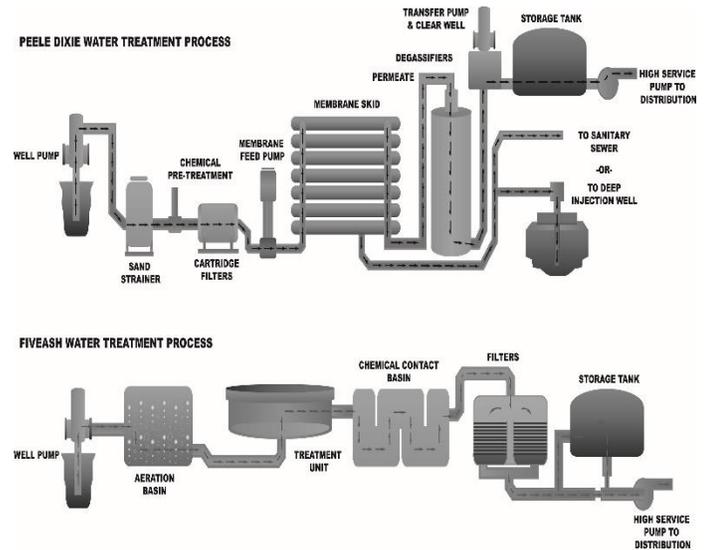
SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The City of Tamarac (EAST) gets its water from City of Fort Lauderdale wells that draw water from the Biscayne Aquifer, which is an underground water supply. Before it reaches your faucet, your water travels from the Biscayne Aquifer to one of two City of Fort Lauderdale water treatment plants – Fiveash, a lime softening plant, or Peele Dixie, a nanofiltration membrane plant.

At the treatment plants, the water is softened, fluoridated, filtered, aerated, cleaned, and disinfected to remove naturally occurring minerals, particles, dissolved gasses, and most of the color. Once the water is treated, it is routinely monitored and tested before it is pumped to storage tanks or through the distribution system to your faucet.



TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following definitions explain abbreviations and information found in the 2016 Water Quality Table.

- **Action Level** or **AL** is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** or **MCLG** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** or **MCL** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** or **MRDLG** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** or **MRDL** 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.
- **Not Detected** or **ND** indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **Parts per Million** or **ppm** is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Parts per Billion** or **ppb** is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

READING THE WATER QUALITY TABLE

The EPA requires the City of Tamarac and all water suppliers in the United States to provide an annual report on laboratory tests taken on its drinking water. The 2016 Water Quality Table provides a summary of thousands of test results and shows that the City's water meets or exceeds all primary drinking water standards.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2016, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) on the City of Fort Lauderdale's system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the City's wells. There are eight potential source of contamination with a low susceptibility level of concern. The assessment results are available in the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

ABOUT LEAD

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 Tamarac 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 your 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 by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or visiting the EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total coliform bacteria: Highest Monthly Number is the highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month. Highest Monthly Percentage is the highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL/TT Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage/ Number (until March 31, 2016) or Result (beginning April 1, 2016)	MCLG	MCL / TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples until March 31, 2016)	1/16 - 3/16	N	0	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5.0 % of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria (beginning April 1, 2016)	4/16 -12/16	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

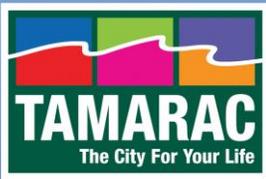
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected (LRAA)	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	1/16 - 12/16	N	2.26	0.64 - 3.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2/16, 5/16, 8/16, 10/16	N	36.5	23.3 - 39.4	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2/16, 5/16, 8/16, 10/16	N	68.9	35.3 - 62.8	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	90th Percentile Results	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/15	N	0.137	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/15	N	5.30	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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)	6/14	N	1.30	0.550 - 1.30	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	6/14	N	0.0038	0.0015 - 0.0038	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/14	N	0.619	0.562 - 0.619	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)	6/15	N	0.065	0.054 - 0.065	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/15	N	0.074	ND - 0.074	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	6/14	N	36.5	25.6 - 36.5	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil



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 Mayor

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 Commissioner, District #1

Michelle J. Gomez
 Commissioner, District #2

Julie Fishman
 Commissioner, District #3

Michael C. Cernech
 City Manager

For more information or questions about this report, please contact the City of Tamarac Water Treatment Facility.

Gary Meyer
 Senior Chemist, City of Tamarac
Water Treatment Facility (954) 597-3790

This report is also available on the City's website at www.tamarac.org/2016WaterReportWest
 Residents west of State Road 7/US 441
 and

www.tamarac.org/2016WaterReportEast
 Residents east of State Road 7/US 441

For Utilities Customer Billing Questions:
Customer Service (954) 597-3590

For Water Service questions:
Public Services Department (954) 597-3750

Commission meetings are held the second (evening, 7 pm) and forth (morning, 9 am) Wednesday of each month, in the Commission Chambers
 Tamarac City Hall

For more information go to www.tamarac.org.

CHECK US OUT

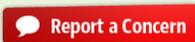
The City shares news and information with the community in a variety of formats. To stay connected, just visit www.tamarac.org. From there you can:



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