

City of Wilton Manors 2012 Water Quality Report

We're very 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. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Reading the Water Quality Table

The 2012 Water Quality Table includes the most important information about your water. It shows the results of laboratory tests conducted on the City of Wilton Manors water and what they mean. The Environmental Protection Agency (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.

2012 Drinking Water Quality Table — Regulated Standards

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level detected at City water facilities | Range of detections at City water facilities | MCLG – No known health effects below this number | MCL – Highest Number Allowed by EPA | Major source of substance in drinking water |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Microbiological Contaminants: | | | | | | | |
| • Total Coliform Bacteria | 1/12 to 12/12 | N | Highest Monthly Number: 0 | N/A | 0 | | 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 |
| Radiological Contaminants: | | | | | | | |
| • Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) | 7/11 | N | 1.19 | ND-1.19 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants: | | | | | | | |
| • Arsenic (ppb) | 7/11 | N | 0.780 | 0.550-0.780 | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| • Fluoride (ppm) | 7/11 | N | 0.598 | 0.581-0.598 | 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 |
| • Cyanide (ppb) | 7/11 | N | 4.62 | 2.44-4.62 | 200 | 200 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| • Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 7/12 | N | 0.0847 | 0.0239-0.0847 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| • Sodium (ppm) | 7/11 | N | 31.7 | 27.7-31.7 | N/A | 160 | Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil |
| Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products: | | | | | | | |
| • Chloramines (ppm) | 1/12 to 12/12 | N | 2.7 | 1.0-3.5 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| • Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 5/11, 8/11, 11/11, 2/12 | N | 36.8 | 34.2-38.7 | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| • Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 11/11, 2/12 | N | 57.6 | 45.1-69.7 | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products: | | | | | | | |
| • Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 4/12, 8/12, 10/12 | N | * | 25.8-44.8 | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| • Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 10/12 | N | * | 36.4-76.1 | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Lead and Copper (Tap Water): | | | | | | | |
| • Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 7/11 | N | 0.0534 | N/A | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| • Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 7/11 | N | 2.60** | N/A | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Terms and Abbreviations

In the Water Quality Table to the left, 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.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

Not Detected (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.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of radioactivity in water.

Note: All contaminants are non-secondary unless otherwise noted.

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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

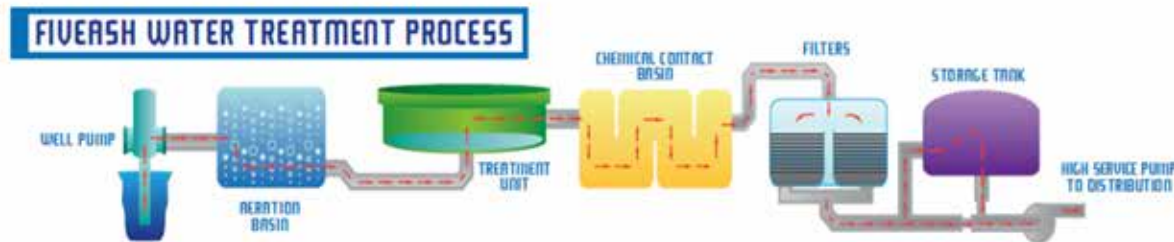
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Wilton Manors is responsible for providing high quality 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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? Is the water safe to drink? These questions and more are answered in this water quality report. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act requires all water suppliers throughout the country, including the City of Wilton Manors, to provide a summary 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, 2012. Data obtained before January 1, 2012, 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 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 and the sole source of our drinking water. Our water is obtained from 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, cleaning and disinfection to ensure clean, safe water 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.



If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David J. Archacki, Emergency Management/Utilities Director for the City of Wilton Manors, at (954) 390-2190, or by e-mail at: darchacki@wiltonmanors.com.

The City of Fort Lauderdale routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules and regulations. Water tests include daily bacterial and chemical tests on finished water, weekly bacterial quality tests of water in the distribution system, quarterly testing of water supply wells, and annual tests of all regulated and unregulated drinking water parameters. In 2012, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) on the City of Fort Lauderdale. A search of the data indicated that there are 4 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:

www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp

or the City of Fort Lauderdale's 24-hour Customer Service Center at (954) 828-8000 or online at:

www.fortlauderdale.gov/customerservice

2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF WILTON MANORS



Outdoor Water Uses Add Up!

Did you know

- A single lawn sprinkler sprays approximately 5 gallons of water per minute at a medium flow rate, or 10 gallons per minute at a high flow rate.
- It takes about 660 gallons of water to supply 1,000 square feet of lawn with one inch of water.
- A broken sprinkler head wastes about 300 gallons of water in an hour.
- The average garden hose flows at 10-16 gallons per minute.
- A small leak in a garden hose can waste 700 gallons of water per day.



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