

CITY OF TAMARAC

WATER

2009 WATER REPORT / PAGE 1

Where does water come from?

JUST THE FACTS: 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, stormwater runoff and resi-

dential 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 sys-



tems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 drink

Continued: Page 2

“Facts” continued from: Page 1

ing water from their health care providers. EPA/ CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: (800) 426-4791.**

How healthy is bottled water?

All 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 **Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: (800) 426-4791.**

Source Water Assessment

As part of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) on Tamarac’s water system in 2009. To view the SWA results log onto the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.



Contaminant (Units) Date Tested	Source	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Results	Violation Yes or No
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence) 1/1/09 - 12/31/09	Naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	0	5% of the monthly samples are positive	3.95	ND	NO
Lead (on the tap) (PPB) 9/08	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits*	0	AL=15 (at the 90% of the samples)	8.1 (at the 90% of the samples)	ND - 39.5 (2 homes out of 30 above AL)	NO
Copper (on the tap) (PPM) 9/08	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	1.3	AL = 1.3 (at the 90% of the samples)	0.002 (at the 90% of the samples)	0.0051 - 0.12 (0 homes out of 30 above AL)	NO
Sodium (PPM) 5/09	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	N/A	160	50.9	N/A	NO
Fluoride (PPM) 1/1/09 - 12/31/09	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm	4	4	0.805	N/A	NO
Barium (PPM) 5/09	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.003	N/A	NO

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products						
Total Tri-halomethanes (PPB) 2/09, 5/09, 8/09, 11/09	By-product of drinking water disinfection	N/A	80	39.4	23.5 - 49.3	NO
Haloacetic Acid (PPB) 2/09, 5/09, 8/09, 11/09	By-product of drinking water disinfection	N/A	60	19.5	16.5 - 23	NO
Chloramines (PPM) 1/1/09 - 12/31/09	Water additive used to control microbes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.16	0.23 - 4.2	NO

We need your help.

The wastewater (sanitary sewer) system for the City of Tamarac is experiencing problems due to an overload of debris found in the pump station that services your community.

Wastewater, primarily through the flushing of toilets, is transported through the sewer lines to pump stations. The pump stations have impellers that process and move debris forward through the system to Broward County for treatment and disposal. The problem that your Pump Station is experiencing is due to an overload of non-flushable debris such as: paper towels, dispos-



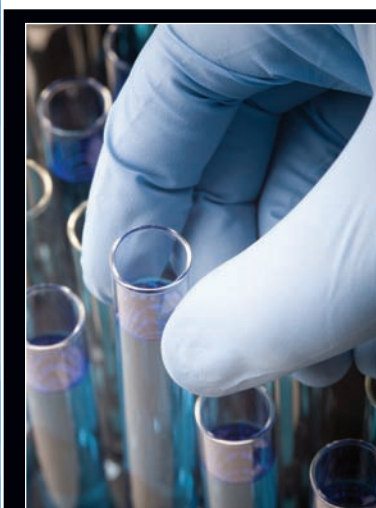
able cleaning or dust rags, diapers and 3-ply paper towels. These items tangle in the impellers of the pumps slowing their capacity and, in some cases, disabling them completely until repairs can be made. To avoid mechanical failures and future back-ups to the City’s wastewater collection system, we request that customers refrain from disposing of such items through the sanitary (toilet) system.

For more information, or if you have questions or concerns, please contact the City of **Tamarac Utilities Department** at **(954) 597-3750**.

Questions about this report? More information?

For **more information** about this **Water Quality Report**, please contact Fran Oney, Laboratory Manager at the City of Tamarac’s Water Treatment Facility’s Laboratory at: **(954) 597-3776**.

For **Billing questions**, call Customer Service at: **(954) 597-3590**. For questions about your water service, call the City of Tamarac Utilities Department at: **(954) 597-3750**.



Information you need to read this table:

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the definitions below.

Parts per million (PPM) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (PPB) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

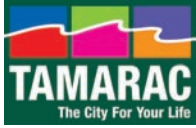
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the “Maximum Allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the “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.

None Detected (ND): indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis

**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 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 online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

NOTE: PERMANENT WATER RESTRICTIONS ARE IN EFFECT! Restrictions apply to all traditional sources of water – from a utility, a private well or withdrawals from a canal, lake or pond. Low-volume systems such as drip, bubble and micro-jet systems that apply water directly to root plant zones may be used any time. Landscape irrigation for all property types and sizes is allowed two days a week on this schedule: ODD-number addresses may water Wednesday and Saturday; EVEN-number addresses, no street address, both odd and even address within the same zones may water Thursday and Sunday; Watering is not allowed between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.



City of Tamarac
 Utilities Department
 10101 State Street
 Tamarac, FL 33321

Presorted
 Standard
 US Postage
PAID
 So. Florida, FL
 Permit #1401

2009 WATER REPORT / PAGE 4

Beth Flansbaum-Talabisco
 Mayor

Harry Dressler
 Vice Mayor, District 4

Pamela Bushnell
 Commissioner, District 1



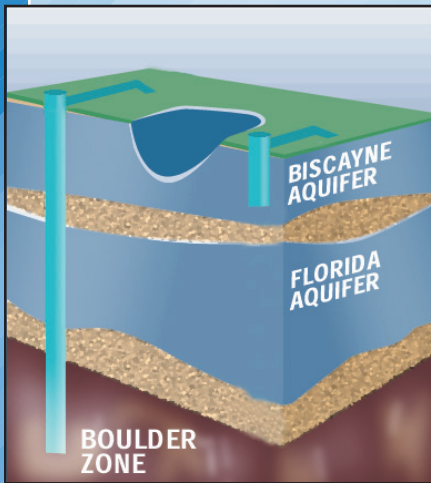
Patricia Atkins-Grad
 Commissioner, District 2

Diane Glasser
 Commissioner, District 3

Jeffrey L. Miller
 City Manager

Ese informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

The treatment process: Getting you water.



The City of Tamarac's water starts from a safe reliable source – the Biscayne Aquifer. Over time, rain water seeps through layers of sand, clay, and limestone which acts as a natural filter and purifies the water. The City pumps water from the aquifer as needed, from 19 raw water wells located throughout the City, to fulfill the demands of our residents. Here's how...

- STEP #1:** The first step takes place in a huge mixing unit called an accelerator. Here, lime and coagulants are added to remove some hardness and make the water aesthetically pleasing. Chlorine and ammonia are also added in this step as a disinfectant to prevent growth of bacteria.
- STEP: #2:** The next step is filtration. This step is designed to remove any sediment that is in the water.
- STEP #3:** Finally, fluoride is added to promote dental health.

The Biscayne Aquifer lies under approximately 3,200 square miles of Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties.

Once this process is complete, clean, safe and great tasting drinking water is delivered to our customers through an underground distribution network of over 250 miles of water mains. The water treatment process is continually tested – over 6,200 individual tests are conducted monthly by the City's laboratory, the Department of Health, and independent laboratories to ensure that the water supply meets, and exceeds, Federal and State standards.

