

Health Information

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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 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/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 (1-800-426-4791).



Additional Information

If you have any question about this report or your water quality, please contact A. Randolph Brown, Utilities Director at (954) 786-4186, 1201 N.E. 5th Avenue, Pompano Beach, Florida 33060. Also, the City of Pompano Beach Commission conducts regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. To receive meeting schedules and agendas, contact City Hall at (954) 786-4600 or visit www.mypompanobeach.org.



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2004 Annual Water Quality Report



Pompano Beach
Florida



Dear Customers:

This Annual 2004 Water Quality Report contains the water quality results for your drinking water. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004. With over 80 compounds tested, as required by the Environmental Protection Agency, as well as local and state agencies, the compounds listed are the only regulated compounds detected in the drinking water. Seventeen out of the eighteen compounds listed were below the Federal Action Limits. This report is our "report card" and our commitment to you to continue to provide safe, high quality water you can depend on. We will continue to optimize the quality of the water and use the best technology possible to provide you with the best quality water.

Where Does our Water Come From?

Like most cities in South Florida, Pompano Beach draws its water from the Biscayne Aquifer. This aquifer is an underground geologic formation where water is stored. This aquifer extends from a few feet to approximately 200 feet below the land surface. The water is pumped from the aquifer to the land surface at two wellfield sites and is transported to the water treatment plant. At the plant, the water is membrane/lime softened, filtered, fluoridated and disinfected prior to entering the water distribution system.

Definitions of Terms in Table

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

- AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.
- MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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.
- ND: Not Detected. Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- PPM: Parts per million.
- PPB: Parts per billion.
- PCIL: PicoCurie per Liter, a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Water Quality Table

Radiological 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
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	Apr/2004	N	ND	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	Apr/2004	N	0.5	NA	0	5*	Erosion of natural deposits

* Combined Radium 226 and Radium 228

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)	Apr/2004	N	2.5	NA	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from glass and electronics wastes.
Barium (ppm)	Apr/2004	N	0.0041	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	Apr/2004	N	0.048	NA	4	4	Runoff from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	Apr/2004	N	0.00031	NA	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Fluoride (ppm)	Apr/2004	N	0.7	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm) as Nitrogen	Apr/2004	N	0.34	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; seepage; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (ppb)	Apr/2004	N	0.045	NA	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Sodium (ppm)	Apr/2004	N	25	NA	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil.

Organic 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
Dichloromethane (ppb)	Apr/2004	N	0.49	NA	NA	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Stage One Disinfection/Disinfection Byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids, and Chloramines)

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
TTHM (ppb)	Jan/2004 to Dec/2004	N	30.8	17.2-33.7	NA	100	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAAs (ppb)	Jan/2004 to Dec/2004	N	11.0	5.7-18.4	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	Jan/2004 to Dec/2004	N	NA	0.94-4.01	NA	4.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
*Copper (ppm)	Feb/2004 to Apr/2004	N	0.13	0.0024-0.19	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
*Copper (ppm)	Nov/2004 to Dec/2004	N	0.049	0.00041-0.085	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
*Lead (ppb)	Feb/2004 to Apr/2004	Y	28	ND -780	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
*Lead (ppb)	Nov/2004 to Dec/2004	N	10	ND -200	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number or Positive	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	Jan/2004 to Dec/2004	N	3%	0	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month, presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

* for the Feb/2004 to Apr/2004 event, Zero (0) out of 80 homes exceeded the AL for Copper. Eighteen (18) out of 80 homes exceeded the AL for Lead. * for the Nov/2004 to Dec/2004 event, Zero (0) out of 64 homes exceeded the AL for Copper. Four (4) out of 64 homes exceeded the AL for Lead.

Why are Contaminants in Drinking Water?

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 areas.
- 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

