

Town of Hillsboro Beach 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking 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 you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water from wells. The wells draw from the Biscayne Aquifer. Our water is treated to remove hardness and afterwards it is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and fluoridated for dental health purposes.



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DRINKING WATER TEST RESULTS

The Town of Hillsboro Beach Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of monitoring for the period of January 01 through December 31, 2013.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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
- **PPB** - Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$): one part by weight analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample
- **PPM** - Parts Per Million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample
- **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **ND** - Not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primary from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Hillsboro Beach Water Department 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 step you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or visit their website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

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

An acute violation of the Total Coliform Rule (TCR) exists when::

- any system collects a fecal-positive or *E. Coli*-positive sample that is followed by any positive repeat sample; or
- if any total coliform-positive sample is followed by a repeat sample that tests positive for either fecal coliform or *E. Coli*.

A non-acute violation of the TCR exists when:

- a system which collects at least 40 samples/month has a presence of total coliform in more than 5.0 percent of its monthly samples;!!!
- a system which collects fewer than 40 samples per month has more than 1 sample test positive for total coliform

Possible Scenarios:

A fecal-positive or *E. Coli*-positive followed by proper repeat sampling absent of any contamination does not generate a violation as long as the TCR has not been violated. For a system taking over 40 samples per month, this result is then totaled with any total coliform positive compliance results for the month to determine percentage compliance with the TCR

A system that collects more than 40 samples per month and has one positive sample followed by two positive repeat samples, with at least one of those being either fecal-positive or *E. coli*-positive would have an MCL violation (acute), even if the total number of positive samples is less than 5% of the total for the month.

SAMPLING TEST RESULTS - JANUARY 01 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2014

Microbiological Contaminant	Sampling Month/Year	MCL Violation Yes/No	Highest Monthly Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	Jan-Dec 2014	NO	0	0	>1 Sample a month	Naturally present in the environment.	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Inorganic Contaminant	Sampling Month/Year	Violation Yes/No	Detected Level	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Arsenic (ppm)	Aug. 2014	No	0.00050	0	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production wastes	
Barium	Aug. 2014	No	0.0084	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	Aug. 2014	No	0.72	4	4.0	Additive which promotes strong teeth.	
Lead (Point of Entry-ppm)	Aug. 2014	No	0.00050	0	0.015	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions, paint; lead pipe casing and solder	
Nitrate (as nitrogen ppm)	Aug. 2014	No	0.44	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage.	
Nitrite (as nitrogen ppm)	Aug. 2014	No	0.015	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage.	
Sodium (ppm)	Aug. 2014	No	16.7	N/A	160	Saltwater Intrusion; leaching from soil.	
Stage 2 - Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Yes/No	Level Detected (Range of Results)	Running Avg. (RR=AA)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalo-Methanes (ppb)	Oct-Dec 2014	No	59.2 (31.4-108)	49.4	N/A	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb)	Oct-Dec 2014	No	16.1 (11.5-17.7)	14.4	N/A	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2014	No	.7 / 1.6	N/A	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper (tap water). No home site out of 11 tested exceeded ACTION LEVEL in 2012							
Contaminant	Sampling Month/Year	Violation Yes/No	Detected Level	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination	
Lead (ppb)	Sept. 2012	No	1.4	0	15 (A/L)	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (ppm)	Sept. 2012	No	0.0150	1.3	1.3 (A/L)	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

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:

- (A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewerage 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.

ASSESSMENT

In 2013, the Florida 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 is one (1) potential source of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerns of your water utility. Please visit the town's website at www.townofhillsborobeach.com or contact Elliott Garay, Water Plant Superintendent at (954) 941-8937. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water quality.

FUTURE EXPANSION

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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/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 (800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline