WATER QUALITY REPORT

CORAL SPRINGS
UTILITIES AND ENGINEERING

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

In 2023, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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 are 9 potential sources of contamination identified for this system. All with a low level of concern. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Plant Operational Staff at the City of Coral Springs, Utilities & Engineering Division's Water Plant at **954-345-2160**.

For anyone wishing to learn more, the City of Coral Springs commission meetings schedule is available at *http://www.coralsprings.gov/citymeetings*

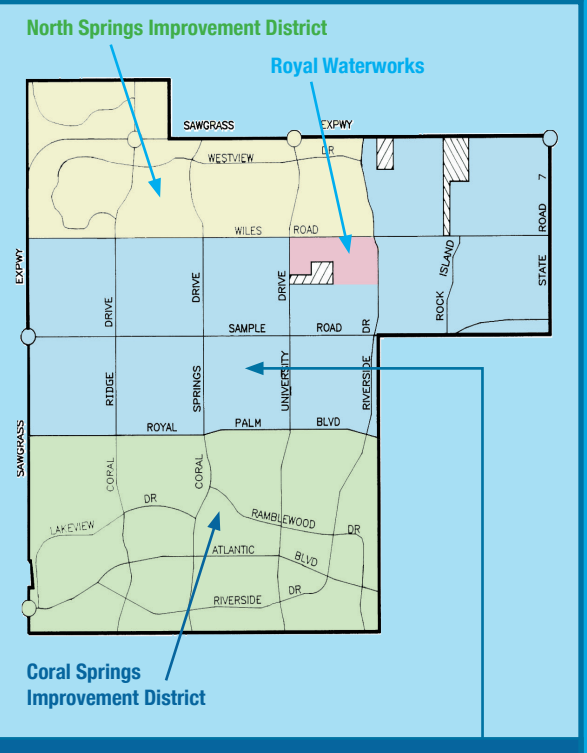
Additional water quality information can be obtained from the EPA at their Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4791)**.

Scan here for more!

City Meetings

Water district information

CORAL SPRINGS WATER SERVICE MAP



CITY OF CORAL SPRINGS UTILITIES AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

CORAL SPRINGS
EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN

Serves Central/Northeast Coral Springs from Sawgrass Expressway to S.R. 7.

PHONE NUMBERS:
Billing or Start/Stop Service: 954-344-1825
Water Flow Problems: 954-345-2160

The City presently has emergency interconnections with North Springs Improvement District, Coral Springs Improvement District and Royal Waterworks, which are three other utility providers within the corporate limits of Coral Springs. The City also has emergency interconnections with the Cities of Margate and Coconut Creek.

NOTES FROM THE EPA

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 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amounts 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** or by visiting their web address at https://www.epa.gov/sdwa.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

A copy of this report written in Spanish can be obtained by calling this number **954-345-2160**.

Nos complace presentarles el Informe anual sobre la calidad del agua de este año. Este informe está diseñado para informarle sobre la calidad del agua y los servicios que le brindamos todos los días. Nuestro objetivo constante es brindarle un suministro seguro y confiable de agua potable. Queremos que comprenda los esfuerzos que hacemos para mejorar continuamente el proceso de tratamiento del agua y proteger nuestros recursos hídricos. Estamos comprometidos a garantizar la calidad de su agua.

Puede obtener una copia de este informe escrito en español llamando a este número **954-345-2160.**

Our water source is "ground water" taken from the Biscayne Aquifer. This ground water is pumped from 18 production wells drilled as deep as 145 feet. Once at our treatment facility the water is then subjected to a Conventional Lime Softening Treatment Process which removes dissolved minerals and other impurities such as Iron, Hardness, and organics. The treated water is then filtered to remove particulates, disinfected to inactivate any potential pathogens, and finally fluoridated for enhanced dental health.

The City of Coral Springs 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 our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023 and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

We are pleased to report
that our drinking water meets
all federal and state requirements.

PRESORTED
STANDARD
US POSTAGE
PAID
CITY OF
CORAL SPRINGS

CORAL SPRINGS
EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Utilities and Engineering Division
3800 N.W. 85th Ave.
Coral Springs, FL 33065

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If the report is not available in your native language, we encourage you to identify someone who understands it and can translate for you.
Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Si este informe no esta disponible en tu idioma, le animamos a que consigua a alguien que le pueda traducir este folleto.

2023 TEST RESULTS

Water Quality Report

YOUR AWARD-WINNING UTILITY

2023 Plant Operations Excellence Award
for Safe Drinking Water

CORAL SPRINGS
UTILITIES AND ENGINEERING

CORAL SPRINGS
UTILITIES AND ENGINEERING

Terms & Abbreviations

In these tables, 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.

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 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.

'ND' means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.

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 trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): one part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Piocurie per liter (pCi/L): measure of the radioactivity in water.

Water Conservation Tips

SUSTAINABLE CORAL SPRINGS
PEOPLE • PLANET • PROSPERITY

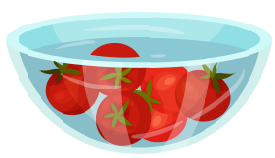
Together we can conserve our precious natural resource for years to come!

Bathroom:

Don't leave the faucet running when washing your hands or brushing your teeth.

Kitchen:

Fill your sink or a bowl with clean water to rinse your fruits and veggies instead of letting the faucet run.



Outdoor:

Install a rain barrel to harvest your own water. Use harvested water to water your plants.

Did You Know?

Outdoor irrigation accounts for up to 50 percent of water use in Florida.
Up to 50 percent of the water applied to lawns is lost to evaporation or runoff

Source: UF/IFAS Extension

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

RADIOACTIVE 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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	05/2023	N	0.6	N/A	0	5	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)	05/2023	N	0.274	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	05/2023	N	0.00456	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	05/2023	N	0.343	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	05/2023	N	0.646	N/A	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
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	05/2023	N	0.17	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	05/2023	N	0.445	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	05/2023	N	0.123	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	05/2023	N	31.0	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

DISINFECTANT OR CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	MCL OR MRDL VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL OR MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	01/2023 – 12/2023	N	3.0	0.8 – 3.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01/2023 – 12/2023	N	33.75	0.29 – 61.0	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalometh-anes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/2023 – 12/2023	N	49.50	27.0 – 57.0	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.							

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO/YR)	AL EXCEEDED (Y/N)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAM-PLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	09/2023	N	0.0403	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	09/2023	N	1.16	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The City of Coral Springs water system monitored for Lead & Copper accurately and on time but failed to report the laboratory results to the state regulator in a timely manner, resulting in a reporting violation. Measures have been taken to prevent further late reporting.

GENERAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 Coral Springs 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 two 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/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 **(800-426-4791)**

The water treatment professionals here at the City of Coral Springs Water plant ask that all our customers help to protect our water resource, which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at *http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm.*

HELPFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

We at the City of Coral Springs Utilities Division would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water.
If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call us at the City of Coral Springs Water Treatment Plant.

City of Coral Springs Water Treatment Plant: 954.345.2160
North Springs Improvement District: 954.752.0400
Coral Springs Improvement District: 954.753.0380
Royal Waterworks: 954.341.7565