

2024

WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Pompano Beach - Striving for a Sustainable Future



Proudly serving our customers in Pompano Beach, Lighthouse Point, and Lauderdale-by-the-Sea



Dear Customers,

On behalf of myself and the dedicated team at the City of Pompano Beach Utilities Department, we are delighted to present the 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report showcases our efforts throughout the year to uphold the exceptional drinking water standards expected by our valued customers in Pompano Beach, Lighthouse Point, and Lauderdale-by-the-Sea. Unless stated otherwise, the data in this report is based on water monitoring results from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024.

We are pleased to confirm that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed all State and Federal safe drinking water regulations. Regular testing for over 108 parameters, as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and local agencies, is conducted on your water hourly, daily, monthly, and annually. The report includes details of all regulated compounds found in your drinking water.

Providing safe, high-quality drinking water is a responsibility we take seriously. We remain committed to investing in system improvements and staying ahead of evolving regulations to ensure reliable service now and for generations to come. It is our privilege to serve you and to share this important information about the water you use every day.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "A. Randolph Brown".

A. Randolph Brown
Utilities Director



Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

Our water source is the Biscayne Aquifer. This aquifer is an underground geologic formation where water is stored, extending from a few feet to approximately 200 feet below 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 and lime-softened, filtered, fluoridated, optimized for corrosion control and disinfected prior to entering the water distribution system.



Source Water Assessment

To ensure that your drinking water is safe, not just at the tap but at its source, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) conducts potential contamination studies of all source water. These studies are conducted by evaluating the travel time to the source water (5 years in our case), the hydrology of the area and determining what businesses or operations use possible contaminants within that area, such as dry cleaners, auto repair shops and gas stations. The contaminant susceptibility levels only describe potential contamination due to nearby activity and is not based on monitoring data. The assessment is conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. The 2021 assessment identifies 38 potential sources of contamination, from low to high susceptibility levels, from 24 assessed wells. The Source Water Assessment potential contaminant information, in conjunction with our own continuous source water monitoring program—which tests for organics, nutrients, metals and microbiological parameters quarterly—ensures that our source water remains safe. You may review the Source Water Assessment results on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/.

Water Quality Testing Results Table

In the data tables, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations.

To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

- **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 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.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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 (µg/L):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

2024 Water Quality Testing Results Table							
Inorganic Contaminants				January 1 – December 31, 2024			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2024	N	0.74	0	10	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	02/2024	N	0.0030	2	2	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2024	N	0.63	4	4.0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm.
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	02/2024	N	0.50	10	10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	02/2024	N	26.7	N/A	160	N/A	Saltwater intrusion; leaching from soil.
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
For chloramines, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is of all the individual samples collected during the past year.							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	01/2024-12/2024	N	3.31	4	4.0	0.62-4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	02/2024 05/2024 08/2024 11/2024	N	18	N/A	60	12.7-16.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	02/2024 05/2024 08/2024 11/2024	N	27	N/A	80	16.2-28.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/2023-08/2023	N	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.0342	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/2023-08/2023	N	0	AL= 15	1.1	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
E. coli *	02/2024-03/2024	N	2		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<p><i>*As part of our regular quarterly bacteriological assessment, all wells in our system were sampled on February 27, 2024, for the fecal indicator E. coli. On February 28, we were notified that E. coli was detected in Well #12. Please note that this well was not in service at the time the positive result was identified. In accordance with safety protocols, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) was promptly informed on February 28. Disinfection of Well #12 began the same day. Following the disinfection, a five-day well survey commenced on March 4. On that day, another E. coli detection occurred, and FDEP was again notified on March 5. A second disinfection process was then carried out. From March 25 through March 29, a rigorous follow-up testing process took place, including 10 consecutive bacteriological samples—two per day, spaced at least six hours apart. We are pleased to report that all 10 samples were confirmed to be free of Total Coliform and E. coli. To ensure ongoing safety, Well #12 remained out of service from March 26 through April 13, 2025. Additionally, our water system is a 4-log system, designed to provide a minimum of 99.99% removal or inactivation of viruses, ensuring a high standard of protection for our community.</i></p> <p>Health Effects: Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.</p>							

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: 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 Information Helpline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:



Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.



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.



Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.



Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



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.

Lead & Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Pompano Beach is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Utilities Lab Manager at 954-545-7018. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

PFAS: What to Know

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been utilized globally since the 1950s to create coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. These chemicals can seep into the environment during production and usage, persisting in soil, water, and air. Due to their longevity, PFAS are present worldwide in small amounts and can accumulate in living organisms through repeated exposure. The most researched PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), which have been discontinued in the United States but may still be used in other countries.

Source: Southeast Alaska Conservation Council



What is the City of Pompano Beach Utilities doing?

The City of Pompano's water meets all current State & Federal requirements. At the heart of our mission is the commitment to deliver reliable and sustainable utility services that meet the needs of our customers. We have been **proactive** in the steps we have taken, including testing our facilities for some of the "forever chemicals" beyond the required testing to understand what steps need to be taken for the proposed future regulations.

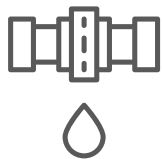
The City of Pompano Beach Utilities Department is currently:

- Conducting research to determine the best course of technology for removal of these chemicals.
- Taking part in a lawsuit against the manufacturers of these chemicals to assist with offsetting the cost of new treatment facilities.
- Planning expansion of the new membrane water treatment plant (for the removal of PFAS/PFOS) to replace the existing aged conventional lime softening plant.
- Applying for and receiving grants to assist with the cost of new facilities. To date, the Utility has received \$9.56 million for the research and design of the new treatment plant.
- Performing voluntary monitoring of PFAS contaminants. For more information, go to: www.pompanobeachfl.gov/residents/utilities/water/pfas

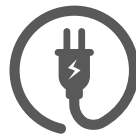


Membrane Filtration for Water Treatment

Bond-funded Capital Improvement Projects



Replacing aging infrastructure through pipe bursting



Improving energy efficiency with electrical upgrades at the Water Treatment Plant

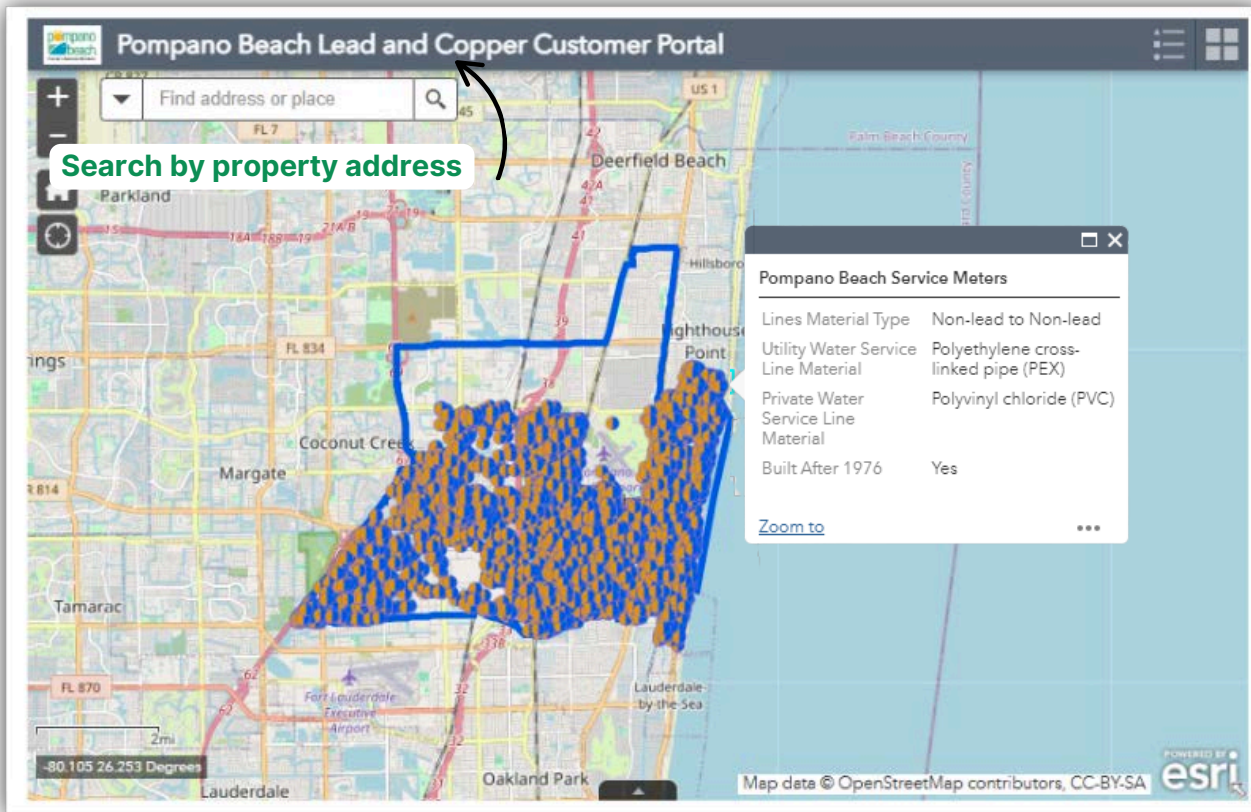


Replacing water meters with new AMR (Automated Meter Reading) Meters

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Every dollar you spend helps protect local water sources, maintain infrastructure, and ensure long-term sustainability.

Additional Information

Lead & Copper



The City of Pompano Beach Utilities completed an inventory and created a **virtual map** of all water service lines as part of our commitment to transparency and public health. Through a combination of historical records and visual inspections, we have confirmed that there are **no utility-owned lead service lines in our system**. Our interactive virtual map allows customers to enter their address and view the verified service line materials on both the private side and the utility-owned side.


To view your home's water service line material on our virtual inventory, visit: www.pompanobeachfl.gov/residents/utilities/LCRR or scan the QR code.



Vulnerable Population

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 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).

Contact Information

 If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact the Utilities Lab Manager at 954-545-7018 or 1205 NE 5th Avenue, Pompano Beach, Florida 33060. For questions regarding your water bill, please call the City of Pompano Beach Customer Billing Department at 954-786-4637.

Water Conservation



The Utilities Department is a partner with WaterSense—a water conservation program sponsored through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This program assists the City in determining the best technologies and education strategies to implement in reaching our water conservation goals. For more ideas on water conservation, please visit pompanobeachfl.gov/residents/utilities/water-conservation and on the WaterSense website at epa.gov/watersense.

Resident Resources

Free Dropcountr App



The City of Pompano Beach is providing residential water customers with the Dropcountr app to help residents keep track of their real-time water use, avoid leaks and water damage, connect with utility alerts and receive direct customer support. City of Pompano Beach water customers can set up a free Dropcountr account today by downloading the app from the Apple or Android App store, or signing up online at pompanobeachfl.gov/residents/utilities/customer-usage-portal-dropcountr.

Broward County Irrigation Residential Rebate Program

The City of Pompano Beach, in partnership with Broward County, is offering up to \$600 in rebates for the installation of EPA WaterSense-labeled smart irrigation controllers and/or pressure regulating spray bodies. Visit broward.org/irrigationrebate to apply.



OASIS Reuse for Irrigation



OASIS, Our Alternative Supply Irrigation System, is a reuse water system designed to save drinking water for drinking, and allows highly treated wastewater to be used on lawns. OASIS is operated and maintained to meet all state and federal permits and regulations. Single-family properties are eligible for free connection under our ICanWater program. To get started, call the OASIS hotline at (954) 324-8434.

Free Plumbing Retrofits

If you live in a single family or multi-family residence and you get your water from the City of Pompano Beach, you are eligible for a free plumbing retrofit kit that includes a low-flow showerhead, kitchen and bathroom faucet aerators and toilet leak detection tablets. If you have any questions, please call the Reuse Water Conservation Coordinator at (954) 545-7015.



Water Saving Tips

Drinking water is a scarce resource, with only a small percentage of fresh water available on our planet suitable for consumption. In South Florida, like other areas, we rely on the Biscayne Aquifer for our water supply. If the water table drops too low, it not only reduces the available drinking water but also increases the risk of saltwater intrusion. This could increase treatment costs, potentially leading to higher water bills.

Protecting our aquifer requires reducing pollution from sources like fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, which can seep into groundwater and compromise water quality. Simple conservation practices, such as using fertilizers sparingly, applying pesticides responsibly, and reducing lawn irrigation, can help prevent runoff and safeguard our water supply. By making mindful choices, we can all play a role in preserving clean water for future generations. For more tips on conserving water, please visit: www.pompanobeachfl.gov/residents/utilities/water-conservation.

