pompano beach
Florida's Warmest Welcome

2025 Water Quality Report

City of Pompano Beach

pompanobeachfl.gov/residents/utilities

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de la calidad de su agua potable. Llame al 954-545-7018 para recibir asistencia en traducir el contenido de este reporte.

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

Dear Customers,

On behalf of the City of Pompano Beach Utilities Department, we are proud to present the 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report.

This report highlights our commitment to providing safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water to the communities of Pompano Beach, Lighthouse Point, and Lauderdale-by-the-Sea. Unless otherwise noted, the information in this report is based on monitoring results from January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

We are pleased to report that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed all Federal and State drinking water standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Throughout the year, our water system underwent extensive testing to ensure the highest standards of water quality and public health protection.

This report provides important information about your drinking water, including details about regulated substances detected during the year. The City remains committed to investing in infrastructure, treatment processes, and system improvements to continue delivering dependable service and exceptional water quality to our community.

It is our privilege to serve you, and we thank you for your continued trust in the City of Pompano Beach Utilities Department.

Sincerely,
City of Pompano Beach Utilities Department

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 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 and lime-softened, filtered, 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 are 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/.

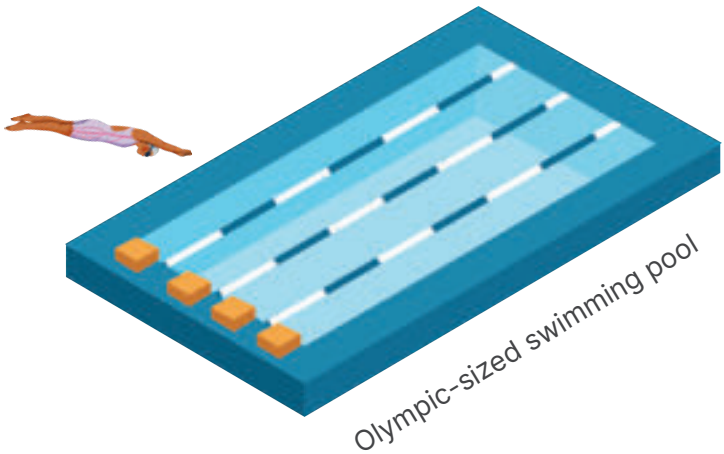
Glossary

In the data tables, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

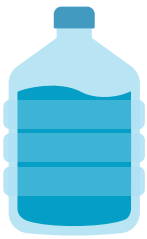
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which 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.

What is a “PPM”?

Many of our test results are reported as “parts per million (ppm)” or “parts per billion (ppb).” Here’s what that looks like:



Olympic-sized swimming pool



parts per million (ppm)

Means 1 part per 1,000,000 parts. This is the equivalent of **two thirds of a gallon** in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

parts per billion (ppb)

Means 1 part per 1,000,000,000 parts. This is the equivalent of **half a teaspoon** in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

2025 Water Quality Testing Results Tables

Inorganic Contaminants

January 1 – December 31, 2025

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)	2/2025	N	0.73	0	10	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2/2025	N	0.0031	2	2	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2/2025	N	0.59	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)	2/2025	N	0.31	10	10	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	2/2025	N	24.9	N/A	160	N/A	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 Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	1/2025-12/2025	N	3.36	4	4.0	0.61-4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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.

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)	2/2025 11/2025	N	20.6	N/A	60	12.4-20.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2/2025 11/2025	N	28.9	N/A	80	22.8-28.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The City of Pompano Beach Utilities 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 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2025. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2025, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

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	Range of Tap Sample Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/2023-8/2023	N	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.0342	0	ND-0.057	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2023-8/2023	N	0	AL= 15	1.1	0	ND-6.9	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one-year old.

Voluntary Monitoring

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) - (ng/L) *ng/L: nanograms per liter*	02/24/2025 05/12/2025 08/18/2025 11/13/2025	5.5	4.5-6.3	4	0	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) - (ng/L)	02/24/2025 05/12/2025 08/18/2025 11/13/2025	16.5	14-18	4	0	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) - (ng/L)	02/24/2025 05/12/2025 08/18/2025 11/13/2025	4.4	3.7-5.5	10	10	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) - (ng/L)	02/24/2025 05/12/2025 08/18/2025 11/13/2025	0.8	0.68-0.85	10	10	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities
Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)	02/24/2025 05/12/2025 08/18/2025 11/13/2025	0.5	0.46-0.64	1	1	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities

PFAS Health Information

- Some people who drink water containing PFOA and/or PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA and/or PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
- Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
- Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as elevated cholesterol levels, immune effects, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) can persist in the human body and exposure may lead to increased risk of adverse health effects. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in increased risk of adverse health effects may result in adverse health effects when combined in a mixture. Some people who consume drinking water containing mixtures of PFAS in excess of the Hazard Index (HI) MCL may have increased health risks such as liver, immune, and thyroid effects following exposure over many years and developmental and thyroid effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

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. 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 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 Pompano Beach Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Pompano Beach Utilities Laboratory at (954) 545-7018. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review by the public. Customers may access this information by contacting the Utilities Laboratory directly at (954) 545-7018 for more information.

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

Membrane Filtration for Water Treatment

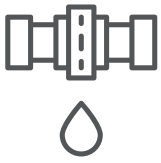
What is the City of Pompano Beach Utilities doing?

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 treatment 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) 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**

Bond-funded Capital Improvement Projects



Replacing aging infrastructure through pipe bursting

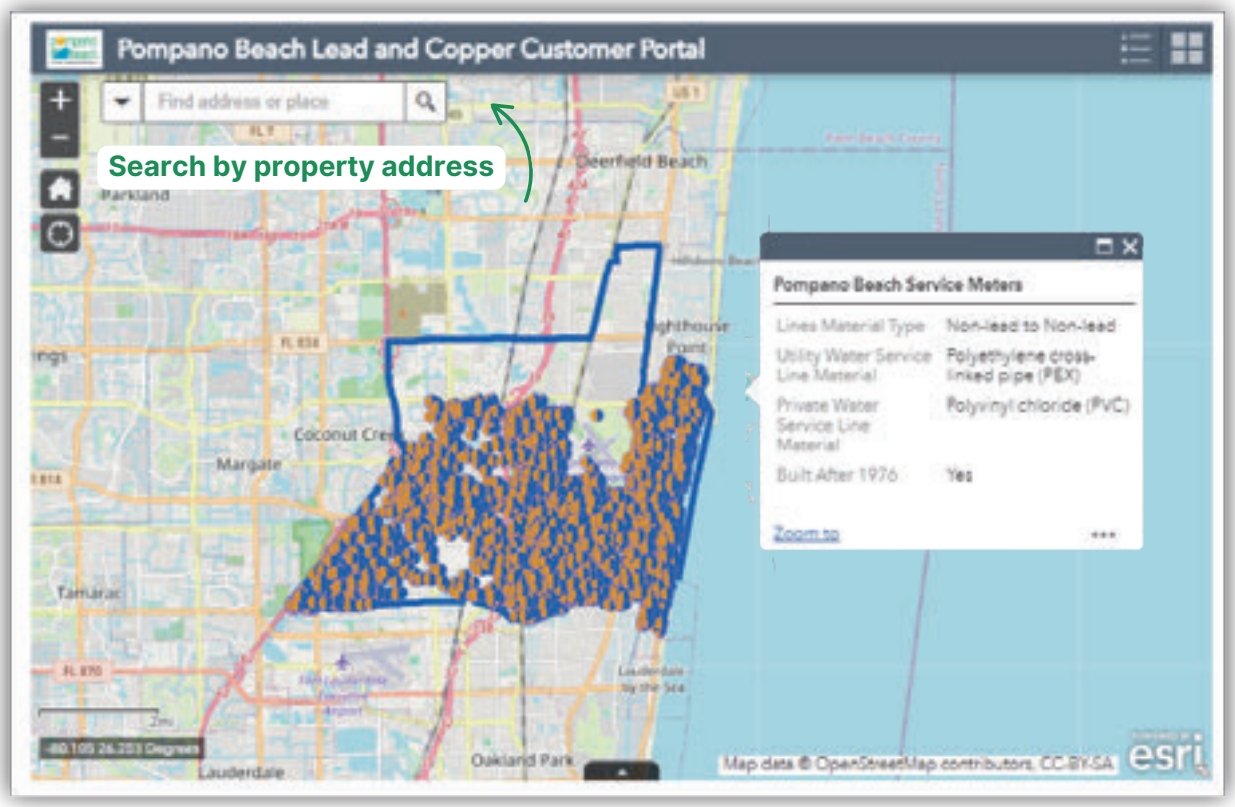
Improving energy efficiency with electrical upgrades at the Water Treatment Plant

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.

SCAN HERE

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.

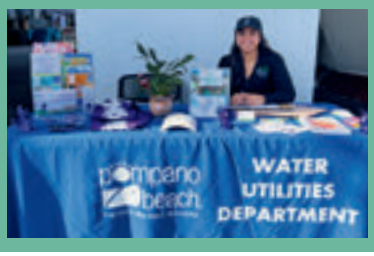
Community Engagement

Youth Education

Pompano Beach Utilities is committed to inspiring the next generation of water professionals and environmental stewards through hands-on educational opportunities. Throughout the year, staff participate in local Career Days, host treatment plant tours for students, and offer educational activity books that help learners of all ages explore the importance of water conservation.

Pompano Beach Utilities engages with residents throughout the year at community events such as the Green Market, Earth Day at the Green Market, Plants & People Day, and the International Coastal Cleanup. Through these events, staff share educational resources and promote water conservation, environmental stewardship, and sustainability.

Community Events



Best Tasting Drinking Water

In 2025, Pompano Beach Utilities earned the Florida Section American Water Works Association (FSAWWA) Region VI Best Tasting Drinking Water award. The annual competition brings together utilities from across the region, with water samples evaluated on taste, color, odor, and clarity. For the first time in the history of the Region VI competition, Pompano Beach Utilities received a perfect score from the judges, showcasing the quality of the water we provide to our community.

Drop Savers Water Conservation Poster Contest

American Water Works Association FloridaSection

Florida Section of the American Water Works Association (FSAWWA) Drop Savers Water Conservation Poster Contest is an annual statewide competition for students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Participants create original posters that promote water conservation and raise awareness about the importance of protecting our water resources. Entries are due each March. For more information or to have your school participate, please contact the Utilities Outreach Coordinator at 954-545-7015.

Thank you !

We at the City of Pompano Beach Utilities Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Contact Us

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de la calidad de su agua potable. Llame al 954-545-7018 para recibir asistencia en traducir el contenido de este reporte.

Phone :

Customer Service/ Utility Billing:
954-786-4637

Monday - Thursday, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

954-540-5769
Between 6 and 7:30 p.m.

954-942-2202
After 7:30 p.m. and emergencies

Utilities Administration:
954-545-7043

Lab Manager:
954-545-7018

Address :

1205 NE 5th Avenue
Pompano Beach, FL 33060

Website :

www.pompanobeachfl.gov/residents/utilities

The City of Pompano Beach conducts regular City Commission meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at 1 p.m. and 6 p.m., respectively. To receive meeting schedules and agendas, please contact the City Clerk's Office at 954-786-4611 or visit www.pompanobeachfl.gov/government/city-commission.