



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2020



**Hallandale Beach**  
PROGRESS. INNOVATION. OPPORTUNITY.

***Presented By the City of Hallandale Beach***

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para recibir asistencia en traducirlo, por favor llame al teléfono 954-457-1632 o visite 630 NW 2nd Street, Hallandale Beach, FL 33009

PWS ID#: 4060573



## Quality First

Once again, we are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2020. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

## Substances That Could Be in 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. 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 that 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 (800) 426-4791.

## Sources of City Drinking Water

Drinking water can come from either groundwater sources (via wells) or surface water sources (such as rivers, lakes, and streams). The City of Hallandale Beach is supplied by groundwater from the Biscayne Aquifer. This groundwater is withdrawn by wells drilled approximately 100 feet into the aquifer. Four (4) wells that supply Hallandale Beach with water are located within the City limits. The City is also supplied with well water from Broward County's South Regional Well Field located in Southwestern Broward County. The City of Hallandale Beach is fortunate to have groundwater rather than surface water as its source for the City's drinking water supply. Groundwater is less likely to contain contaminants than surface water sources. In emergencies, we have an agreement with the City of North Miami Beach to purchase finished water through our interconnected water mains.

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## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



**QUESTIONS?** For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call or send email to John Fawcett at (954) 457-1632 or [jfawcett@cohb.org](mailto:jfawcett@cohb.org).

## Source Water Assessment

In 2020, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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 potential source of contamination identified for our system with a moderate susceptibility level, and also one low-level concern. FDEP is monitoring and tracking groundwater at this source. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Web site at [https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/DisplayPWS.asp?pws\\_id=4060573&odate=01-OCT-20](https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/DisplayPWS.asp?pws_id=4060573&odate=01-OCT-20).

## Lead in Home Plumbing



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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

The City of Hallandale Beach has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants, the Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCMR4. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UCMR4 monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### What type of container is best for storing water?

Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, don't use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing "7 PC" (that's code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum with BPA-free liners.

### How much emergency water should I keep?

Typically, 1 gallon per person per day is recommended. For a family of four, that would be 12 gallons for 3 days. Humans can survive without food for 1 month, but can only survive 1 week without water.

### How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

### How long does it take a water supplier to produce one glass of drinking water?

It could take up to 45 minutes to produce a single glass of drinking water.

### How many community water systems are there in the U.S.?

About 53,000 public water systems across the United States process 34 billion gallons of water per day for home and commercial use. Eighty-five percent of the population is served by these systems.

## Community Participation

You are invited to participate in City Commission meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The Commission meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The Commission meeting Chamber is located in the City's Municipal Complex at 400 South Federal Highway in Hallandale Beach. Please call (954) 457-1300 or visit the City's Web site at [www.cohb.org](http://www.cohb.org) to obtain meeting times and additional information.

## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we show only those substances that were detected in our water. (A complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request.) Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We have been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. For example, we participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. At present, no health standards (e.g., maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

#### Microbiological Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	TT VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	RESULT	MCLG	TT	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria</b> (Positive samples)	No	01/2020 - 12/2020	ND	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

### RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Uranium</b> (ppb)	8/2020	No	0.133	NA	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

#### Inorganic Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Antimony</b> (ppb)	8/2020	No	1.3	NA	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
<b>Barium</b> (ppm)	8/2020	No	0.0017	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	8/2020	No	0.67	NA	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive that promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
<b>Nitrate [as Nitrogen]</b> (ppm)	8/2020	No	0.069	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrite [as Nitrogen]</b> (ppm)	8/2020	No	0.028	NA	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Selenium</b> (ppb)	8/2020	No	1.5	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	8/2020	No	15.90	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

### STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Chloramines</b> (ppm)	12/2020	No	2.41	1.52 - 2.41	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5]</b> (ppb)	8/2020	No	7.8	7.2-7.8	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]</b> (ppb)	8/2020	No	15.3	13.7-15.3	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Lead and Copper (Tap water samples were collected from sites throughout the community.)**

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Copper [tap water]</b> (ppm)	8/2020	No	0.0394	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Lead [tap water]</b> (ppb)	8/2020	No	1.2	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - PART 4 (UCMR4)**

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	AVERAGE RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Bromochloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	1/2020	1.4	1.2 - 1.6	Water disinfection by-product
<b>Dibromoacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	1/2020	0.38	0.35 - 0.41	Water disinfection by-product
<b>Dichloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	1/2020	4.3	4.1 - 4.5	Water disinfection by-product
<b>HAA9</b> (ppb)	1/2020	6.8	6.4 - 7.2	Water disinfection by-product
<b>Manganese</b> (ppb)	1/2020	0.51	NA	Naturally occurring in many surface and groundwater sources
<b>Trichloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	1/2020	0.735	0.68 - 0.79	Water disinfection by-product
Total Brominated HAAs (ppb)	1/2020	1.8J	1.6J - 2.0J	Water disinfection by-product
Haloacetic Acids - Total (ppb)	1/2020	5.45	5.2 - 5.7	Water disinfection by-product
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	1/2020	0.735	0.68 - 0.79	Water disinfection by-product

**Definitions**

**90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

**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.

**MFL (million fibers per liter):** A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.

**NA:** Not applicable

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level):** These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

**TON (Threshold Odor Number):** A measure of odor in water.

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**J -** Estimated concentration above the adjusted method detection limit and below the adjusted reporting limit.

