

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021



Presented By
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

We've Come a Long Way

Once again, we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2021. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at all hours—to deliver the highest-quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

Sources of City Drinking Water

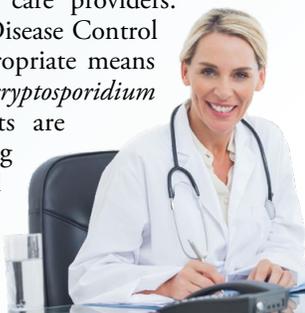
Drinking water can come from either groundwater sources (via wells) or surface water sources (such as rivers, lakes, and streams). The City of Hallandale Beach is supplied by groundwater from the Biscayne Aquifer. This groundwater is withdrawn by wells drilled approximately 100 feet into the aquifer. 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.

Source Water Assessment

The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated 2 potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at: <https://prodlamp.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/Welcom/detailsByPublicOutreachDate/4060573/10012021>

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 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 online at: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



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.

“When the well is dry, we know the worth of water.”

—Benjamin Franklin

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 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, 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 (800) 426-4791.

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

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

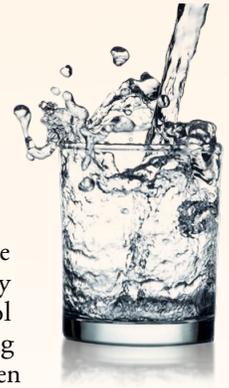
Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit: <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html>.

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 Wednesday 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 website at: www.cohb.org, to obtain meeting times and additional information.

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 online at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



How Is My Water Treated and Purified?

During the period covered by this Water Quality Report, the City of Hallandale Beach utilized two methods to treat its potable water supply. The two methods are used together and yield a quality finished water product that is very agreeable to sight and taste. The first method is called lime softening, and has been used by the City for many years to treat its potable water supply. A second treatment method has also been added called membrane softening. Membrane softening treatment yields extremely high quality water and assures that the City's drinking water supply meets, and exceeds, drinking water regulatory requirements. The City adds chlorine to its drinking water in compliance with state regulatory standards. Chlorine is added in very small amounts to prevent contamination from harmful bacteria. The City also adds fluoride to its drinking water. Fluoride is added in very small quantities, as recommended by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, to effectively reduce the incidence of tooth decay.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. And, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show 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 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.

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
Total Coliform Bacteria (Positive samples)	No	12/2021	NA	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

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
Barium (ppm)	8/2021	No	0.0014	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	8/2021	No	0.70	NA	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
Sodium (ppm)	8/2021	No	12.80	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
Chloramines (ppm)	12/2021	No	1.93	1.32–2.23	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5]–Stage 1 (ppb)	8/2021	No	8.40	8.1–8.4	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	8/2021	No	15.60	13.5–15.6	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
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	8/2020	No	0.0394	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	8/2020	No	1.2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chloride (ppm)	08/2021	No	20.1	NA	NA	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Fluoride (ppm)	8/2021	No	0.70	NA	NA	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (ppb)	8/2021	No	16	NA	NA	300	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Odor (Units)	8/2021	No	1	NA	NA	3	Naturally occurring organics
Sulfate (ppm)	08/2021	No	7.2	NA	NA	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	8/2021	No	75.0	NA	NA	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	AVERAGE RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	1/2020	1.2	NA	Water disinfection by-product
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	1/2020	0.35	NA	Water disinfection by-product
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	1/2020	4.1	NA	Water disinfection by-product
HAA9 (ppb)	1/2020	6.4	NA	Water disinfection by-product
Manganese (ppb)	1/2020	0.51	NA	Naturally occurring in many surface and groundwater sources
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	1/2020	0.68	NA	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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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.

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

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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

The City of Hallandale Beach has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants: The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) is invoked 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 Contaminants Monitoring Rule 4, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

