

Showerhead Exchange Program

The City of Oakland Park encourages you to do your part to save water by participating in our Indoor Plumbing Retrofit program. The Public Works Department applied for and was awarded a Savings Incentive Program (SIP) grant with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) for the purchase and distribution of residential water conservation kits and more efficient pre-rinse spray valves for City commercial water users who use commercial dishwashing equipment. By practicing water conservation, commercial and residential customers will save money on their water/sewer bills at no cost to them. Water saving fixtures will be provided on a first come first serve basis, at no cost, to participating residents and business owners.

Each Residential Water Conservation Kit Contains:



Pictured above are the reduced flow showerhead, kitchen aerator and bathroom sink aerator. Installation of all the residential kit contents can provide a savings of \$25.92 monthly or \$311.04 annually based on current Oakland Park water and wastewater rates.

Pre Rinse Spray Valves

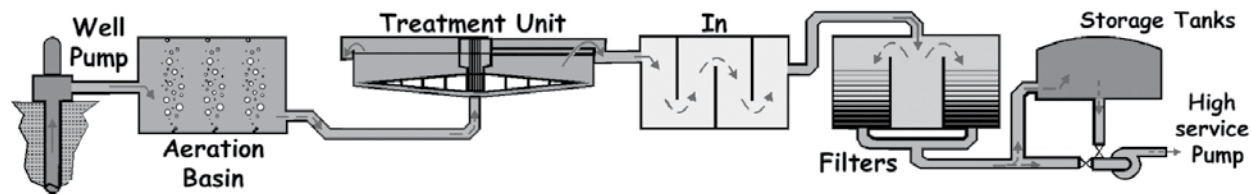
A standard pre-rinse spray valve uses between 2 to 6 gallons of water per minute – low flow sprayers use only 1.28 gallons of water per minute. This results in a savings up to 4.72 gallons of water per minute of usage. The low flow pre-rinse spray valve saves energy/natural gas required to heat the water too. Based on current Oakland Park water and wastewater rates the annual amount that could be saved by retrofitting to a low flow pre rinse spray valve is \$144.66 monthly or \$1735.92 annually which doesn't count the energy (and more money) you could save by heating less hot water monthly!

Call the Public Works Operations Division at 954-630-4430 for more information.

Where Your Water Comes From

The City of Oakland Park gets its water from wells that draw water from the Biscayne Aquifer, an underground water supply and the sole source of our drinking water. Before it reaches your faucet, your water travels from the Biscayne Aquifer to a City of Fort Lauderdale water treatment facility for lime softening, fluoridation, filtering, cleaning and disinfection. Once the water is treated, it is routinely tested to ensure its quality and safety before being pumped through miles of water mains to your faucet.

The Water Treatment Process



Ground water from the Biscayne Aquifer is drawn from well fields through pumps and a network of underground pipes. The water is aerated, which forces air through the ground water and helps to remove odors, iron, magnesium and carbon dioxide. Water is then transferred to the treatment unit where lime and chemical coagulants are added to remove calcium hardness. The water is disinfected with chlorine and ammonia to prevent bacteria growth. Fluoride is added to promote strong teeth. Twenty two dual media filters complete the process by removing suspended particles in the water. When the treatment process is complete, drinking water is delivered to our customers through a distribution system.

2010 Water Quality Report

This Water Quality Report provides test results that shows the City of Oakland Park meets all primary drinking water standards.

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City of Oakland Park 2010 Water Quality Report

The City of Oakland Park is pleased to provide you with this annual Water Quality Report. This report contains important information about the City's water source, water supply, the treatment process and the contents of your drinking water.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act requires the City of Oakland Park, to provide a summary report of laboratory tests taken throughout the year to its customers. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on test results for the period of January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Drinking Water Sources and Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, 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 suitable for drinking, 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 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

Important Health Information

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. EPA/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 at **1-800-426-4791**.

Contact Us for More Information

For more information about this report, or to obtain copies of this report, please call the City of Oakland Park Public Works Operations Division at 954-630-4430. The Water Quality Report can also be viewed at www.oaklandparkfl.org.

CITY OF OAKLAND PARK 2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Microbiological Contaminants

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Monthly Percentage/Number | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------|-----|--|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 1/1/10-12/31/10 | N | 4.84% | 0 | | For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in <5% of monthly samples. Naturally present in the environment |

Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collecting at least 40 samples per month.

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 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|---|
| Barium (ppm) | 7/10 | N | 0.003 | ND-0.003 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 7/10 | N | 0.767 | 0.716-0.767 | 4 | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 7/10 | N | 0.064 | ND-0.064 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | 7/10 | N | 31.7 | 25.1-31.7 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 7/10 | N | 0.9 | ND-0.9 | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Nickel (ppb) | 7/10 | 1 | 0.4 - 1 | 0.4 - 1 | N/A | 100 | Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil |

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For the following contaminants and disinfectant residuals monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages: Chloramines, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites

| 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 |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| Chloramines (ppm) | 1/1/10-12/31/10 | N | 2.2 | 1.5-3.1 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 2/10, 5/10, 8/10, 11/10 | N | 29.6 | 26.6-32 | NA | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 2/10, 5/10, 8/10, 11/10 | N | 49 | 45.2-51.8 | NA | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | AL Violation Y/N | 90th Percentile Result | No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--|------|-------------------|--|
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 7/08 | N | 0.0752 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 7/08 | N | 5.40 | 0 | 1 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

29 of 30 samples were below EPA action levels for lead and copper

Secondary Contaminants

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Result | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Color (color units) | 7/09 | Y | 20 | 2-20 | NA | 15 | Naturally occurring organics |

Reading the Water Quality Table

The EPA requires the City of Oakland Park and all water suppliers in the United States to provide a summary report on laboratory tests taken on its drinking water throughout the year. The City of Oakland Park is considered a consecutive water distribution system as we purchase our water from the City of Fort Lauderdale through twelve Master Meter locations throughout our distribution system. The 2010 Water Quality Table includes the most important information about your water. It shows the results of thousands of laboratory tests conducted on the City of Oakland Park's water and what they mean.

Types of Tests Performed

The City of Oakland Park and the City of Fort Lauderdale routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules and regulations. Each year, more than 40,000 tests are performed in state-certified labs to ensure that your water meets federal drinking water requirements. Water tests include daily bacterial and chemical tests on finished water; weekly bacterial quality tests of water in the distribution system, quarterly testing of water supply wells, and annual tests of all regulated and unregulated drinking water parameters.

Source Water Assessment

In 2009, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment (SWA). The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program web site at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

About Lead

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 Oakland Park is responsible for providing 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 your 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 by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA's web site at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Table Definitions

The Water Quality table includes terms and definitions you might not be familiar with it. The following definitions explain abbreviations and information found in the 2010 Water Quality Table.

Action Level or AL is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL is 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.

Not Detected or ND indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per Million or ppm is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per Billion or ppb is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

