City of North Lauderdale Water Quality Report 2006

July 1, 2007

Drink Up...It's What's On Tap

North Lauderdale is pleased to present our Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water we deliver to you every day.

Our primary goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water for consumption and use that is free of health hazards, being adequate to meet most growing needs for residential, commercial and industrial customers of the City and to produce water that meets all regulatory agency parameters.

Our staff routinely monitors for contaminant's in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations.

Except where indicated otherwise, this water quality report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006. As you can see from the information in this brochure, our system has had no violations.

North Lauderdale is proud to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

This report reflects the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure water delivered from our facilities meets all standards for safety, reliability and quality.

If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed in this brochure.

For Our Customers

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 Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised

With Health Concerns

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/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 (800-426-4791).

How North Lauderdale Gets Its Drinking Water

The City of North Lauderdale Treatment Plant gets its water from wells drawn from the Biscayne Aquifer, an underground water supply and the sole source of our drinking water.

Before the water is transmitted to the consumer's tap it undergoes several treatment processes at the plant.

The first step of the process is softening by slaked lime. This removes 75% of the calcium hardness-producing component in ground water by means of a chemical reaction.

Fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay. In this step of the treatment process, polymers are also added so that most of the hardness and particulates in the water can settle out in the softening units in the form of solids.

After water leaves the softening unit, it passes through filter media consisting of 18 inches of anthracite coal and 10 inches of sand and several layers of rock and gravel to remove any remaining particulate matter, which further clarifies the water.

Disinfection is accomplished by the addition of Chlorine.

The chlorine residual continues to work throughout the distribution system to prevent bacteria re-growth.

The finished water product is then lab tested to make sure it meets aesthetic water quality standards.

What You Should Know About Certain.....Contaminant's?

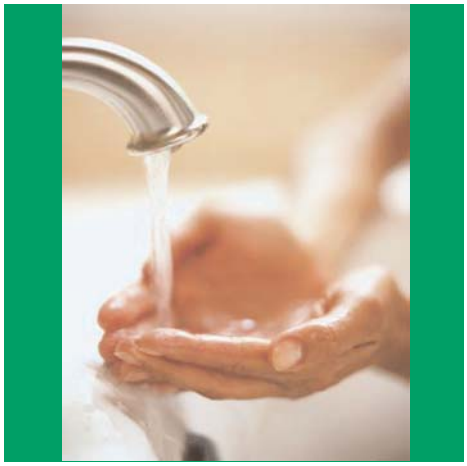
Radon---Radon 222, or radon for short, is a colorless, odorless gas that occurs naturally in soil, air and water. Radon is formed from the radioactive decay products of natural uranium that is found in many soils. In most homes, the health risk from radon in drinking water is very small compared to the health risk from radon in indoor air. For more information, call the EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

The EPA proposed a Maximum Contaminant Level of 300 pCi/L or an alternative maximum contaminant level (AMCL) of 4000 pCi/L for radon. The AMCL requires development of a multimedia mitigation (MMM) program, which also addresses radon exposure from indoor air.

Cryptosporidium---In April of 1993, the cryptosporidiosis outbreak in Milwaukee, Wisconsin alerted water utilities to the potential threat that this protozoan organism presents to public water supplies. There were an estimated 400,000 cases of diarrhea and several deaths associated with the disease in severely immuno-compromised persons. This organism is primarily associated with surface water sources.

North Lauderdale uses the Biscayne Aquifer as a source of supply, the State has raised the issue that some groundwater sources may be under the direct influence of surface water (UDI).

To date, neither Cryptosporidium nor Giardia - another protozoan - have been found in our source water treatment plants.



Lead---There are no detectable levels of lead in the water supplied by North Lauderdale.

Research has shown, however, that infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water.

Nitrate--Although the level of nitrate (refer to the table on water quality data) is consistently below the health effect level, the EPA requires the following information be included in this report: "Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue-baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)..

The Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Act requires all water suppliers to provide a summary report to its customers of laboratory tests taken throughout the year.

Test results from January 1, 2006 Through December 31, 2006

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL/TT/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria (%)	N	0		0	5%	Naturally present in environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper, tap water (ppm)	N	0.0548	0.2160	1.3	AL 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	N	.70		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Selenium (ppm)	N	0.0007		0.05		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
** Lead, tap water (ppb)	N	5.1	0 - 18.1	0	AL 15	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0054	0	2	2	Erosion from natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	0.41		10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use
Sodium (ppm)	N	25.6		N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters						
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	2.06	0.4-1.2	4.0	4.0	Addition of chlorine or chloramines to drinking water for disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	N	51.7	37.9-81.62	0	80	By product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	16.4	6.2-.31.44	0	60	By product of drinking water chlorination

Key to Abbreviations and Definitions

AL = Action Level or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

N/A = not applicable

PPM = parts per million, or part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in $10,000.

PPB = parts per billion, or part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

TT = Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHM = Total Trihalomethanes

O out of 31 sites sampled exceeded AL for copper for 2006

1 out of 31sites sampled exceeded AL for lead for 2006

Notes:

Level detected is maximum number of samples in which coliform was detected in a month. MCL is the presence of coliform bacteria in more than one sample collected during a month.

Level Detected is the maximum detected level, unless otherwise indicated.

Range is the range of levels detected, from the lowest to the highest level.

Level detected is 90th percentile value of most recent round of sampling. No homes exceeded AL.

Color does not present any risk to your health. Color is naturally present because of natural organic material caused by decaying vegetation. We monitor color because customers judge water quality based on taste and appearance, and it is a good indicator of the water quality and effectiveness of disinfectant

City of North Lauderdale
Annual Water Quality Report

City of North Lauderdale
701 SW 71st Avenue
North Lauderdale FL 33068-2395

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What activity in my home uses the most water?

Toilet flushing accounts for the largest single use of water in the home. Not counting watering the lawn, a typical percentage water use for a family of four would break down as follows:

Toilet Flushing	**40%**
Bathing	**32%**
Laundry	**14%**
Dish Washing	**6%**
Cooking & Drinking	**5%**
Bathroom Sink	**3%**

Why is water stored in elevated tanks?

Elevated tanks provide extra water during a higher demand time of the day. They also ensure sufficient water pressure and water volume to fight fires, should a power outage occur and backup generators fail. Tanks are refilled at night when water usage is low.

Is it Safe to Drink Water From a Garden Hose?

NO...Substances used in vinyl garden hoses to keep them flexible can get into the water as it passes through the hose. These chemicals are not good for you nor are they good for your pet.

Allow the water to run for a short time in order to flush the hose before drinking or filling your pets' drinking containers.

It's Safe To Drink...Enjoy

Water is regarded as commonplace because it is the most plentiful liquid on earth and we have a close familiarity with it. But is the water safe to drink? **YES**

In order to make sure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act mandates strict regulations that limit the amount of contaminant's in water provided by public water systems.

The State and Federal Government require us to test water on a regular basis to make sure it is a safe product.

During Fiscal Year 2006/2007, we anticipate producing 1.2 billion gallons of quality potable water that will meet or exceed the Federal and State requirements.

This brochure contains a detailed description of the water quality for the City of North Lauderdale Utilities Department for 2006.

The City of North Lauderdale Utilities Department is committed to providing the highest quality drinking water to the residents of our City. We are dedicated on a daily basis to ensure residents have aesthetically pleasing safe drinking water.

If you have questions about this report or your water quality, please contact the Utilities Department at 954 724-7070.

Source Water Assessment

As part of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) on our system in 2004. The SWA results for the City of North Lauderdale are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.