

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**.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Wilton Manors is responsible for providing high 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 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 **1-800-426-4791** or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The City of Fort Lauderdale routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. In 2024, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for the City of Fort Lauderdale. A search of the data indicated that there are twenty (20) potential sources of contamination near the City of Fort Lauderdale's wells with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results for the City of Fort Lauderdale are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at: <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>, or they can be obtained by calling the City of Fort Lauderdale's 24-hour Customer Service Center at **(954) 828-8000**.

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF WILTON MANORS

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo pueda entender.



Life's Just Better Here

We're pleased to provide you with this year's annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the Water Quality Table are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

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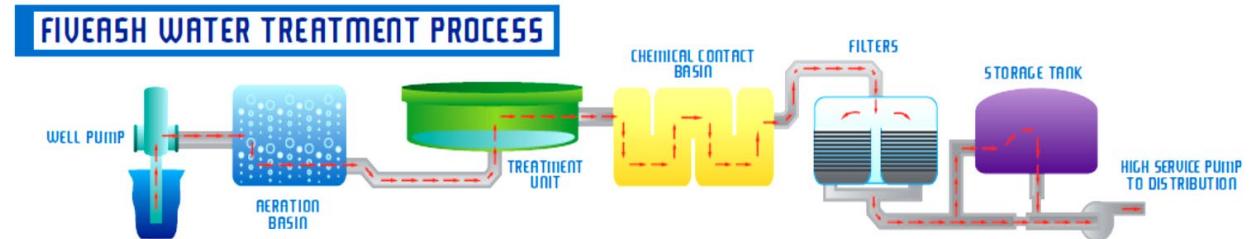
A Report on...

Your Water Quality

We often take it for granted - turn on the faucet and clean water flows out. But have you ever wondered where your water comes from or how it's treated? This Water Quality Report answers those questions and more. The City of Wilton Manors routinely monitors your drinking water for contaminants as required by federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandates that all community water systems throughout the country, including the City of Wilton Manors, provide an annual report to its customers detailing the results of water quality testing conducted throughout the year. Unless otherwise noted, this report is based on monitoring conducted from January 1 to December 31, 2024. In some cases, results from earlier testing before January 1, 2024 are included, if those were the most recent available and conducted in compliance with all regulatory standards.

The City of Wilton Manors gets its water from the Fiveash Regional Water Treatment Plant which is operated by the City of Fort Lauderdale. The water originates from the Biscayne Aquifer, a natural underground water source and the sole supply for our area. Wells in the Prospect Wellfield draw water from the aquifer which is then treated at the plant. The treatment process includes chlorination to ensure disinfection and fluoridation to support dental health.

Once water is drawn from the Biscayne Aquifer, it undergoes a series of advanced treatment processes to ensure it's clean and safe for everyday use- including drinking, cooking, and cleaning. These steps include lime softening, filtration, fluoridation, and disinfection. Before it reaches your home, the water is rigorously tested in state-certified laboratories to verify its safety and quality. Only after passing these checks is it delivered through miles of underground water mains to your faucet.



If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Alan Dodd, Director of the City's Emergency Management/Utilities Department, at **(954) 390-2190**, or by e-mail at: adodd@wiltonmanors.com. The City Commission typically meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 7pm in the Commission Chambers at City Hall, 2020 Wilton Drive, Wilton Manors, FL 33305.

Drinking Water Sources and Contaminants: 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 also can 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.

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 U.S. 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** or visit www.epa.gov/sdwa.

City of Wilton Manors 2024 Drinking Water Quality Table

Radioactive 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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	4/23	N	.757	.630-.757	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Arsenic (ppb)	4/23	N	1.0	0.50 – 1.00	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	4/23	N	0.0037	0.00065 – 0.0037	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4/23	N	0.699	0.612 – 0.699	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
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	4/23	N	0.310	ND - .0310	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/24	N	0.0368	.0233 - .0368	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/24	N	0.0166	.0131 – 0.0166	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	4/23	N	28.2	22.8 – 28.2	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	1/24 to 12/24	N	2.2	0.6 – 3.2	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 12/24	N	42.8 (highest LRAA, Site 4)	29.0 – 54.0	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 12/24	N	40.5 (highest LRAA, Site 2)	13.0 – 55.0	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water): (sampling is being conducted again in Summer 2026)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90 th Percentile Results	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	10/23	N	0.11	0 (out of 34)	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	10/23	N	4.80	1 (out of 34)	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants:

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling	TT Violation	Result	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/24 to 12/24	Y	N/A	N/A	TT	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment

- 1) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
- 2) During routine sampling conducted in February and August, the City detected the presence of coliform bacteria, which can indicate potential issues in water treatment or the distribution system. As a result, Level 2 assessments – a more detailed evaluation of the water system - were required. While both assessments were completed, the February assessment was not completed within the required 30 days timeframe, resulting in a treatment technique violation. In total, two Level 2 assessments were conducted in the past year for our water system, however no corrective actions were required or taken, as the assessments did not identify any specific problems needing resolution.
- 3) Monitoring and reporting (M/R) of compliance data: We also failed to complete required sampling for tap water lead and copper on time, resulting in a monitoring and reporting violation. Because we did not timely collect samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The monitoring period was June. 1, 2023 through September 30, 2023. Thirty samples were required to be taken in the distribution system, and none were taken.

Terms and Abbreviations

In the Water Quality Table above, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 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.
- **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.
- **ND:** Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **Parts per million (ppm):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Parts per billion (ppb):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.