



CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Para recibir una copia en Español, por favor llame al 954-828-8000.
Ti liv-sa-a gen ladann ransèyman enpòtan sou dlo nap bwè-a. Si nou vle yon kopi nan kreyòl ayisyen-an tanpri rele nimewo 954-828-8000.

SPARKLING, CLEAN WATER

The City of Fort Lauderdale is pleased to provide you with the 2024 Water Quality Report to inform you about the water we deliver to you every day. This report contains information about the City's water source, water supply, the treatment process and the contents of your drinking water. The City of Fort Lauderdale routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with 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 safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration 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 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 or visit www.epa.gov/sdwa.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control 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.





2024 WATER QUALITY TABLE AND INFORMATION

The EPA requires the City of Fort Lauderdale to provide an annual report on laboratory tests performed on its drinking water. The 2024 Water Quality Table on the following page provides a summary of those test results.

WATER QUALITY TABLE DEFINITIONS

ACTION LEVEL (AL) is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (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 CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (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 RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL) is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (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.

NOT APPLICABLE (N/A) is the common abbreviation for the phrase not applicable.

NOT DETECTED (ND) indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

PARTS PER BILLION (ppb) is one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

PARTS PER MILLION (ppm) is one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT) is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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: The Level 2 assessment is a more comprehensive examination of the system and its monitoring and operational practices than the Level 1 assessment. The elements of a Level 2 assessment are generally the same as those of a Level 1 assessment, but each element is investigated in more detail. Depending on the circumstances, a Level 2 assessment may need to include field investigations, additional sampling and additional inspections of facilities.

ABOUT LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Fort Lauderdale is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Fort Lauderdale at 954-828-8000. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2024 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 are 20 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with moderate susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained by calling the City of Fort Lauderdale Customer Service Center at 954-828-8000.

FORT LAUDERDALE 2024

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	TT VIOLATION Y/N	RESULT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/24-12/24	N	N/A	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that another potentially harmful waterborne pathogen may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. In January 2024, the City of Fort Lauderdale exceeded the 5% threshold for positive coliform bacteria in the distribution system. This initiated a Level 1 assessment which was submitted to the FDEP.

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	0.757	0.630 - 0.757	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	1.00	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 - 0.310	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	0.0233 - 0.0368	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/24	N	0.0166	0.0131 - 0.0166	1	1	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
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

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)	1/24 - 12/24	N	2.6	1.8 - 2.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	N	30.9	14.1 - 35.5	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2/24, 5/24, 8/24, 11/24	N	52.7	17.3 - 59.9	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

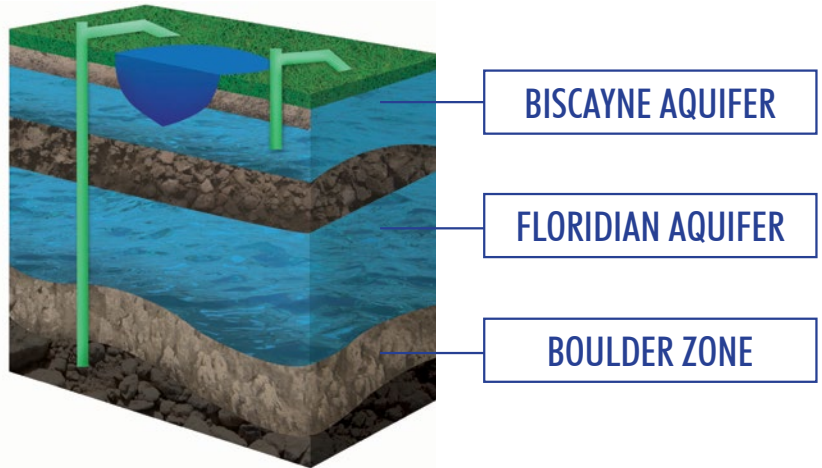
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	AL EXCEEDED Y/N	90TH PERCENTILE RESULTS	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/23	N	0.1400	0 (0 out of 55)	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/23	N	4.85	1 (1 out of 55)	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

The City of Fort Lauderdale, in conjunction with a consultant, performed a lead service line inventory which can be found at flcity.info/service/line. Lead and Copper sampling is being conducted again in Summer 2026.

FROM SOURCE TO TAP: WHERE YOUR DRINKING WATER COMES FROM

Where does Fort Lauderdale's water come from and how does it get from its source to the tap? The City of Fort Lauderdale pumps water from wells that draw it from the Biscayne Aquifer, which is an underground water supply and the sole source of the City's drinking water.



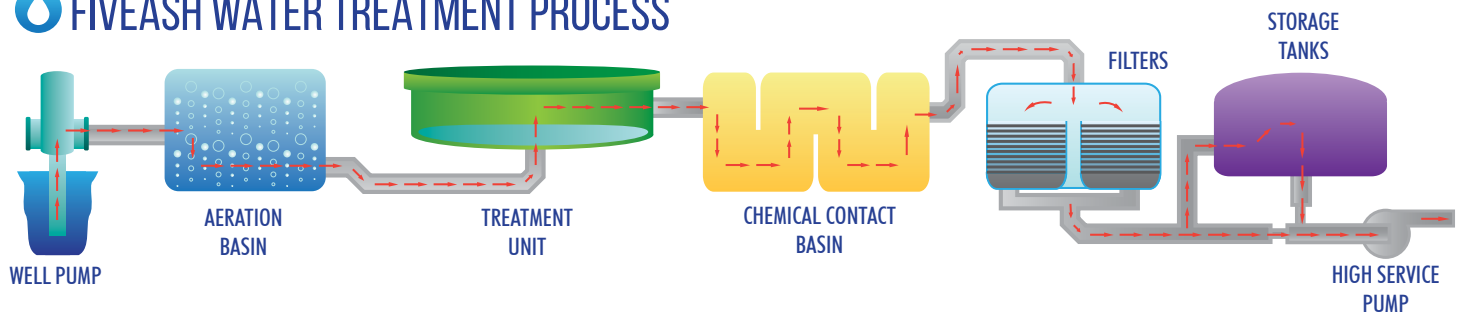
Before it reaches the faucet, the water travels from the Biscayne Aquifer to one of the City's two treatment plants – Fiveash, a lime softening plant, or Peele-Dixie, a nanofiltration membrane plant.

At the treatment plants, the water is softened, fluoridated, filtered, aerated, and cleaned to remove naturally occurring minerals, particles, and dissolved gasses. The water is then disinfected with chloramines and fluoride is added to promote healthy teeth.

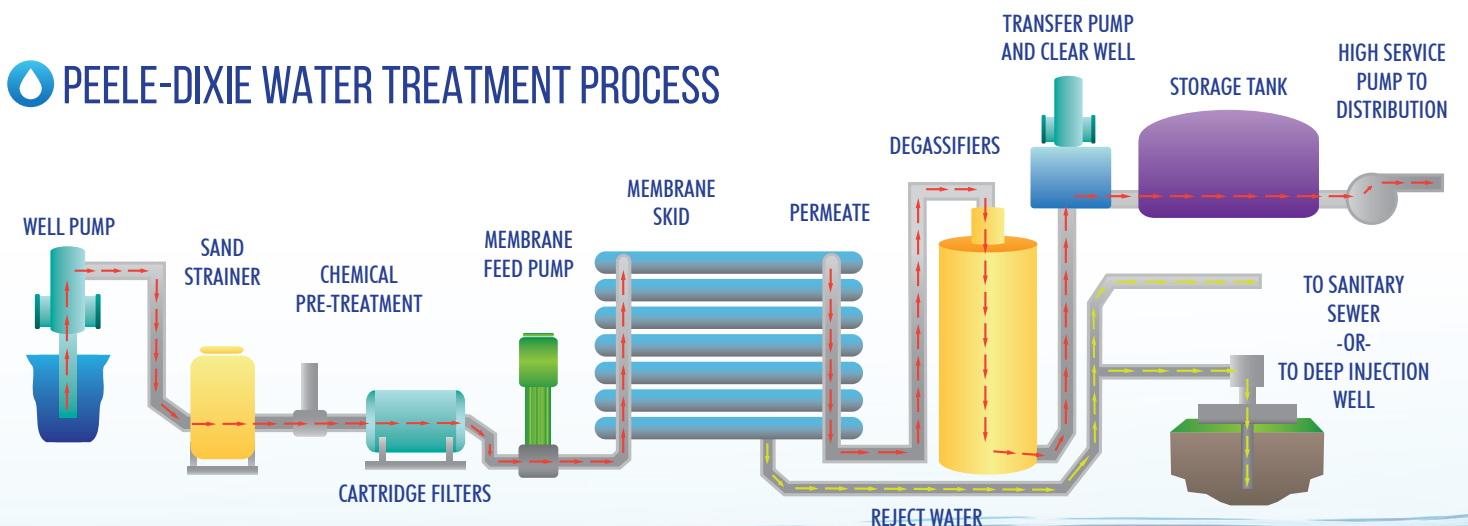
Once the treatment process is complete, the finished water is then pumped to storage tanks or to the distribution system for use.

Throughout the year, Fort Lauderdale's water is routinely monitored and tested to ensure customers receive high quality drinking water that meets all federal, state, and local regulations.

FIVEASH WATER TREATMENT PROCESS



PEELE-DIXIE WATER TREATMENT PROCESS





CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

**For more information or questions about this report,
please contact the City of Fort Lauderdale
Customer Service Center at 954-828-8000 or
online at www.fortlauderdale.gov/wqr.**