

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

Presented By



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.



Mark Ritter
President



Benjamin Groenevelt
Vice President



Travis McEwen
Secretary



Michael Kraus
Assistant Secretary



Robert Rafaneli
Assistant Secretary

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The source water for the Coral Springs Improvement District (CSID) comes from a stable groundwater supply known as the Biscayne Aquifer. This aquifer is the source of freshwater for all of Broward County. Because south Florida receives a great deal of rainfall each year, the Biscayne Aquifer is a stable and constant supply of water. CSID pumps water from the Biscayne Aquifer, using 11 wells located throughout the district, to the treatment plant. We have seven wells on standby generator power to ensure we can provide drinking water even during severe storm events when power from Florida Power and Light may not be available. CSID continues to invest in improvements in the wellfield, including rehabilitations, replacement wells (when necessary), and maintenance. The wells are an essential part of our process and where it all begins. The water is pumped from the wells to the reverse osmosis water treatment plant, where it is treated and distributed.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 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 epa.gov/safewater.



Community Participation

Homeowners are invited to attend the monthly board meetings with your comments and ideas about anything relating to our utility. We meet the third Monday of each month at 3:00 p.m. at the Coral Springs Improvement District, Administration Building Board Room, 10300 Northwest 11th Manor. The meeting schedule is also online at csidfl.org under Open Government, Meeting Agendas. Dates may change due to holidays, etc.

Why We Test So Often

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed hourly, while others are conducted daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria, such as coliforms, ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Christian McShea, Chief of Water Operations, at (954) 796-6665 or christianm@csidfl.org. You can also visit csidfl.org, which contains helpful information about our utility.

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.

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.

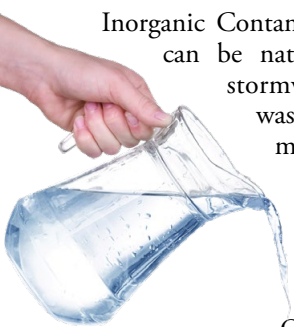
Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Lead in Home Plumbing

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. CSID 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 it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling 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, or 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 it tested, contact CSID at (954) 796-6665. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. CSID completed the service line inventory and has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in our distribution system. Please contact Christian McShea at 954-796-6665 if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.



Disinfection By-Products Explained

Disinfection by-products, commonly called DBPs, form when disinfectants such as chlorine react with naturally occurring organic matter in water. Two of the most commonly monitored DBPs are total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). While disinfectants play a vital role in protecting public health by killing harmful bacteria and viruses, these reactions can produce small amounts of DBPs. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of DBPs has been associated with increased health risks, which is why strict federal standards regulate these substances.

We carefully balance the need for effective disinfection with the control of DBP formation. This includes optimizing treatment processes, managing natural organic matter, maintaining proper disinfectant levels, and adjusting system operations seasonally. Customers can help reduce DBP exposure at home by allowing tap water to run briefly before use, using certified carbon filters, and refrigerating drinking water to allow some DBPs to dissipate.

Disinfection remains one of the most important public health achievements in modern history. Water utilities continuously work to ensure that water is both microbiologically safe and compliant with DBP regulations.



The Coral Springs Improvement District Water Treatment Process

We have been operating our reverse osmosis process for over 10 years now. This process is a low-pressure reverse osmosis system where we purify water using cross-linked, fully aromatic, polyamide composite membranes. This design and process provide the greatest level of protection for the public water supply. In fact, we became one of only a few certified 4-log virus inactivation facilities in Broward County starting in 2016.

Our source water comes from the Biscayne Aquifer and is pumped to the plant from our 11 wells throughout the district. Once the water arrives at the plant, it flows through three stainless steel sand strainers. Each strainer is equipped with six stainless steel filter elements that filter out any particulate larger than 50 microns (the eye of an average needle is 1,230 microns). After leaving the sand strainers, the water flows to the next pretreatment process, known as cartridge filtration. Just before the water flows to the cartridge filters, it is chemically conditioned to optimize treatment. There are three cartridge filter vessels; each vessel contains 176 individual filter elements that filter out impurities that are five microns or larger. These three cartridge filter vessels are capable of processing a total flow rate of over 10 million gallons per day of what is known as pretreated water.

Next, the water flows to the front of the membrane vessels, where 250-horsepower feed pumps increase the system pressure to around 100 pounds per square inch. This pressure provides the driving force needed to overcome the natural osmotic pressure of the water and allows the reverse osmosis process to begin. As this process continues, membrane elements inside the vessels separate out impurities down to 0.0005 micron to produce water with little or no physical contaminants. Each membrane element measures 8 inches in diameter and is 40 inches long. There are seven elements in each vessel and 50 vessels per process train (350 elements per train). The plant is equipped with three process trains that are capable of producing a total of 6.75 million gallons of potable water per day.

This treated water is known as permeate. We bypass 10 to 15 percent of our water to blend with our permeate to raise the alkalinity and hardness back up to desirable drinking water standards. This stream receives all the same pre- and posttreatment benefits as the water that is treated through the membranes. Our plant is permitted to produce up to 7.4 million gallons of potable drinking water per day but is capable of producing more, which can be done to help out neighboring cities in times of need with proper notification to our governing agencies.

Since the reverse osmosis process does not remove dissolved gases, such as hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide, the permeate and bypass water flow upward to the next process, known as degasification. Water flows downward through these towers through a type of filter media resembling wiffle balls. Air is forced upward through the cascading water to remove any volatile gases. The water then flows into a transfer pump station. As the water is pumped out of the transfer pump station and to the ground storage tanks, it is chemically treated with sodium hypochlorite, orthophosphate, sodium hydroxide, fluoride, and ammonium sulfate to provide disinfection and stabilization. The on-site water storage tanks allow contact time and stabilization to occur. The water is then pumped via our eight high-service pumps out to the distribution system and to our residents' homes.

Failure in Flint

The national news coverage of water conditions in Flint, Michigan, has created a great deal of confusion and consternation. The water there has been described as being corrosive; images of corroded batteries and warning labels on bottles of acids come to mind. But is corrosive water bad?

Corrosive water can be defined as a condition of water quality that will dissolve metals (iron, lead, copper, etc.) from metallic plumbing at an excessive rate. There are a few contributing factors, but generally speaking, corrosive water has a pH of less than 7; the lower the pH, the more acidic, or corrosive, the water becomes. (By this definition, many natural waterways throughout the country can be described as corrosive.) While all plumbing will be somewhat affected over time by the water it carries, corrosive water will damage plumbing much more rapidly than water with low corrosivity.

By itself, corrosive water is not a health concern; your morning glass of orange juice is considerably more corrosive than the typical lake or river. What is of concern is that exposure in drinking water to elevated levels of the dissolved metals increases adverse health risks. And therein lies the problem.

Public water systems are required to maintain their water at optimal conditions to prevent it from reaching corrosive levels. Rest assured that we routinely monitor our water to make sure that what happened in Flint never happens here.



Protecting Your Water

Bacteria are a natural and important part of our world. There are around 40 trillion bacteria living in each of us; without them, we would not be able to live healthy lives. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern, however, because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease.

In 2016 the U.S. EPA passed a regulation called the Revised Total Coliform Rule, which requires water systems to take additional steps to ensure the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of bacteria like total coliform and *E. coli*. The rule requires more stringent standards than the previous regulation, and it requires water systems that may be vulnerable to contamination to have procedures in place that will minimize the incidence of contamination. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment and correct any problems quickly. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under this regulation due to its more preventive approach to identifying and fixing problems that may affect public health.

Though we are fortunate in having the highest-quality drinking water, our goal is to eliminate all potential pathways of contamination into our distribution system, and this requirement helps us accomplish that goal.

Microplastics in Drinking Water

Microplastics are tiny plastic particles smaller than a grain of rice that are now being detected in oceans, rivers, soils, and even the air. Scientists have also identified microplastics in drinking water supplies worldwide. These particles come from the breakdown of larger plastic products, synthetic clothing fibers, tire wear, and many everyday consumer items. Because plastics degrade slowly, microplastics are becoming increasingly widespread in the environment.

Modern water treatment processes, including filtration and sedimentation, remove a large portion of microplastics from source water. Advanced treatments, such as granular-activated carbon and membrane filtration, can further reduce microplastic levels.

Consumers interested in minimizing microplastic exposure can use certified drinking water filters, reduce single-use plastic consumption, and support responsible plastic recycling and waste reduction efforts.

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 perfluorooctanesulfonic 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 bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

Source Water Assessment

In 2025 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. According to the assessment, eight unique potential sources of contamination were identified, all with a low concern level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/.



Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 40 percent of bottled water is actually just tap water, according to government estimates.



The FDA is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies

and young children. Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend as much as 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water. For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, visit goo.gl/Jxb6xG.

Count On Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water.
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions.
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results.
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry.
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels.
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies.
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.



So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.

What Causes the Pink Stain on Bathroom Fixtures?

The reddish-pink color frequently noted in bathrooms on shower stalls, tubs, tile, toilets, sinks, and toothbrush holders and on pets' water bowls is caused by the growth of the bacterium *Serratia marcescens*. *Serratia* is commonly isolated from soil, water, plants, insects, and vertebrates (including humans). The bacteria can be introduced into the house through any of these sources. The bathroom provides a perfect environment (moist and warm) for bacteria to thrive.

The best solution to this problem is to clean and dry these surfaces to keep them free from bacteria. Chlorine-based compounds work best, but keep in mind that abrasive cleaners may scratch fixtures, making them more susceptible to bacterial growth. Chlorine bleach can be used periodically to disinfect the toilet and help eliminate the occurrence of the pink residue. Keeping bathtubs and sinks wiped down using a solution that contains chlorine will also help to minimize its occurrence. *Serratia* will not survive in chlorinated drinking water.



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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We have been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. EPA determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether these contaminants need to be regulated. For example, we participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. At present, no health standards (e.g., maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium (ppm)	No	2/2/2023	0.00275	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	No	2/2/2023	0.32	NA	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	No	2/11/2025	0.0230	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	No	2/2/2023	13.6	NA	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion; Leaching from soil

STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG OR [MRDLG]	MCL OR [MRDL]	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chloramines (ppm)	No	1/2025-12/2025	2.9	2.0–3.5	[4]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes

STAGE 2 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	No	1/2025-12/2025	12.45	0.29–21.0	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	No	1/2025-12/2025	6.1	3.7–7.0	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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 that a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).



Lead and Copper (Tap water samples were collected from sites throughout the community)¹

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	AL EXCEEDANCE (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	RANGE LOW-HIGH	NO. OF SAMPLING SITES EXCEEDING THE AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper [tap water] (ppm)	No	6/21/2023	0.08040	0.00817–0.145	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [tap water] (ppb)	No	6/21/2023	0.694	0.112–3.74	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCL VIOLATION (YES/NO)	DATES OF SAMPLING (MO./YR.)	HIGHEST RESULT	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chloride (ppm)	No	2/2/2023	12.1	NA	NA	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Fluoride (ppm)	No	1/1/25–6/30/25	0.63	0.20–0.89	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Water additive that promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Iron (ppb)	No	2/2/2023	33.4	NA	NA	300	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	No	2/2/2023	22.9	NA	NA	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	No	2/2/2023	114	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
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt)	3/14/2025	0.65	NA	NA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	3/14/2025	0.65	NA	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	3/14/2025	0.73	NA	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	3/14/2025	2.2	NA	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	3/14/2025	0.70	NA	NA

¹ This table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please contact CSID at (954) 796-6656.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Level Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SMCL) column. If the Level Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

Date Sampled will show on which date the substance was detected. If multiple samples are taken over a period of time, the column will show the range of different sample dates.

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means that only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Level Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Likely Source.

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through them.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use, and avoid using hot water to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

