

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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. Our water source is ground water from wells. The wells draw from the Floridan and Biscayne Aquifers.

The City of Hollywood 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 Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2021. Data obtained before Jan. 1, 2021, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

We encourage our customers to become informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or your water, or to request a copy of these and other test results, please contact the Department of Public Utilities Water Quality Division at 954.921.3414.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of Hollywood performs more than 70 tests every day to monitor water quality and more than 160 additional tests each month on drinking water samples taken throughout the City. Overall, more than 28,000 tests are performed by the City of Hollywood each year to monitor the quality of your drinking water. These tests show Hollywood's treated drinking water is safe for you and your family. The State of Florida allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than a year old. The City tested for many other compounds, but none were found at detectable levels.

FOR CUSTOMERS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center 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 (800.426.4791).

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 Hollywood 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 or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

In 2021 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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 13 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from the City of Hollywood Water Quality Division at 954.921.3414.

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.

EPA Drinking Water Hotline
800.426.4791



City of Hollywood
Department of Public Utilities
PO Box 229045
Hollywood, FL 33022
954.967.4230



Water Quality Report

Reporting
for 2021



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Esta información es muy importante sobre su agua potable. Los clientes pueden contactar la utilidad para una copia traducida del informe o ayuda en la comprensión de este informe.

2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	Jul/Sept 2021	No	1.1	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Jul/Sept 2021	No	.0041	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Jul/Sept 2021	No	.069	N/A	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Jul/Sept 2021	No	.10	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Jul/Sept 2021	No	26.2	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	Jul/Sept 2021	No	0.37	0.37	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDL	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2021	No	2.72	.7-3.8	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb)	Jan-Dec 2021	No	13.66	6.9-14.2	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	Jan-Dec 2021	No	17.8	6.2-19.0	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Exceeded	90th Percentile Result	No. of sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jul-Aug 2021	No	0.078	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jul-Aug 2021	No	2.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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 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.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)

One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)

One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Where Your Water Comes From

The City of Hollywood produces drinking water by first pumping groundwater from wells that draw from the Biscayne and Floridan Aquifers. The Water Treatment Plant treats the water to remove contaminants. The Biscayne Aquifer is a water supply for Miami-Dade and Broward Counties and is of high quality. It is primarily rainwater filtered through sand and rock. The Floridan Aquifer, a much deeper source of water, is brackish (salty) and requires greater treatment. Once out of the ground, the City uses lime softening and membrane filtration on the raw water from Biscayne Aquifer and reverse osmosis on the raw water from the Floridan Aquifer. Prior to distribution, the filtered water is fluoridated to promote healthy teeth and disinfected using chloramines to maintain high quality and safety standards throughout the distribution system.