

Ferncrest UTILITIES

PWS# 4060419

2025 Water Quality Report

(954) 587-8833

Compliance & Period Covered by Report

We are pleased to provide you with the 2025 Ferncrest Utilities Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report contains information about your drinking water quality, including water source, treatment process, the results of your drinking water and what they mean. The Town 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, 2025 to December 31, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2026 and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Ferncrest Utilities is committed to ensuring the quality of your water and continues to provide outstanding services with transparency to our customers.

Contact Information

For more information or questions about this report, or to request a paper copy, please contact the Utility Department at (954)-587-8833 or United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Regular Board Meetings are held the third Wednesday of each month at 4:30 p.m., held at 3761 SW 47th Avenue, Davie, Florida 3and are open to the public.

Source Water Assessment

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP):

The SWAPP program is meant to ensure that your drinking water is safe, not just at the tap, but at its source. In 2023 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 .

Terms & Abbreviations

In the 2025 Water Quality 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.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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.

General Drinking Water Information

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:

- (A) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) **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.
- (C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) **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.
- (E) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

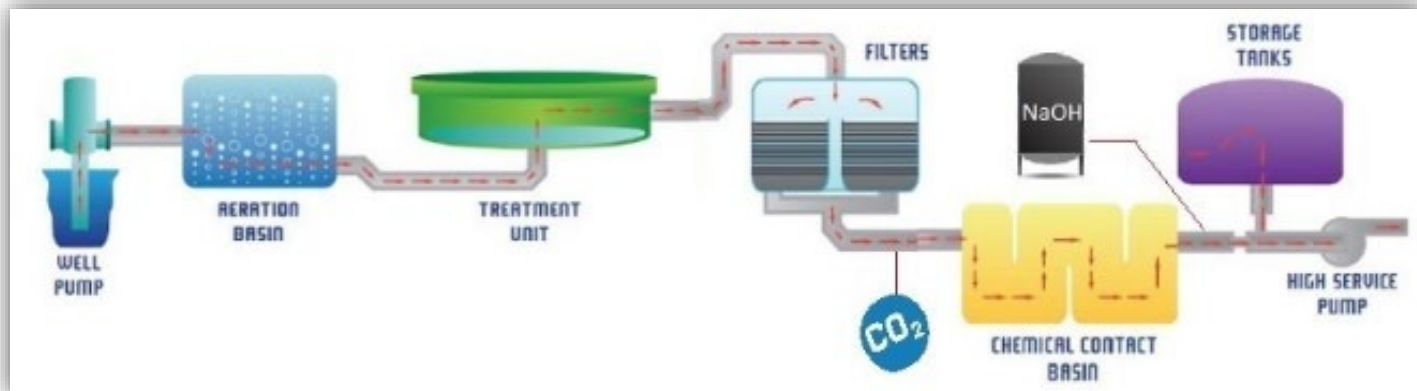
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection 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.

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Water Source, Source Plans & Treatment

Source of Water Supply:

Ferncrest Utilities Water Treatment Plant obtains its ground water from the Biscayne Aquifer, a shallow underground geologic formation where water is stored. Water is pumped from the wells to the water treatment facility, which softens, filters and disinfects with sodium hypochlorite water from the wells and transmit treated water into a common distribution system.



Ferncrest Utilities Treatment Process Diagram:

For Customers with Special Health Concerns

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).

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2025 Water Quality Test Results							
Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	TT Violation Y/N	Result	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/25-12/25	N	N/A	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (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)	2/25	N	1.1	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2/25	N	1.5	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2/25	N	0.0039	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2/25	N	0.00075	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	01/25-12/25	N	0.48	0.48 – 0.88	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
Sodium (ppm)	2/25	N	38.8	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Disinfectant Residuals							
Disinfectant or Contaminant (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)	1/25- 12/25	N	2.65	1.0 – 30	MRDLG = 4	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant (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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2/25	N	2.8	2.8	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2/25	N	0.75	0.75	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Dates of sampling (mo. /yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/25	N	0.018	0 out of 50	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/25	N	0.00019	0 out of 50	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper sampling is being conducted again in Summer 2026

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Lead in Drinking Water

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 Town of Davie 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Thank you for taking the time to read this report.