



CITY OF MARGATE

2008

WATER QUALITY REPORT

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www.margatefl.com/dees



Emilio C. Esteban, P.E.



A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

OUR MISSION:

WE AT THE CITY OF MARGATE WORK AROUND THE CLOCK TO PROVIDE TOP QUALITY WATER TO EVERY TAP. OUR PRIMARY MISSION IS TO PROTECT OUR PRECIOUS WATER RESOURCES- THE HEART OF OUR COMMUNITY, OUR WAY OF LIFE, AND OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE.

Dear Fellow Residents:

I am pleased to report that once again the City of Margate has met or exceeded all Federal and State standards for drinking water. These standards reflect the hard work of Margate's utility employees to bring you high quality, dependable drinking water every day of the year.

In this Annual Water Quality Report, which we provide to our citizens and other water users each year, you can read important information about how your tap water is treated, general health information, facts on lead, the water quality test results for the past year, ensuring the safety of your drinking water during hurricanes or severe tropical storms, and more.

We have even included a brief behind-the-scenes look at the DEES department and how our work affects you, the citizen.

Please note that due to prolonged drought conditions as well as regional growth projections that indicate a significant increase in demand on South Florida's freshwater supply, it is more important than ever for all of us to practice water conservation and efficiency on a consistent basis. Included in this report are tips for preventing water waste and mandatory water use restrictions. You may also visit the South Florida Water Management District's website at www.savewaterfl.com for more detailed information.

As always, we invite you to call us at (954) 972-0828 or visit us on the web at www.margatefl.com/dees where you will find information about this report, as well as the wide variety of services offered by the Department of Environmental and Engineering Services.

Sincerely,

Emilio C. Esteban



WELCOME TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES(DEES)!



WHAT IS DEES?

Ask any number of people that question, and you may get as many different answers. Simply put, however, DEES is the City of Margate's Department of Environmental and Engineering Services, whose team members touch every one of the City's 54,500 residents' lives every single day.

DEES is the water with which you drink, shower, flush, nourish your gardens and fill your pools. It's the guidance for the architecture, engineering and zoning of your City; the people who turn up to locate underground lines before you or your contractor digs; the customized electronic maps

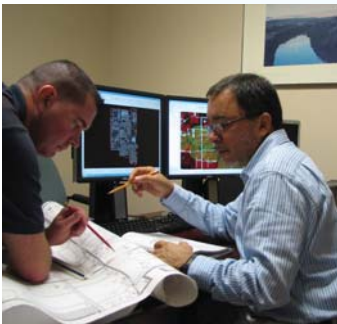


created and manipulated to make the jobs of your officials easier in analyzing specific areas of the City and making decisions that positively affect the environment around your home and the businesses within Margate; and the safety of the structures erected all over the City. Most of all, it's the people who work every day making sure all these activities run smoothly behind the scenes for you.

Here's a tiny peek at what's happening behind the doors at DEES's three locations.

ADMINISTRATION

The DEES Administration Building at 901 N.W. 66th Avenue houses the Department Director, engineers and CADD technicians, planning and zoning staff, GIS (Geographic Information System) specialists, inspectors and administrative personnel.



HOW THEIR WORK AFFECTS YOU

Ever wonder how the City can locate a water leak amongst 250-plus miles of pipes, and know exactly which one of over 3,900 water valves to turn off in an emergency? Our service crews respond quickly to emergencies, but they zero in on the exact locations to work on, not by

"magic," guessing or approximations, but rather through the use of sophisticated geographic information system technology which the GIS staff constantly updates and verifies. The GIS staff creates and maintains a database of global positioning system (GPS) coordinates for every hydrant, valve, pump and line in the City's vast utility and water distribution network. The GIS database also contains valuable background information such as the zoning and use of properties, ownership and mailing address information, square footage of properties, active and closed permits and more, that allow the GIS team to produce in mere seconds or minutes customized digital and visual information (e.g., maps, charts, reports, mailing lists) for

anyone, whether they be the service crew trying to locate a water main break; a City planner needing to know if a specific type of business is located within a 500-foot radius of a certain address; a City Commissioner reviewing the zoning around a school; or even a police officer determining whether or not a sexual predator is residing within the correct boundaries.



PLANNING, ZONING AND ENGINEERING

The engineering arm of DEES consists of engineers and engineering inspectors who manage the City's construction projects, utility capital improvement projects and recycling program; review plans for all City and private development projects, and all work in the right of way; perform engineering

inspections for water, sewer, drainage, paving, landscaping, driveways, sidewalks and curbing; determine impact fees; and issue engineering permits. Additionally, engineering inspectors prepare construction permits, issue Certificates of Occupancy, survey property lines and provide assistance on code enforcement issues requiring expertise on technical and landscaping issues.



The planning and zoning staff reviews development plans and prepares recommendations for presentation to the City Commission and Community Redevelopment Agency; prepares recommendations to and implements the adopted Comprehensive Plan; and reviews permits and occupational licenses for compliance with the City's zoning regulations.

THE "A-TEAM" – DEES' DISTRIBUTION/COLLECTION SERVICE CREW

If you've been around Margate for any length of time, chances are you've spotted the DEES service crews working jobs as small as installing new water meters for residents to the more difficult, such as laying the groundwork for new water mains. Working in conjunction with the water and wastewater treatment operations and the GIS staff in administration, this erstwhile group of 20 installs and maintains the City's 1,900-plus fire hydrants; repairs water leaks, stoppages, and water and sewer main breaks; and responds to residents' service calls.



WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATIONS (WTP)



The City of Margate operates its own water treatment plant 24/7, processing an average of six (6) million gallons of high-quality drinking water per day for all of its residents as well as parts of Coconut Creek. All of our WTP operators are state-certified and

licensed, and charged with the responsibility of protecting the health and safety of our water supply through constant monitoring and testing. Every year, we meet or exceed all Federal and State standards for drinking water as reported in our annual Water Quality Report sent to residents every June.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATIONS (WWTP)

At the WWTP, operators work in shifts around the clock to collect, treat and dispose of an average of 6.926 million gallons of wastewater – about 410 15' x 30' swimming pools – per day. Staff includes a chemist, lab technicians, state-certified and licensed treatment plant operators, lift station mechanics and utility technicians. How does it all happen? In simple terms, water from your drain is sucked down into a gravity sewer that flows into one of Margate's 54 lift stations which pump wastewater directly to the WWTP. Debris is screened out. The resulting sludge (about 2.3 tons per day) is then treated, pressed to remove liquid, loaded onto tractor trailers (about four to six per week), and delivered to agricultural sites in Central Florida to be used as fertilizer. The effluent (the liquid from which the debris was screened) goes through a secondary treatment process which further purifies it and removes the suspended solids. After that, it travels

through a rigorous disinfection process before it is pumped down a half mile underground into deep injection wells where it is then disposed of in the Boulder Zone, a salt water geologic formation far below the freshwater table.



Both the water and wastewater treatment plants have fully automatic generator systems that protect against power outages that could cause loss of system pressure and other problems. In cases of catastrophic events (e.g., hurricanes), the generators can keep the plants running for up to a week without refueling.

AT YOUR SERVICE!

The DEES Administrative Office is open to serve you Monday through Thursday, 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. The Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants operate 24/7, ensuring the safety and quality of our utilities operations, as well as ensuring there is always an operator on duty in case of any water or sewer emergency. We welcome the opportunity to assist you.

SEVERE DROUGHT CONDITIONS: MANDATORY WATER RESTRICTIONS EFFECTIVE 9/26/08

Due to continuing severe drought conditions, mandatory water restrictions remain in effect for the Southeast Florida regions. For complete information on water shortage restrictions, visit www.sfwmd.gov/consERVE or call the Water Conservation Hotline at (800) 662-8876.

Landscape Irrigation

Restrictions apply to all sources of water, whether from a utility, private well or withdrawals from a canal, lake or pond. You may water two days a week as follows:

ODD-number addresses: Wednesday and Saturday, 12 a.m. to 10 a.m. and/or 4 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.

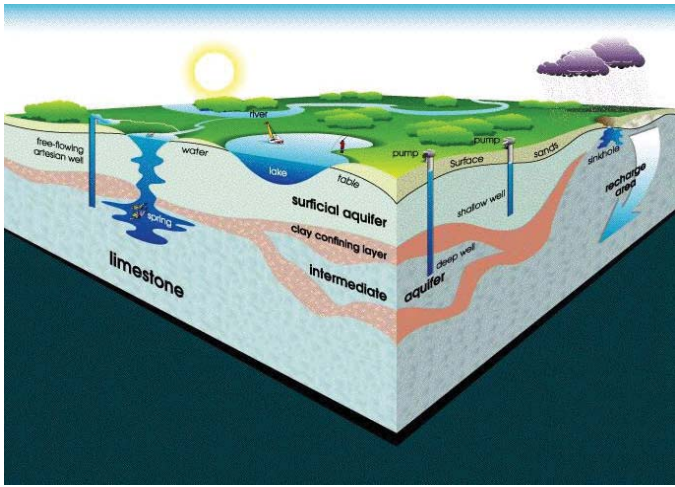
EVEN-number addresses, no street address, systems that irrigate both odd and even addresses within the same zones, including multi-family units, homeowners associations and commercial complexes/ retail shopping centers: Thursday and Sunday, 12 a.m. to 10 a.m. and/or 4 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.

Low-volume systems such as drip, bubble and micro-jet systems that apply water directly to root plant zones may be used any time.

Visit www.sfwmd.gov/consERVE or call the Water Conservation Hotline at (800) 662-8876 for more information on water shortage restrictions for new plantings, sod or landscape; hand watering; fertilizer, insecticide, fungicide and herbicide water-in; irrigation system repair; vehicle washing, pressure washing, decorative

fountains and all other outdoor water uses; and variances. To report water restriction violations, call (954) 972-7111.





WATER SOURCE

The sole source of drinking water supply for the City of Margate Water Treatment Plant is the Biscayne Aquifer. This underground body of water is also the primary source of drinking water for Miami-Dade, Broward, Monroe and Palm Beach counties. The Biscayne Aquifer occurs in northwestern Broward County from approximately 70 feet below land surface to a depth of approximately 100 feet below land surface. The primary source of water to the aquifer is rainwater that percolates down through layers of sand, rock, clay, gravel, sandstone and limestone. There are twelve (12) water supply wells in the Margate wellfield. All of the wells are completed in the Biscayne Aquifer, withdrawing water from approximately 100 feet below ground surface.

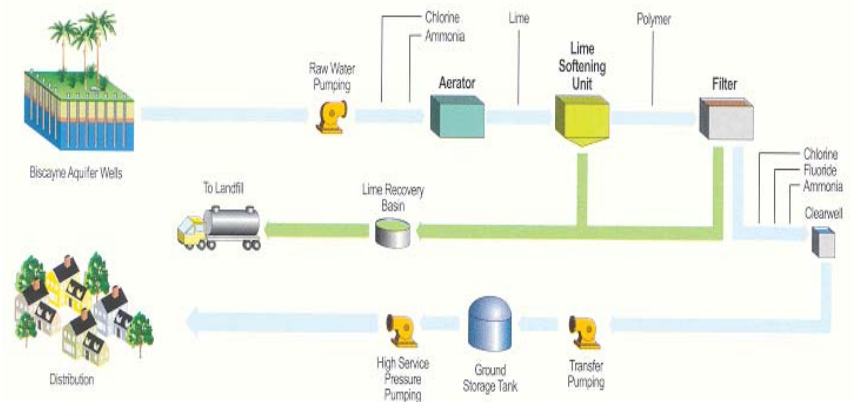
The raw water obtained from our sources contains various substances or contaminants, some of which must be removed by a treatment process to

produce water that meets Federal safe drinking water standards. Naturally occurring drinking water sources are never 100 percent “pure”. Even rainwater contains dissolved minerals or other chemicals.

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.

OVERVIEW OF TREATMENT PROCESS

The City of Margate owns and operates a 20-million gallon per day water treatment plant located at 980 N.W. 66th Avenue in the City of Margate. Raw water enters the water treatment plant and the treatment process consists of aeration to remove iron and carbon dioxide, lime softening to reduce hardness followed by granular media and activated carbon filtration and chlorination for disinfection. Polymer is added at the softening units as a settling aid and orthophosphate is added to the filters as a filter aid. Fluoride is also added for dental health. The treated water is pumped to three aboveground storage tanks with a total capacity of 6 million gallons and into your home through a network of pipes. A backup generator assures uninterrupted supply of water even during power outages.



GENERAL 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 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 1-800-426-479.

FACTS ON LEAD

“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 Margate 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

ADDITIONAL FACTS ON LEAD

Lead is a naturally-occurring metal that for most of the 20th century was used regularly as a component of paint, piping (including water service lines), solder, brass, and until the 1980s, as a gasoline additive. We no longer use lead in many of these products, but older products - such as paints and plumbing fixtures in older houses - that contain lead remain. EPA and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) report that lead paint (and the contaminated dust and soil it generates) is the leading source of lead exposure in older housing.

- While lead is rarely present in water coming from a treatment plant, it can enter tap water through corrosion of some plumbing materials.

- A number of aggressive and successful steps have been taken in recent years to reduce the occurrence of lead in drinking water.

In 1986, Congress amended the national Safe Drinking Water Act to prohibit the use of pipe, solder or flux containing high lead levels.

The Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988 led schools and day-care centers to repair or remove water coolers with lead-lined tanks. EPA provided guidance to inform and facilitate their action.

- Since the implementation of the Lead and Copper Rule (1991), many community drinking water systems are required to actively manage the corrosivity of water distributed to customers. In addition, community water systems conduct routine monitoring at selected houses where lead service lines and lead solder. If more than 10 percent of the homes tested have elevated lead levels (defined as more than 15 parts per billion), water providers must notify their consumers via several means. They must also take steps to reduce the problem, including improving corrosion control and possibly replacing lead service lines that contribute to lead contamination.

(http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/lcmr/pdfs/qrg_lcmr_2004.pdf)

- You can't see, smell or taste lead in your water. Testing at the tap is the only way to measure the lead levels in your home or workplace. If you choose to have your tap water tested, be sure to use a properly certified laboratory. Testing usually costs between \$20 and \$100.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT & PROTECTION PROGRAM (SWAPP)

In 2004 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Potential sources of contamination identified include underground petroleum storage tanks, dry cleaning facilities and wastewater treatment plants with low to high susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Environmental Protection Agency (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. All 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.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ABOUT DRINKING WATER DURING HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

When warned that a hurricane or tropical storm is approaching, listen to the radio, television, or the Internet and make plans early. There are several things you can do to ensure that you and your family will have adequate drinking water.



Q. What should I do to prepare before a hurricane or tropical storm?

A. Fill large clean containers such as pots, pans, jugs, sinks and bathtubs with water. Whatever you store water in must be thoroughly washed.

Q. Do I need to treat the water I save for the approaching storm?

A. No. If your water is treated commercially by a water utility, you do not have to treat it before storing it. Treating commercially treated water with bleach is superfluous and unnecessary. Doing so does not increase storage life.

Q. How much water do I need to save?

A. Store one gallon of water per person, per day (two quarts for drinking and two quarts for food preparation and sanitation). Keep at least a three day supply of water for each person in your household. Don't forget family pets.

Q. Do I need to shut off my water when a severe storm approaches?

A. No. Shut off water only if instructed to do so, or if you evacuate.

If your water system is contaminated or damaged by a storm, a boil water advisory will be issued. Until notified that the lines are repaired, vigorously boil all drinking water for one minute. If power is not available to boil water, disinfect each gallon with 4 to 8 drops of common unscented household bleach.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

FOR THE PERIOD OF 1/1/2008 TO 12/31/2008

| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|--|
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Monthly Percentage /Number | MCLG | MCL | | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria | 1/2008 – 12/2008 | N | 3.4% | 0 | For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples. For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month. | | Naturally present in the environment |
| 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 |
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| 2. Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 6/2008 | N | 0.96 | | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 3. Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) | 6/2008 | N | 0.72 | | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| 4. Barium (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 0.0062 | | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 5. Fluoride (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 0.853 | | 4 | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm |
| 6. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 0.015 | | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 7. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 0.044 | | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 8. Selenium (ppb) | 6/2008 | N | 9.3 | | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| 9. Sodium (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 45 | | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| 10. Thallium (ppb) | 6/2008, 11/2008 | N | 1.4 | ND – 2.9 | 0.5 | 2 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| Stage 1 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 |
| 11. Chlorine (ppm) | 1/2008 – 12/2008 | N | 2.0 | 0.3 – 2.7 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 12. Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 1/2008 – 12/2008 | N | 32.4 | 10.5 – 54.1 | NA | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 13. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 1/2008 – 12/2008 | N | 36.0 | 14.3 – 75.4 | NA | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | AL Violation Y/N | 90th Percentile Result | No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Lead and Copper (Tap Water) | | | | | | | |
| 14. Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 7/2006 | N | 0.076 | 0 Homes out of 33 (0% exceeded AL) ND - 0.12 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 15. Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 7/2006 | N | 2.7 | 0 Homes out of 33 (0% exceeded AL) ND - 5.8 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

Although some constituents have been detected as shown in the table, they are levels far below those allowed by regulations. Rest assured – the USEPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels. In addition to the reported substances, the City monitors for additional organic and inorganic contaminants (for which no standard has been set by EPA) and test results reveal all these substances are below the detection levels.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS TABLE

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Result | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| Secondary Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| 1. Aluminum (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 0.055 | | | 0.2 | Natural occurrence from soil leaching |
| 2. Chloride (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 63.1 | | | 250 | Natural occurrence from soil leaching |
| 3. Color (color units) | 6/2008 | Y | 20.0 | | | 15 | Naturally occurring organics |
| 4. Fluoride (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 0.85 | | | 2.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm |
| 5. Foaming Agents (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 0.044 | | | 0.5 | Pollution from soaps and detergents |
| 6. Iron (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 0.021 | | | 0.3 | Natural occurrence from soil leaching |
| 7. Sulfate (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 22.1 | | | 250 | Natural occurrence from soil leaching |
| 8. Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 6/2008 | N | 203 | | | 500 | Natural occurrence from soil leaching |

DEFINITIONS

AL - Action Level - the concentration of contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

ppm - parts per million - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

ppb - parts per billion - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

pci/L - picocurie per liter - measure of the radioactivity in water

TT - Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

SAVE 1,000'S OF GALLONS OF WATER PER YEAR WITH THESE TIPS FOR PREVENTING WATER WASTE

Inside:

- √ Check your toilets for leaks. Put a couple of drops of food coloring in your toilet tank. If without flushing the color begins to appear in the bowl, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately.
- √ Install water-saving shower heads or flow restrictors. These are inexpensive, easy to install, and stocked at your local hardware or plumbing supply store.
- √ Turn off the water while brushing your teeth or soaping your hands. Also try taking shorter showers. Teeth brushing, showering and hand washing can use four gallons of water per minute!
- √ Check all faucets and pipes for leaks. The smallest drip from a worn washer can waste 20 or more gallons a day, while larger leaks can waste hundreds.
- √ Use your dishwasher and washing machine for full loads only.
- √ Replace old appliances with more efficient models.
- √ Don't clean vegetables under running water; instead, rinse them in a stoppered sink or a pan of clean water.

Outside:

- √ If you have a pool, use a cover – you may notice 60 to 70 percent less evaporation.
- √ Observe water restrictions, and water your lawn only when needed. A good way to see if your lawn needs watering is to step on the grass. If it springs back up when you move, it does not need water.
- √ Infrequent but deep watering (e.g., ¾" to 1" of water) encourages deep rooting, healthier and hardier plants with a greater tolerance for drought. Additionally, this would necessitate watering only once every one to two weeks.
- √ Water early in the day when evaporation rates are lowest.

Visit the South Florida Water Management District's site at savewaterfl.com for more water-saving tips, current water restrictions, and YardSmart landscaping information!