

# THE CITY OF WESTON

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY  
REPORT FOR THE CITY OF WESTON



Follow me for  
important  
information  
on your  
water quality.



# WATER QUALITY REPORT

- Your Water Source
- Contaminants Table
- Links & Contact Information
- About Water Quality
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Facts & Money Saving Tips

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre su agua potable.  
Para preguntas o asistencia en Español, por favor  
llámenos al 954-385-2600.

# Table of Contents



A great report  
on the quality  
of our drinking  
water. Let's  
check it out.

2023 Water Quality Report .....	1
Our Water Source .....	2
Source Water Assessment .....	3
Your Water Report .....	4
About Water Quality .....	5-6
Water Quality Standards .....	7
Contaminants Table .....	8-9
Water Conservation .....	10
Water - What You Use .....	11
Simple Steps to Saving Water .....	12
Frequently Asked Questions .....	13-14
Links to Conservation & Water Quality information .....	15
Contact Information .....	16
City Information .....	17

THE  
CITY OF WESTON

# 2023 Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services delivered to you each day.

Our goal is and will always be, to provide you 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.

***We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.***

The City of Sunrise Utilities Department (which owns and maintains the water treatment plant) routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws.





# Our Water Source ...



Our water source is the groundwater drawn from the Biscayne Aquifer. The groundwater wells that are 70 to 90 feet deep draw water from this aquifer, which is replenished by rainwater. South Florida's topography creates a very effective purification system by filtering water through many feet of soil, sand, and rock. Although the Biscayne Aquifer is prolific, **it is not limitless**. With the increased pressure of a growing population and a focus on restoration of the Everglades, the competition for water in South Florida is stronger than ever. It's easy to see why we should be thinking about our water supply and how we can conserve this precious resource.

The City of Weston purchases water from the City of Sunrise and the water supplied to the city is treated at the Sawgrass Water Treatment Plant. Treatment of your water includes a membrane softening process followed by disinfection at the Sawgrass Water Treatment Plant.

Treated water is stored to meet peak demand periods. Chlorine and ammonia are added for disinfection, and fluoride is added for dental health purposes, within regulated limits.



Our water source is the Biscayne Aquifer which is replenished by rainwater.

# Source Water Assessment ...

In 2023, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment of our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells.

Potential sources of contamination are those facilities, sites, and activities that have the potential to affect the underlying groundwater aquifers or nearby surface waters used for public drinking water supply. Many of these potential sources are regulated by DEP and the location and status of these sites are maintained within DEP databases. By utilizing in-house databases and a geographical information system (GIS), DEP can access and illustrate the relationships of potential contaminant sources to the approximately 12,000 public water supply intakes in Florida. It should be noted that the potential sources of contamination identified by this assessment project are just that: potential sources. Many of these facilities

are regulated and operate under stringent construction and maintenance requirements designed to protect both human health and the environment. The purpose of conducting the source water assessments is to provide information that will lead to actions to reduce current risks or avoid future problems. There is one potential source for contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/](http://www.fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/) or they can be obtained from Ted Petrides, Director of Plant Operations at 954-888-6000.





# Your Water Report... ●●●

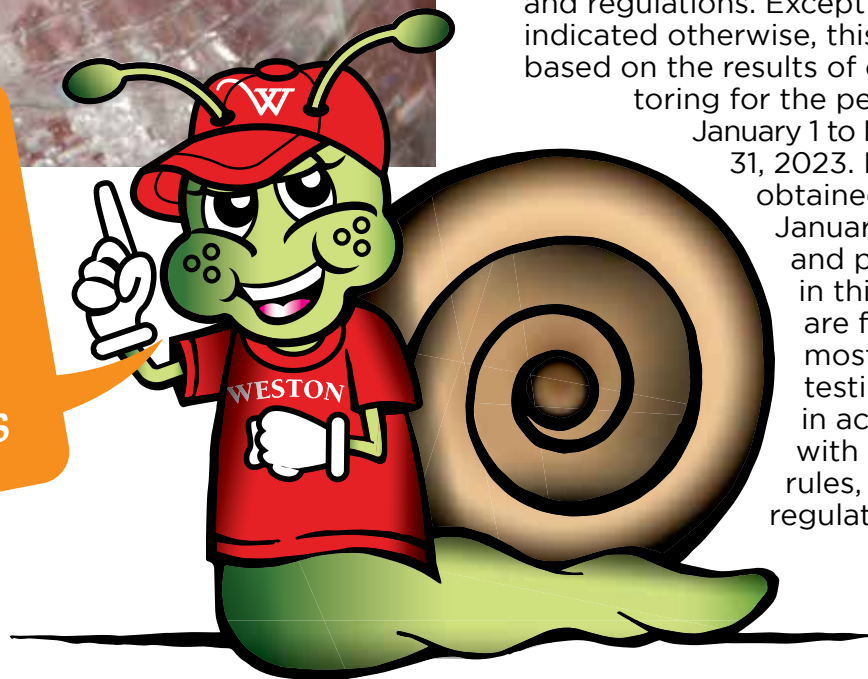


If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility and any regularly scheduled meetings, please contact Reddy Chitepu, P.E., Director of Public Works at 954-385-2600, or attend any regularly scheduled meeting of the City of Weston City Commission generally held on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Weston City Hall, 17200 Royal Palm Boulevard, Weston, FL, 33326 and virtually (online). Please contact City Hall at 954-385-2000 or check the city website at [www.WestonFL.org](http://www.WestonFL.org) as meeting dates are subject to change and/or cancelation.

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The City of Sunrise Utilities Department 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

January 1 to December 31, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements



# About Water Quality...

## ***Understanding Water Contaminants***

**Water treatment and testing is a very specific and terminology filled business.**

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.

*(About Water Quality Continued on Page 6)*





# About Water Quality...



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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

**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 Sunrise Utility Department 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 in your plumbing 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting in your plumbing 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## **INFORMATION REGARDING LEAD AND COPPER REPORTING**

The City of Weston's Indian Trace Development District (ITDD) Public Water System meets the criteria for a reduced lead and copper monitoring program which requires tap sampling to be performed only every three years. Tap water samples at thirty locations were taken during the monitoring period in 2023 and results showed that Action Level (AL) for lead and copper were not exceeded.

## **SPECIAL HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS:**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 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 800-426-4791**.



# Water Quality Standards... ●●●

Our drinking water standards, established by USEPA and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

In the table to follow, 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.

**Regulatory Action Level or (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.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg}/\text{l}$ ):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**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.

**N/A** means not applicable, does not apply.

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

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.



## Fire Hydrant Flushing



Each year, a portion of fire hydrants are flushed to promote optimum operating conditions for the system. Periodic flushing of the water pipelines removes sediment and scale and maintains the cleanliness of the water system, assuring high quality water reliability. Flushing increases the quality (color and disinfecting residual) of the water in the distribution system. Homeowners are not likely to notice a difference in water pressure or color, however if a dishwasher or washer is running, it may pull some cloudy/discolored water into the home. The water is still safe and running the tap for a few minutes will produce clear water again.

# 7

# Contaminants Table

*This table just looks scary - but it's not... It shows clean, healthy drinking water*

*To determine how the quality of your drinking water compares to government standards, compare the "Level Detected" column with the maximum allowed "MCL" column.*

## Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	TT Violation Y/N	Result	MCLG	TT	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Jan. - Dec. 2023	N	Negative	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

## 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
Barium (ppm)	Apr-23	N	0.00073	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Apr-23	N	0.69	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Apr-23	N	0.0037	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Apr-23	N	35.4	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

## Secondary Contaminants

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
Odor (threshold odor number)	Apr-23 & May-23	Y	4	1-4	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics

8

In April 2023, our system incurred a violation for exceeding the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Odor. A confirmation sample taken in May 2023 tested below the MCL. Odor is a secondary contaminant.

*Contaminants Continued on Next Page*



## Contaminants Table Continued

**Disinfectants** - For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	Jan. - Dec. 2023	N	3.3	0.8 to 4	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

### Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Jan. - Dec. 2023	N	7	0 to 8.9	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Jan. - Dec. 2023	N	12.2	0 to 14.7	N/A	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 Result	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/2023	N	0.0473	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/2023	N	0.722	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

### Unregulated Contaminants\*

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Levels detected	MRL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lithium (ppb)	Apr-23	9.9	9	Naturally occurring metal

\*The City participated in the U.S. EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) program and tested for 30 unregulated contaminants in April and October of 2023, as required. The contaminants included 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and Lithium. Only Lithium was detected above the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) in the April sample. No other substances tested were detected above the MRL's.

#### Unused or unwanted medications

Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. For more information, please click here:

[www.floridadep.gov/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm](http://www.floridadep.gov/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm)

Annually the Broward Sheriff's Office hosts Operation Medicine Cabinet along with their Shred-a-Thon where they collect unwanted, expired, or unused medications for proper disposal. Check the City events calendar and newsletter for this annual event.

*We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.*

# Water Conservation ●●●



## **Saving Water In and Around Your Home**

The single largest controllable use of water is irrigation. It has been determined that the most efficient time to water your landscaping is after 5:00 p.m. and before 9:00 a.m.

## **Permanent Broward County Landscape Watering Restriction**

A permanent twice-a-week landscape watering schedule is in place for county, city and private water customers in Broward County. Watering is allowed before 10:00 a.m. or after 4:00 p.m. on your designated days.

- Even-numbered addresses are permitted to water on Thursday and/or Sunday and;
- Odd-numbered addresses can water on Wednesday and/or Saturday.

Please note that everyone's landscaping is different, as such, monitor the condition of the vegetation when making changes to watering patterns. The following are general guidelines that will assist in minimizing the amount of water used to irrigate your lawn.

- Use an automatic sprinkler timer (timers do not forget to turn the sprinklers off).
- In general, sprinklers should run for 15 to 20 minutes per zone.
- Retrofit your old sprinkler timer with a rain cup. This device will prevent your sprinkler system from coming on when it is raining. All new systems are required to have one!
- Xeriscape your property. The use of indigenous plants that can flourish with little or no additional water will not only help preserve the natural beauty of our city but will save you money on your water bill.
- Check your sprinkler system on a regular basis for loose, broken, or missing sprinkler heads. Use the right heads. Either use empty cans to measure how much water various parts of your lawn receives, or simply walk through the lawn to make sure the entire lawn is being watered.
- Do not waste water by having sprinkler heads spray on fences or driveways.
- Don't clean sidewalks and driveways with water. A hose can use 25 gallons in just 5 minutes. Remember: A broom is best.

# 10

***Saving water not only helps save our environment but will save you money as well.***



# Water-What You Use:

*The average water use in South Florida is 140 gallons of water per person per day.  
The largest use of household water is to flush the toilet,  
and after that to take showers and baths.*

## TYPICAL WATER USE AT HOME

1	<b>BATH</b>	A "full tub" varies, of course, but 36 gallons is a good average amount. <b>Tip:</b> Taking a shower instead of a bath should save a good bit of water.
2	<b>SHOWER</b>	Old showers used to use up to 5 gallons of water per minute. Water-saving shower heads produce about 2 gallons per minute. <b>Tip:</b> Taking a shorter shower using a low-flow showerhead saves lots of water.
3	<b>TEETH BRUSHING</b>	<1 gallon. Newer sink faucets use about 1 gallon per minute, whereas older models use over 2 gallons. <b>Tip:</b> Simply turn the faucet off when brushing teeth.
4	<b>HANDS/FACE WASHING</b>	1 gallon <b>Tip:</b> Simply turn the faucet off before drying your hands and face. Installing a faucet-head aerator will also reduce the water flow rate.
5	<b>FACE/LEG SHAVING</b>	1 gallon <b>Tip:</b> Simply turn the faucet off when shaving.
6	<b>DISHWASHER</b>	6-16 gallons. Newer, EnergyStar models use 6 gallons or less per wash cycle, whereas older dishwashers might use up to 16 gallons per cycle.
7	<b>DISH WASHING BY HAND</b>	About 8-27 gallons. This all depends on how efficient you are at hand-washing dishes. Newer kitchen faucets use about 1.5-2 gallons per minute, whereas older faucets use more. <b>Tip:</b> Efficient hand-washing techniques include installing an aerator in your faucet head and scraping food off, soaking dishes in a basin of soapy water before getting started, and not letting the water run while you wash every dish. And it's best to have two basins to work in - one with hot, soapy water and the other with warm water for a rinse.
8	<b>CLOTHES WASHER</b>	25 gallons/load for newer washers. Older models might use about 40 gallons per load. <b>Tip:</b> EnergyStar clothes washers not only save a lot of water but also save electricity.
9	<b>TOILET FLUSH</b>	3 gallons. Almost all new toilets use 1.6 gallons per flush, but many older toilets used about 4 gallons. <b>Tip:</b> <b>Check for toilet leaks! Adjust the water level in your tank.</b> But, best to install a new low-flow toilet.
10	<b>FAUCETS</b>	Turn off the tap. For every minute that a faucet runs, two gallons of water are used.
11	<b>UPGRADE</b>	Upgrade your appliances.

# Simple Steps To Saving Water...



- 1** Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full and you could save up to 1,000 gallons of water per month.
- 2** Efficient EnergyStar washing machines can save up to 20 gallons per load. These also save on energy. If you are replacing laundry appliances, consider the new horizontal axis models. These not only save up to 40% of water used, they deliver even more substantial energy savings - up to 65%!
- 3** When you give your pet fresh water, don't throw the old water down the drain, use it to water your plants.
- 4** Install water-saving shower heads and low-flow faucet aerators.

**Leaks**, from toilets or faucets, can result in increases in your water bill, damage to your home, as well as thousands of wasted gallons of water! A single leaky faucet can waste 100 gallons in a day!

Easy trick for checking for toilet leaks: Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl within 30 minutes, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Most replacement parts are inexpensive and easy to install.

[www.sfwmd.gov/community-residents/water-conservation](http://www.sfwmd.gov/community-residents/water-conservation)

The South Florida Water Management District offers a variety of ways to Reduce Your Water Use, No Excuse!

**HOW MUCH WATER DO YOU USE EACH DAY?  
COMPUTE YOUR WATER USE**  
Compute Your Water Use with our [Water Conservation Calculator](http://www.sfwmd.gov/water-conservation-calculator) at [www.sfwmd.gov/water-conservation-calculator](http://www.sfwmd.gov/water-conservation-calculator)

12



Great  
water  
saving  
tips!



# Frequently Asked Questions...

## ***Does the City utilize conservation practices when installing landscaping?***

With a strong focus on water conservation, over 60% of new plant materials installed are native plants and Florida-friendly plants, requiring substantially less water than non-native plants. The Florida-Friendly plant list is a list of plants generated by the University of Florida/IFAS. This is a list of over 400 plants that do well in Florida landscapes provided by UF and accepted by the City of Weston for the remaining 40%.

## ***Why do I see areas of city property being watered during the day? The City uses water from its canals and lakes for irrigation, not potable water.***

If we do water, the City can only run each irrigation zone twice per week, either Wed. & Sat. or Thurs. & Sun. between the hours of 12 a.m. and 10 a.m. In City rights-of-way alone the City has 88 clocks with an average of 20 zones each for a total of 1,034 zones turning on only one time during a two-day cycle. Efforts are made to water the front side of berms and anything affecting roadways and sidewalks up until 7 a.m. and to water the backsides of berms and areas that do not affect roadways or sidewalks between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m.



- **Rain Sensors:** Along with consciously turning off all the clocks if we feel it is going to rain, we have 88 rain sensors on our clocks which are checked monthly to ensure they are in working order. These rain sensors automatically shut down the clocks if they detect a 1/4" of rain, this safeguard is for those rainy nights when nobody was expecting rain.
- **Maintenance Checks:** The City is allowed to run each zone for 10 minutes per week in order to do maintenance checks. This is the major cause of phone calls because these checks can be done anytime during normal working hours, usually between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- **New plant materials** can be watered every day except Friday for the first 30 days and on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday for new plants in the ground 31 to 60 days. If more than 50% of an irrigation zone is new material, it can be watered during the day except Friday, during the midnight to 10 a.m. timeframe.

*(Continued on Next Page)*

(Continued on From Page 13)

# Frequently Asked Questions



## ***Should I buy bottled water?***

Some people drink bottled water because they think it's better for them than water out of the tap, but that's not true. In the United States, local governments make sure water from the faucet is safe. There is also growing concern that chemicals in the bottles themselves may leach into the water.

Drinking water in Weston meets all of the federal and state drinking water standards. You can buy bottled water, **but it costs up to 1,000 times more than municipal drinking water.** Weston offers water fountains that have bottle fillers in our sports park. Of course, in

emergencies such as hurricanes, bottled water can be a vital source of drinking water.

***Plastic bottles themselves are an environmental waste concern:*** For every six water bottles used in the U.S., only one makes it to the recycling bin. Americans add 29 billion water bottles a year to the waste stream and manufacturers use 17 million barrels of crude oil to produce them.

***Does the City offer recycling in parks for sports drinks, soda cans and water bottles?*** Yes

***How do chemicals and toxins get into my water?*** Many of them occur naturally in water, and most of these "natural" chemicals are not harmful to your health. However, surface runoff pollutes reservoirs and rivers. People are often responsible for a lot of the problem. For instance, if you paint your house with an oil-based paint, clean your brushes with paint thinner, and dump the paint thinner in the backyard, you can contaminate an aquifer that may be someone's water supply.

## **Only Rain Goes into the Storm Drain**

*\* It is a violation of City and state laws to dump trash or introduce pollutants into the City's water bodies and wetland mitigation areas. View our informational video:*

Link to video <https://vimeo.com/311766576>

## ***Did you know that not picking up after pets is also a big contaminant of water?***

The Environmental Protection Agency has labeled dog waste as a non-point source pollutant, similar to herbicides and insecticides, oil, grease, and toxic chemicals. One gram of dog waste contains more than 23 million fecal coliform bacteria. Picking up after pets is the law AND important for keeping our water clean.

14

Video link: ►

<https://vimeo.com/449437510>





# LINKS TO CONSERVATION & WATER QUALITY INFORMATION:



To promote and encourage residential participation and education on the environment and water conservation, please find links below to several local organizations dedicated to environmental preservation and assisting Broward residents in creating Florida-friendly landscapes.

- **NWF Community Wildlife Habitat**  
[WestonFL.org/CommunityWildlifeHabitat](http://WestonFL.org/CommunityWildlifeHabitat)
- **NatureScape Broward** link to:  
[www.broward.org/NatureScape](http://www.broward.org/NatureScape)
- **Integrated Water Resources Plan**  
[www.Broward.org/waterresources/Pages/Integrated-Water-Resource-Plan.aspx](http://www.Broward.org/waterresources/Pages/Integrated-Water-Resource-Plan.aspx)



- **Water Efficiency and Self-Conducted Water Audits at Commercial and Institutional Facilities.**

This is a comprehensive hands-on guidebook that was developed to help commercial and institutional facility managers improve water use efficiency and lower operating costs at their facilities. To preview the guidebook, [https://issuu.com/southfloridawatermanagement/docs/water\\_efficiency\\_improvement\\_guide?mode=window&proSidebarEnabled=true&backgroundColor=%23222222](https://issuu.com/southfloridawatermanagement/docs/water_efficiency_improvement_guide?mode=window&proSidebarEnabled=true&backgroundColor=%23222222)

# Contact Information...



For additional information or inquiries use these helpful contacts.



---

**Assistant City Manager/COO**

Karl C. Thompson, P.E. ....954-385-2600

---

**Director of Public Works**

Reddy Chitepu, P.E.....954-385-2600

---

**Assistant Director of Public Works**

Peter Johnson .....954-385-2600

---

**Water billing and usage inquiries:**

Sunrise Customer Services Center  
.....954-746-3232

Para preguntas sobre factures o desgastes, favor comunicarse con el Servicio al Cliente de la ciudad de Sunrise .....954-746-3232

---

**Weston Public Works Services Center**

For water main and water meter inquiries  
.....954-385-2600

**Centro De Servicios Publicos:**

Para preguntas sobre la tuberia principal o el contador de agua, favor del llamar al  
.....954-385-2600

---

**PROBLEMS (PROBLEMAS)****Bonaventure area of Weston,**

Weekdays, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.....954-746-3232  
After hours & weekends .....954-888-6087  
Served by the City of Sunrise

---

**Indian Trace area**

(all areas except Bonaventure)

Weekdays, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.....954-746-3232  
After hours & weekends .....954-385-2600  
Served by the Indian Trace Development District



# City Information...

WestonFL.org



## eNotification

For City information and our weekly E-newsletter delivered directly to your inbox, sign up for Weston E-notifications by clicking here:

<https://www.westonfl.org/connect>



Emergency notifications ONLY  
<https://www.westonfl.org/codered>  
or call 954-385-2000 to be added.

### RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS OWNERS

The City of Weston utilizes the CodeRED Emergency Notification System - an ultra high-speed telephone communication service for emergency notifications. CodeRED is used for emergency communications ONLY. \*\*Your contact information is private, exempt from public records laws, and cannot be shared, requested or sold.



**USES:** This system allows us to send critical communications, to all or targeted areas within the City in case of an **emergency situation** that requires immediate action. This system is capable of dialing the entire City within minutes. It delivers a recorded message from the City Manager's office describing the situation and any instructions for immediate or future action. The message will play when answered by a live person or an answering machine and makes three attempts to connect to each number. If you opt-in for text message and/or email alerts those will also be sent.





THE CITY OF WESTON  
 17200 ROYAL PALM BOULEVARD  
 WESTON, FLORIDA 33326  
 WestonFL.org

PRST STD  
 US POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
 PERMIT #4032  
 MIAMI, FL

Margaret Brown  
*Mayor*

Byron L. Jaffe  
*Commissioner*

Mary Molina-Macfie  
*Commissioner*

Chris Eddy  
*Commissioner*

Henry Mead  
*Commissioner*

Donald P. Decker  
*City Manager/CEO*



Weston City Commission



Margaret Brown  
 Mayor  
 mbrown@westonfl.org



Byron L. Jaffe  
 Commissioner  
 bjaffe@westonfl.org



Mary Molina-Macfie  
 Commissioner  
 mmolinamacfie@westonfl.org



Chris Eddy  
 Commissioner  
 cedly@westonfl.org



Henry Mead  
 Commissioner  
 hmead@westonfl.org



THE  
 CITY OF WESTON  
 WATER  
 QUALITY  
 REPORT

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING  
 WATER QUALITY  
 REPORT FOR THE  
 CITY OF WESTON

- INFORMATION INSIDE
- Your Water Source
  - Contaminants Table
  - Links & Contact Information
  - About Water Quality
  - Frequently Asked Questions
  - Facts & Money Saving Tips



@CityofWestonFL



@CityofWestonFL



@CityofWeston



@WestonFLAlert



@CityofWestonFL



City of Weston