

WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2019

CITY OF HIALEAH - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The City of Hialeah's Department of Public Works is pleased to provide our customers with our annual Water Quality Report. The publishing of this report is required each year by the Safe Drinking Water Act and State of Florida regulations. This report serves as a reference with important information on the quality of the water we deliver. It also provides you with contacts and telephone numbers you may need from time to time.

REQUIRED CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) STATEMENT ADDRESSING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Primarily, lead in drinking water comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Hialeah Department of Public Works 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 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 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/index.html>.

SPECIAL NOTE TO AT-RISK POPULATIONS

While the Safe Drinking Water Act is intended to protect all consumers throughout their lifetime, some people may be more susceptible to microbial contaminants than the general population. These "at-risk" populations include persons with a weakened immune system, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, those who have undergone organ transplants, and in some cases, elderly people and infants. These individuals should seek advice from their health care providers to find out if special precautions should be taken, such as boiling your water. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lower the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) also has adopted regulations that establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection to the public. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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, or by visiting the agency website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CONTAMINANTS AND POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECT PLEASE, CALL THE E.P.A. SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE AT 1-800-426-4791



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YOUR ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT IS AVAILABLE ONLINE

In an effort to be environmentally responsible, we are making this report available on the internet.

Log on today to view this report at:

WWW.HIALEAHFL.GOV

HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT?

Please contact the City of Hialeah, Department of Public Works
305-556-7383
or visit us on the web at WWW.HIALEAHFL.GOV

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAWS TO DUMP TRASH OR INTRODUCE POLLUTANTS INTO THE CITY'S CANALS, LAKES AND WETLANDS



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs) ABOUT THE RISK OF COVID-19 TO OUR DRINKING WATER AND TREATED RECREATIONAL WATER

(Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention updated April 23, 2020)

The CDC has issued this updated guidance based on recent research findings for the following questions:

1. Can the virus that causes COVID-19 spread through drinking water?

The virus that causes **COVID-19** has not been detected in drinking water. Conventional water treatment methods that use filtration and disinfection, such as those in most municipal drinking water systems, should remove or inactivate the virus that causes **COVID-19**.

2. Can the virus that causes COVID-19 spread through pools, hot tubs, spas and water play areas?

There is no evidence that the virus that causes **COVID-19** can be spread to people through the water in pools, hot tubs, spas or water play areas. Proper operation and maintenance (including disinfection with chlorine and bromine) of these facilities should inactivate the virus in the water.

While there is ongoing community spread of **COVID-19** of the virus that causes **COVID-19**, it is important for individuals as well as owners and operators of these facilities to take the following steps to ensure health and safety:

a. Everyone should follow state and local guidelines that may determine when and how recreational water facilities may operate.

b. Individuals should continue to protect themselves and others at recreational water venues both in and out of the water—for example, by practicing social distancing and good hand hygiene.

c. To ensure water safety and quality, owners and operators of community pools, hot tubs, spas, and water play areas should follow the interim guidelines for businesses and employers for cleaning and disinfecting their community facilities.

3. If my utility issues a Boil Water Advisory, can I still use tap water to wash my hands?

In most cases, it is safe to wash your hands with soap and tap water during a Boil Water Advisory. Follow the advisory from your public health officials. In the event soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol.

For further information please visit www.cdc.gov or www.epa.gov.

CITY OF HIALEAH 2019 WATER QUALITY DATA

PARAMETER	FEDERAL MCL (a)	FEDERAL GOAL (b)	STATE MCL	YEAR TESTED	MIAMI DADE-WASD	MCL VIOL. Y/N	HIALEAH RO	MCL VIOL. Y/N	HIALEAH DISTRIBUTION	MCL VIOL. Y/N	MAJOR SOURCES
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS											
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)	TT	0	TT	2019 (h)	0	N	-	-	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS											
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	80	2019 (h)	51 (8 - 80) (d) (e)	N	0.39 (U)	N	AVERAGE /MIN-MAX (k) 21.80 (0 - 170)	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	60	2019 (h)	44 (14 - 51) (d) (e)	N	1.19 (U)	N	AVERAGE/MIN-MAX (k) 29.41 (0-120)	N	
DISINFECTANTS											
Chloramines (ppm) (f)	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	2019 (h)	2.9 (ND - 4.7)	N	-	-	N/A	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm) (f)	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	2019 (h)	N/A	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	6	2019 (h)	0.1 (ND-0.1)	N	0.11 (U)	N	N/A	N/A	Discharge from fire retardants, electronics, solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	10	2019 (h)	1 (ND - 1)	N	0.077 (U)	N	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2	2019 (h)	0.006 (0.001 - 0.006)	N	0.00089	N	N/A	N/A	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	100	2019 (h)	0.4 (0.3-0.4)	N	2.50 (U)	N	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth
Fluoride (ppm) (i)	4	4	4	2019 (h)	0.7 (0.5-0.7)	N	0.52	N	N/A	N/A	
Lead (At the Point of Entry)(ppb)	15	15	15	2019 (h)	0.4 (ND-0.4)	N	0.30	N	N/A	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel (ppb)	-	-	-	2019 (h)	-	N	0.98 (U)	N	N/A	N/A	Corrosion of bronze
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	10	2019 (h)	0.4 (0.01 - 0.4)	N	0.1 (U)	N	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, run-off from fertilizer use
Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	1	1	1	2019 (h)	0.02 (ND-0.02)	N	0.05 (U)	N	N/A	N/A	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	50	2019 (h)	0.88 (0.45-0.88)	N	0.58	N	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	50	50	50	2019 (h)	3.7 (0.5-3.7)	N	0.003	N	N/A	N/A	
Sodium (ppm)	NE	N/A	160	2019 (h)	43 (25 - 43)	N	53	N	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits and sea water
Lead (ppb) (f) (at tap)	AL = 15	0	AL = 15	2019 (h)	2.5, 0 homes out of 56 (0%) exceeded AL	N	-	-	2.6, 0 homes out of 84 (0%) exceeded AL	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm) (g) (at tap)	AL = 1.3	1.3	AL = 1.3	2019 (h)	0.05, 0 homes out of 56 (0%) exceeded AL	N	-	-	0.13, 0 homes out of 84 (0%) exceeded AL	N	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
Dalapon (ppb)	-	-	-	2019 (h)	-	N	0.9 (U)	N	N/A	N/A	Run-off of herbicide use
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	-	-	-	2019 (h)	-	N	0.017 (U)	N	N/A	N/A	
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS											
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	15	2019 (h)	ND	N	3.70	N	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	5	2019 (h)	ND	N	1.40	N	N/A	N/A	
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	30	2019 (h)	0.8 (0.8)	N	0.07	N	N/A	N/A	
RADON DATA SUMMARY											
RADON (pCi/L)	NE	NE	NE	2019 (h)	260 (260)	N/A	-	-	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in soil and rock formations

WATER QUALITY TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS REPORT

- (a) MCL = Maximum Contaminant level
- (b) Federal Goal = MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- (c) The MCL for total coliform bacteria states that drinking water must not show the presence of coliform bacteria in >5 % of monthly samples. A minimum of 420 samples for total coliform bacteria testing are collected each month from the main distribution system in order to demonstrate compliance with regulations.
- (d) A total of 32 samples for Total Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acid testing are collected per year from the main distribution system in order to demonstrate compliance with State regulations. Compliance is based on a running annual average. This is the value preceding the parentheses.
- (e) A total of 16 samples for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acid testing are collected per year from the main distribution system to demonstrate compliance with State regulations. Compliance is based on a locational running average.
- (f) Compliance is based on a running annual average, computed quarterly from monthly samples collected during total coliform bacteria testing.
- (g) 90th percentile value reported. If the 90th percentile value does not exceed the AL (i.e., less than 10% of the homes have levels above the AL), the system is in compliance and is utilizing the prescribed corrosion control measures.
- (h) The data presented for the main system is from the most recent testing conducted for these parameters in accordance with regulations.
- (i) Fluoride testing to demonstrate compliance with State Regulations is required every 3 years in accordance with the State's monitoring frame work. However, fluoride is added to promote strong teeth.
- (j) Acceptance Test-14 days process to verify that the water treatment plant and its parts work according to the contract and that the quality of the water produced complies with the State and the Federal regulations.
- (k) A total of 36 samples for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acid testing are collected per year from the main distribution system to demonstrate compliance with State regulations. Compliance is based on a locational running average. This is the value that precedes the parentheses, and the range shows minimum and maximum values among all the samples.
- () = Ranges are given in parentheses where applicable. The value preceding parentheses is the highest detected level reported for the monitoring period except for disinfection byproducts and disinfectants, where running annual average is reported.

ABBREVIATION/SYMBOL	DEFINITION
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The level of contaminant in drinking water below that there is no known or expected risk to health.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that additional or a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
TT	Treatment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

- AL = Action Level
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
- N/A = Not Applicable
- ND = Not Detected
- NE = None Established
- pCi/L = picoCuries per Liter
- ppb = Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppm = Parts per million or milligram per liter (mg/L)
- U = Under
- VLN = Violation