



# 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## CITY OF OPA-LOCKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

This report is available at the City of Opa-Locka website [www.opalockafl.gov](http://www.opalockafl.gov)

The City of Opa-Locka Department of Public Works is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is purchased directly from the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department (WASD).

Miami-Dade's source of water is groundwater from wells. The wells withdraw solely from the Biscayne Aquifer, an underground geological formation where fresh water is stored. The drinking water provided by WASD meets or exceeds all local, state and federal guidelines. WASD conducts more than 210,000 water sample tests annually to ensure that the department provides the highest caliber product. WASD's 2019 Water Quality Report is available online at

[www.miamidade.gov/WaterReport2019](http://www.miamidade.gov/WaterReport2019)

The City of Opa-Locka is pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according federal and state laws, rules and regulations.

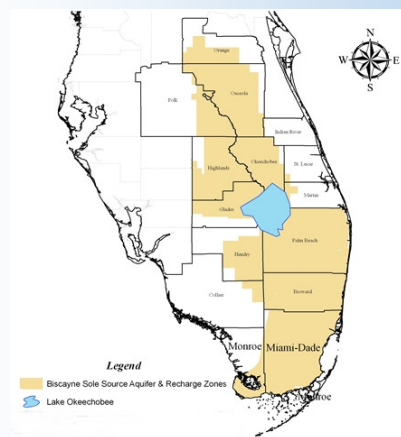
If you have any questions about this report or concerning water utility, please contact our customer service at 305-953-2868 extension 1316.

### Required Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Statement Addressing Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause health problems, especially for children and pregnant women. Primarily, lead in drinking water comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. WASD 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 choose 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 1-800-426-4791 or online at

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/index.html>





## Expected drinking water contaminants

The sources of drinking water, including bottled water, are 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 byproducts 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.

### Bottled Water

In order to ensure that 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.

Bottled water costs up to 1,000 times more than municipal drinking water. In case of emergencies such as hurricanes, bottled water can be a vital source of drinking water.

### 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. EPA/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 1-800-426-4791.



## 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Table

### Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (yr.)	MCL Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	NO	11.50	7.82-15.2	80	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	NO	30.73	13.00-46.24	60	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection

### Disinfectant

Parameters and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (yr.)	Federal MRDL	Federal MRDLG	State MRDL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine (ppm)	2019	4	4	4	ND-4.7	Water additive used to control microbes.

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (yr.)	AL Exceeded Yes/No	90th Percentile Result	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	2019	NO	0.079	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	2019	NO	1.5	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Water Quality Data Table Key, Definitions and Abbreviations

**MCL or 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 or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**PPM or Parts Per Million:** One part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

**PPB or Parts Per Billion:** One part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

**ND:** None Detected.