TOWN OF SURFSIDE
2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The ***Town of Surfside*** is committed to provide its customers with high quality drinking water.

The drinking water in the Town of Surfside (PWSID 4131424) is purchased directly from Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department (WASD).

We are pleased to report that our drinking water supplied by WASD meets all federal, state and local standards for drinking water for the calendar year 2015. This information was obtained from the 2015 Water Quality Report for Miami-Dade WASD.

The Town of Surfside routinely monitors for lead, copper, coliform bacteria and disinfection by-products in your drinking water, in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Federal Regulations.

The data presented in the tables below shows the results for the most recent monitoring period, in accordance with the regulations.

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
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/15 thru 12/15	N	0%	0%	Presence of coliform bacteria in 0 sample collected during a month(1)	Naturally present in the environment

Secondary Contaminants

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	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) ppm	1/15 thru 12/15	N	.15	0 homes out of 28 0% exceeded AL	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (tap water) ppb	1/15 thru 12/15	N	1.12	2 homes out of 28 7% exceeded AL	15	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,

(1) - For a system which collects fewer than 40 samples per month

Abbr	*Description*	*Explanation*
ppb	*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*
ppm	*Parts per million (ppm) for Milligrams per liter (mg/l)*	*One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample*
AL	*Action Level*	*The concentration of a 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.*

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. 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 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.

IDSE Results (in ppb)	Sample Point	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
TTHM	1	80	NA	49.9	2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
	2			50.0	2015	No	
HAA5	1	60	NA	13.9	2015	No	
	2			13.8	2015	No	

Abbr	*Description*	*Explanation*
IDSE	*Initial Distribution System Evaluation*	*An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.*
TTHM	*Total Trihalomethane*	*TTHM is made up of: Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform, Dibromochloromethane*
HAA5	*Halo Acetic Acid*	*HAA5 is made up of: Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, and Dibromoacetic Acid*
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.*

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.

In order 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.

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 (800-426-4791).

You may contact the Town of Surfside Water & Sewer Department at 305-861-4863 or visit our website at www.townofsurfsidefl.gov .

Additional information is available from Miami-Dade County at *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (1-800-426-4791) or visit their website at www.MiamiDade.gov. Click the link "Find a Department," and click on "Water and Sewer Department".