



Town of Hillsboro Beach

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water from wells. The wells draw from the Biscayne Aquifer. Our water is treated to remove hardness and afterwards it is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and fluoridated for dental health purposes.



Contact Information:

Elliott Garay, Water Plant Superintendent
Hillsboro Beach Water Department
925 E. Sample Road
Pompano Beach, FL 33064
(954) 941-8937

Town of Hillsboro Beach
1210 Hillsboro Mile
Hillsboro Beach, FL 33062
(954) 427-4011

www.townofhillsborobeach.com

DRINKING WATER TEST RESULTS

The Town of Hillsboro Beach Water 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 monitoring for the period of January 01 through December 31, 2016. Data obtained before January 01, 2016 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

We failed to complete all required sampling for total coliform bacteria on time and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water and the health effects were unknown. The monitoring period was from 4/1/16 through 4/30/16. Five samples were required and three were taken. Routine sampling resumed on 5/1/16.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In the table 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 this 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.

- **N/A** - Not Applicable
- **PPB** - Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$): one part weight by analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample
- **PPM** - Parts Per Million, or milligrams per liter (mg/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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **ND** - Not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Hillsboro Beach Water 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 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 visit their website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. 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 visit their website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Drinking Water Quality Test Results January 1 through December 31, 2016

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and unit of measurement	Sampling Month/Year	MCL Violation Yes/No	Highest Monthly Number (until March 31,2016) or Result (beginning April1,2016)	MCLG	MCL (until March 31, 2016) / TT (beginning April 1, 2016)	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples until March 31,2016)	Jan – Mar 2016	NO	1	0	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.
Total Coliform Bacteria (beginning April 1, 2016)	Apr – Dec. 2016	NO	N/A	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment.	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant and unit of measurement	Sampling Month/Year	Violation Yes/No	Detected Level	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Nitrate (as nitrogen ppm)	August 2016	NO	0.39	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	
Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products and unit of measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb)	Dec 2016	No	26.3	25.1 - 26.3	N/A	80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb)	Aug 2016	No	7.9	6.9 – 7.9	N/A	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2016	No	1.0	.7 – 1.0	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper (tap water*).							
Contaminant and unit of measurement	Sampling Month/Year	Action Level Exceeded	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	Sept. 2015	No	0.0006	0	0	15 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	Sept. 2015	No	0.021	0	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

***No home site out of 20 tested exceeded ACTION LEVEL in 2015.**

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 be sure 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 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

In 2016, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is one (1) unique contaminant source with a high susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection website at: <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or the results can be obtained from contacting the Hillsboro Beach Water Department at: 954-941-8937.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerns of your water utility please visit the town's website at: www.townofhillsborobeach.com or contact Elliott Garay, Water Plant Superintendent at 954-941-8937. Questions or concerns can also be addressed at the Town's monthly Commission meeting which occurs the 1st Tuesday of every month at 9:00am.

FUTURE EXPANSION

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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.