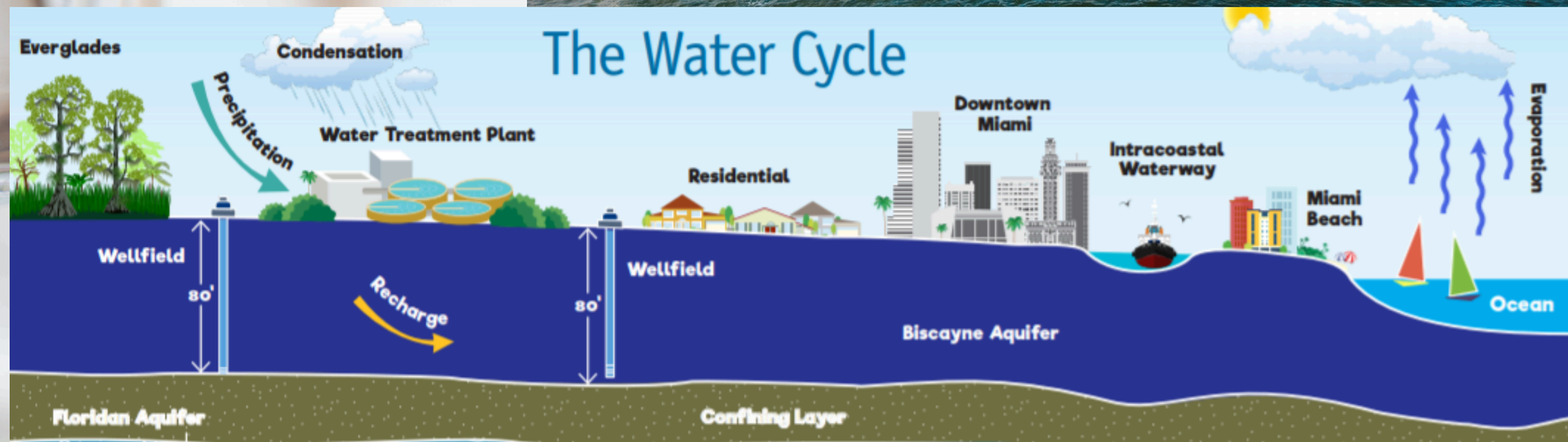
Water Quality Report 2025

La Calidad del Agua 2025

What’s the source of your drinking water?

The Town of Medley Utilities Department's drinking water source is groundwater from wells. The wells withdraw solely from the Biscayne Aquifer. Although Medley does not process their own water, it is received directly from Miami-Dade’s Hialeah John E. Preston Water Treatment Plant, which serve most Miami-Dade Residents living between the Miami-Dade/Broward County Line and SW 8th Street.

This treatment plant only draws water from the Biscayne Aquifer.



Biscayne Aquifer?

The Biscayne Aquifer is located just below the surface of the land in South Florida. It is made out of porous rock with tiny cracks and holes. Water then seeps in and fills these tiny cracks and holes.

This water is often referred to as groundwater or the water table, and provides virtually all of the water that is used by South Florida residents, visitors and businesses. This water is generally clean due to the effects of natural filtration.

The water is actually flowing like an underground river at a very slow rate. Generally it travels in an east-southeasterly direction at a rate of only about two feet per day. However, where there are very large openings or man-made canals the flow rate can increase substantially.

Because this drinking water supply is so close to the surface (barely a few feet down in most places), it is especially prone to contamination. Typically an underground water system can cleanse itself of low levels of contaminants in at least two ways.

v First, natural dilution, (the "thinning out" of contaminants caused by dispersal into a large water body) can reduced minor contaminant concentrations to levels that are no longer considered harmful.

v The second is the ability of a water system to clean itself through the natural filtration described earlier and through the breakdown of trapped contaminants by soil bacteria. However, the Biscayne Aquifer has unique physical characteristics that make neither of these systems entirely reliable. This, compounded by the fact that millions of gallons of water are pumped out of the ground each day, contributes to the vulnerability of the region's groundwater supply.

This is why efforts are made to protect the groundwater. Miami-Dade County, in cooperation with other local, state and federal agencies, works to safeguard the supply source for drinking water. This may result in environmental regulations for businesses in the South Florida area being more stringent than other areas of the country, but it is necessary to protect the health of everyone dependent on clean water. Being proactive can also forestall expensive water treatment processes at our water treatment plants.

How Our Water Is Treated:

John E. Preston Water Treatment Plant:
In general, the Hialeah John E. Preston Plant treats water that is supplied to residents who live north of SW 8 Street up to the Miami-Dade/Broward Line which also includes Medley.
Water from the Hialeah plant is treated similarly to that from the Alexander Orr, Jr. plant, plus fluoridation and the addition of air stripping to remove volatile organic compounds.
Because source water supplied to the John E. Preston plant has a higher level of naturally occurring organic materials than the water at the other plants, it goes through a slightly different process called enhanced softening. It is disinfected, fluoridated and filtered, then it goes through air stripping towers that remove volatile organic compounds. This process has the added benefit of reducing the yellow tint once present in water supplied by the Preston plant. For water quality questions, call 786-552-4738

Additional Information About Your Water:

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:

- 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- 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.
Who needs to take special precautions?
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.
Questions or Concerns? Visit: www.miamidade.gov/water for more information or Contact the safe drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

MIAMI-DADE WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENT
2025 WATER QUALITY DATA

PARAMETER	FEDERAL MCL (a)	FEDERAL GOAL (b)	STATE MCL	YEAR TESTED	MAIN SYSTEM	MCL VIOL Y/N	SOUTH DADE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	MCL VIOL Y/N	NMB WATER	MCL VIOL Y/N	REDAVO	MCL VIOL Y/N	MAJOR SOURCES
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS													
Total Coliform Bacteria (C)	TT	0	TT	25 (h)	0	NO	0	NO	0	NO	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS													
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (d)(e)	80	N/A	80	25 (h)	50 (9-59)	NO	36 (10-43)	NO	13.71 (6.67-13.1)	NO	47 (40-62)	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (d)(e)	60	N/A	60	25 (h)	34 (10-43)	NO	11 (ND-17)	NO	11.36 (8.77-16.5)	NO	17 (14-24)	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
DISINFECTANTS													
Chloramines (ppm) (f)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	25 (h)	2.5 (ND-4.0)	NO	N/A	N/A	2.8 (0.6-3.9)	NO	N/A	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm) (f)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	25 (h)	N/A	N/A	1.3 (0.2-2.4)	NO	N/A	N/A	1.4 (0.6-2.2)	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS													
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	6	25 (h)	ND	NO	ND	NO	1.0	NO	ND	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	10	25 (h)	1 (0.6-1)	NO	2 (ND-2)	NO	8.0	NO	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2	23[1], 25 (h)	0.006 (0.004-0.006)	NO	0.02 (0.01-0.02)	NO	3.0	NO	0.012 (0.011 - 0.012)[1]	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	100	25 (h)	ND	NO	ND	NO	0.5	NO	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (g) (at tap)	AL = 1.3	1.3	AL = 1.3	23[1], 24[2], 25 (h)	0.07, 0 homes out of 102 (0%) exceeded AL[1]	NO	1.0, 2 homes out of 37 (5%) exceeded AL[1]	NO	0.06, 1 homes out of 50 (0%) exceeded AL[2]	NO	1.1, 1 home out of 34 (3%) exceeded AL	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride (ppm) (i)	4	4	4	25 (h)	1 (0.1-1)	NO	0.1	NO	0.0	NO	0.71 (0.13 - 0.71)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead (ppb) (g) (at tap)	AL = 15	0	AL = 15	23[1], 24[2], 25 (h)	3.2, 1 home out of 102 (1%) exceeded AL[1]	NO	1.1, 0 homes out of 37 (0%) exceeded AL[1]	NO	0.0, 0 homes out of 50 (0.0%) exceeded AL[2]	NO	ND, 0 homes out of 35 (0%) exceeded AL	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	10	25 (h)	0.3 (0.01-0.3)	NO	7 (1-7)	NO	0.13	NO	2.84 (1.84 - 2.84)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	1	1	1	25 (h)	0.02 (ND-0.02)	NO	ND	NO	0.05	NO	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	50	25 (h)	ND	NO	ND	NO	1.2	NO	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NE	N/A	160	23[1], 25 (h)	33 (23-33)	NO	27 (18-27)	NO	N/A	NO	30 (26 - 30)[1]	NO	Erosion of natural deposits and sea water
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	2	25 (h)	ND	NO	ND	NO	0.25	NO	ND	NO	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and/or drug factories
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS													
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	3	25 (h)	0.02 (ND-0.02)	NO	0.02 (ND-0.02)	NO	N/A	NO	N/A	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS													
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	15	23[1], 25 (h)	ND	NO	ND	NO	ND	NO	2.2 (2.1 - 2.2)[1]	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	5	23[1], 25 (h)	1 (ND-1)	NO	2 (ND-2)	NO	ND	NO	0.8 (ND - 0.8)[1]	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	30	23[1], 25 (h)	1 (ND-1)	NO	9 (1-9)	NO	ND	NO	1.9 (1.15 - 1.9)[1]	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon (pCi/L)	NE	NE	NE	23[1], 25 (h)	86 (ND-86)		100(ND-100)		N/A		N/A		

ABBREVIATIONS & 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

POE = Point of Entry to the Distribution System

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

( ) = Ranges (low - high) are given in parentheses where applicable.

The value preceding the parentheses is the highest detected level reported for the monitoring period except for disinfection byproducts and disinfectants, where the running annual average or locational running annual average is reported.

TT= Treatment Technique

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.

(a) MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

(b) Federal Goal = MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

(c) Total Coliform positive samples should only be reported if there is an accompanying TT (Treatment Technique) violation. A minimum of 420 samples for total coliform bacteria testing are collected each month from the Main distribution system (55 samples from the South Dade Water Supply 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 (6 from the Aventura distribution system) in order to demonstrate compliance with State regulations. Compliance is based on a locational running annual average. This is the value which precedes the parentheses.

(e) A total of 16 samples for Total Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acid testing are collected per year from the South Dade Water Supply distribution system in order to demonstrate compliance with State regulations. Compliance is based on a locational running annual average. This is the value which precedes the parentheses.

(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) Data presented 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 framework. However, fluoride levels are monitored daily for the Main System treatment plants where fluoride is added to promote strong teeth.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) can persist in the human body and exposure may lead to increased risk of adverse health effects. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in increased risk of adverse health effects may result in adverse health effects when combined in a mixture. Some people who consume drinking water containing mixtures of PFAS in excess of the Hazard Index (HI) MCL may have increased health risks such as liver, immune, and thyroid effects following exposure over many years and developmental and thyroid effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

*While initial complaince monitoring for PFAS is currently underway, our systems are taking measures to comply with the new PFAS MCLs within five years after the date of rule promulgation. Since systems must complete initial monitoring within three years of rule promulgation, systems will be required to report results and other required information in CCRs beginning with 2027 reports. As the MCL compliance date is set at five years following rule promulgation, systems will be required to report MCL violations in the CCR, accompanied by the required health effects language (as shown above) and information about violations, starting in 2029.

2025 ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS MONITORING*

PARAMETER	FEDERAL MCL (a)	FEDERAL GOAL (b)	STATE MCL	YEAR TESTED	MAIN SYSTEM	MCL VIOL Y/N	SOUTH DADE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	MCL VIOL Y/N	NMB WATER	MCL VIOL Y/N	REDAVO	MCL VIOL Y/N	MAJOR SOURCES
Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA) (unitless)	1	1		25 (h)	1 (0.2-1)	N/A*	0.4 (0.1-0.4)	N/A*		N/A*	0.004(0.004-0.004)	N/A*	
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ppt)	4	0	4	25 (h)	33 (7-33)	N/A*	32 (16-32)	N/A*	N/A	N/A*	26 (20 - 26)	N/A*	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	4	0	4	25 (h)	13 (3-13)	N/A*	13 (ND-13)	N/A*	N/A	N/A*	1.1 (1.1 - 1.1)	N/A*	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	10	10	10	25 (h)	5 (ND-5)	N/A*	1 (ND-1)	N/A*	N/A	N/A*	1.1 (0.34 - 1.1)	N/A*	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	10	10	10	25 (h)	7 (2-7)	N/A*	3 (1-3)	N/A*	N/A	N/A*	1.7 (1.6 - 1.7)	N/A*	

*: This separate table conatins contaminants for which regulatory standards have been recently promulgated and intitial reglatory complaince monitoring is currently underway.
ND = Not Detected
NE = None Established
NR= Not Required
ppt= parts per trillion

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCI	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	7/25	N	31.3	2.3-31.3	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7/25	N	25.2	21.5-25.2	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

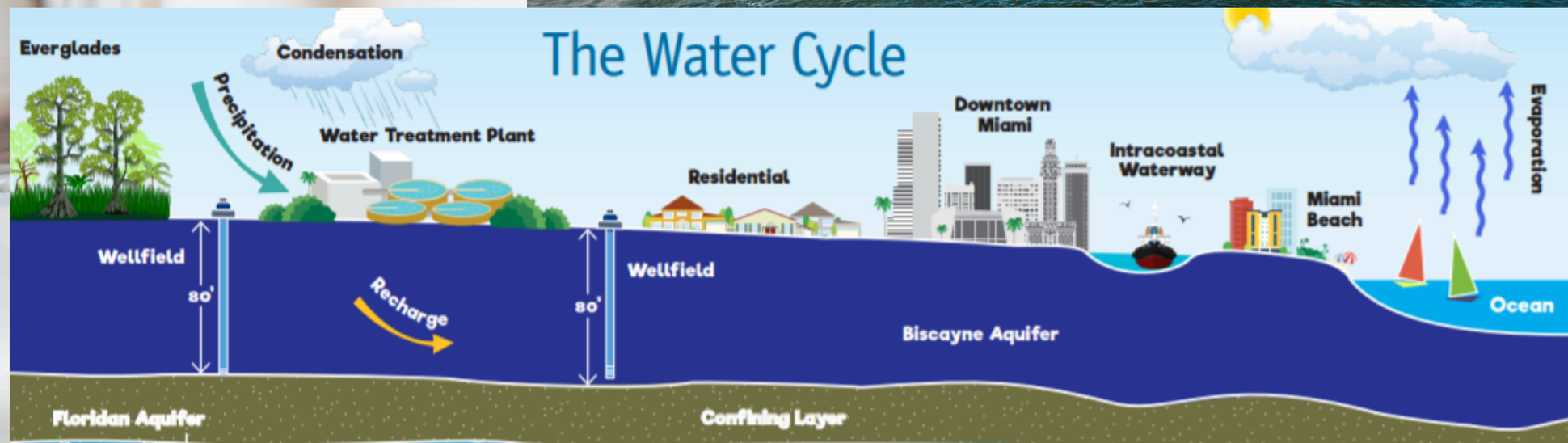
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines (ppm)	01/25-12/25	N	1.5	(1.0-2.2)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/23	N	0.08	0 sites out of 30 exceeded the AL	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/23	N	0.0009	0 sites out of 30 exceeded the AL	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

AL = Action Level
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
N/A = Not Applicable
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per li
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
( ) = Ranges (low - high) are given in parentheses where applicable.
MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

¿Cuál es la fuente de su agua potable?

La fuente de agua potable del Departamento de Agua y Arcanterillado de la Ciudad de Medley proviene de aguas subterráneas extraídas de pozos. Estos pozos captan exclusivamente del Acuífero de Biscayne. AunqueMedley no trata el agua directamente, esta es suministrada por las plantas de tratamiento de agua de Hialeah John E. Preston del Condado de Miami-Dade, las cuales abastecen a la mayoría de los residentes de Miami-Dade que viven entre la línea divisoria del Condado de Broward y la Calle 8 del Suroeste. Esta planta extrae agua únicamente del Acuífero de Biscayne.



Qué es el Acuífero de Biscayne?

El Acuífero de Biscayne se encuentra justo debajo de la superficie terrestre en el sur de la Florida. Está compuesto por roca porosa con pequeñas grietas y cavidades que se llenan con el agua que se infiltra.

Esta agua, comúnmente conocida como agua subterránea o freática, abastece prácticamente a todos los residentes, visitantes y empresas del sur de la Florida. En general, es un agua limpia gracias a los efectos de la filtración natural.

El agua se desplaza como un río subterráneo a un ritmo muy lento, avanzando generalmente hacia el este-sureste a una velocidad aproximada de dos pies por día. Sin embargo,en zonas con grandes aberturas o canales artificiales, el flujo puede ser considerablemente más rápido.

Dado que esta fuente de agua potable está tan cerca de la superficie (apenasa unos pocos pies en la mayoríade los lugares), es especialmente vulnerable a la contaminación. Normalmente, un sistema de agua subterránea puede depurarse de contaminantes leves mediante dos mecanismos:

Dilución natural, que dispersa los contaminantes en un cuerpo de agua más grande, reduciendo su concentración a niveles que no representan riesgo para la salud.

Filtración natural y descomposición de contaminantes atrapados mediante bacterias del suelo.

Sin embargo, las características únicas del Acuífero de Biscayne hacen que estos procesos no siempre sean completamente efectivos. Además, millones de galones de agua se extraen diariamente, lo que aumenta la vulnerabilidad del suministro.

Por ello,se realizan esfuerzos para proteger el agua subterránea. El Condado de Miami-Dade, juntocon otras agencias locales, estatales y federales, trabaja para salvaguardar esta fuentede agua potable. Esto puede darlugar a regulaciones ambientales más estrictas que en otras regiones del país, pero es esencial para proteger la salud pública.Ser proactivos también evita que los procesos de tratamiento de agua se vuelvan costosos.

¿Cómo se trata nuestra agua?

Plantas de Hialeah John E. Preston: Estas plantas tratan el agua suministrada a los residentes al norte de la Calle8 del Suroeste hasta el límite con el Condadode Broward, incluyendo Medley.

El agua en la planta de Hialeah se trata de forma similara la planta Alexander Orr,Jr., con fluoración y un proceso adicional llamado "air stripping" para eliminar compuestos orgánicos volátiles.

El agua tratada en la planta John E. Preston, que contiene mayor cantidad de materiales orgánicos naturales, pasa por un proceso diferente llamado ablandamiento mejorado. Esta agua es desinfectada, fluorada y filtrada, y luego pasa por torres de "air stripping", eliminando compuestos orgánicos volátiles y reduciendo el tono amarillo anteriormente presente en el suministro.

Para consultas sobre calidad del agua, llame al 786-552-4738

Información adicional sobre su agua:

Las fuentes de agua potable (ya sea de grifo o embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua fluye sobre la superficie terrestre o a través del subsuelo, puede disolver minerales naturales, material radiactivo y captar sustancias derivadas de animales o actividades humanas.

Contaminantes que podrían estar presentes en el agua de origen:

Contaminantes microbianos, como virus y bacterias, provenientes de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones ganaderas o fauna silvestre.

Contaminantes inorgánicos, como sales y metales, que pueden ser de origen natural o resultado de escorrentías urbanas, descargas industriales o domésticas, producción de petróleo y gas, minería o agricultura.

Pesticidas y herbicidas, que pueden provenir de actividades agrícolas, escorrentía urbana o uso residencial.

Contaminantes químicos orgánicos, como compuestos sintéticos o volátiles, subproductos de procesos industriales o de estaciones de gasolina, escorrentía urbana o sistemas sépticos.

Contaminantes radiactivos, que pueden ser naturales o resultado de actividades de minería y producción de gas o petróleo.

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) establece normas que limitan la presencia de ciertos contaminantes en el agua potable. La Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos (FDA) regula los niveles permitidos en el agua embotellada, garantizando el mismo nivel de protección para la salud pública.

Es razonable esperar que el agua potable contenga pequeñas cantidades de contaminantes. Su presencia no indica necesariamente un riesgo para la salud. Para más información, llame a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la EPA al 1-800-426-4791.

¿Quiénes deben tomar precauciones especiales?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes del agua potable. Entre ellas se incluyen: Personas inmunodeprimidas, como pacientes con cáncer bajo quimioterapia

Personas trasplantadas

Individuos con VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico Algunos ancianos e infantes

Estas personas deben consultar con sus proveedores de salud sobre el consumo de agua. La EPA y el CDC ofrecen guías para reducir el riesgo de infecciones por Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiológicos. Para obtener estas guías, llame al 1-800-426-4791. O visite www.miamidade.gov/water.