




104 N. Riverside Drive, Edgewater FL 32132



2020 Drinking Water Quality Report  
of the  
City of Edgewater



We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

## We're Very Pleased to Provide You With This Year's Drinking Water Quality Report.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.



The City of Edgewater 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 our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020. Data obtained before January 1, 2020, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

## Where Does Our Water Come From?

Our water source is ground water from fourteen wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. It is aerated to improve taste and odor, and chlorinated for disinfection purposes, ammoniated to control disinfection byproduct formation, softened to lower total hardness and alkalinity, pH adjusted and filtered for aesthetic purposes. It is then treated with a phosphate-based inhibitor to reduce corrosion of your household plumbing.



In 2020 the 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 are 4 potential sources of contamination identified for this system all with a low susceptibility score and concern level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>

# EPA Regulations

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.



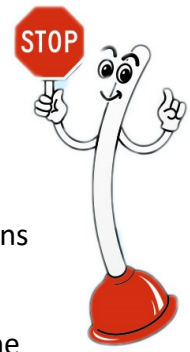
## Lead in Drinking Water

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 materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Edgewater 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>.

## Please Do Not Flush

Your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains.

For more information check out the DEP resource at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>.



**Avoid A Clog Don't  
Add to the FOG  
FATS, OIL, GREASE  
Belong In The Trash,  
Not Down The Drain**

## Is It Safe to Drink From Your Garden Hose?



The water in the garden hose is not generally safe for drinking. It contains bacteria which can cause an adverse effect on your health. Substances used in vinyl garden hoses to keep them flexible can get into the water as it passes through the hose. These chemicals leach into the water, especially when heated by the sun. These chemicals are not good for you nor are they good for your pets. Allow the water to run for a short time in order to flush the hose before drinking or filling your pets' drinking containers. There are hoses made with "foodgrade" plastic that will not contaminate the water. Check your local hardware store for this type of hose.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR PEOPLE WITH COMPROMISED IMMUNE SYSTEMS

### Special Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 (800) 426-4791.



We at the City of Edgewater work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. We would also like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed on the last page of this report.

# Questions

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bob Polizzi, Water Plant Manager, at (386) 424.2400 ext. 4031 from 8:30 AM-4:30 PM Monday through Friday. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council meetings. They are typically held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 6:00 PM in the Council Chambers at 104 North Riverside Drive, Edgewater, Florida 32132. Please check the City's website <http://www.cityofedgewater.org/> for the most up-to-date schedule.

## I want to be there for you!

If only our water infrastructure could talk to us. The corner hydrant might remind us that only tap water protects us against the threat of fire, and that the pipes below our streets need constant attention to keep life-saving water flowing at the right pressure, 24/7, without fail.

We are all stewards of the water infrastructure generations before handed down to us, and our water bills keep that system strong and reliable.



# Only Tap Water Delivers

# Water Conservation

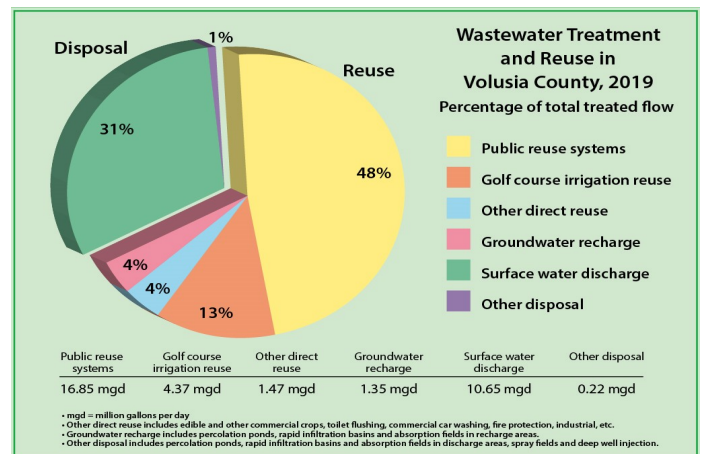
Florida's groundwater resources are vulnerable to wasteful water-use activities. So that we have water for generations to come please consider your water consumption, and use only the water you need. For more information about water conservation check out the St. Johns River Water Management District website at <https://www.sjrwmd.com/water-conservation/>.

## Did You Know?

- Less than 1% of the water supply on earth can be used as drinking water.
- About 6,800 gallons of water is required to grow a day's food for a family of four.
- A person can live about a month without food, but only about three days without water.
- An estimated 790 million people (11% of the world's population) live without access to an improved water supply.
- A small drip from a faucet can waste as much as 34 gallons of water a day.
- Drinking water is delivered via one million miles of pipes across the United States.
- Bottled water can be up to 2000 times more expensive than tap water.
- More than half of the water used in a home is used in the bathroom. A bathtub requires about 70 gallons of water, while taking a five minute shower uses 10-35 gallons of water. Don't use your toilet as a trashcan.
- The average American uses 100 gallons of water daily.
- More than 50% of residential water use occurs outdoors, mostly for landscape irrigation.
- Using reclaimed water is an alternate water supply to use for landscape irrigation, washing of your home, vehicle or boat.

## Reclaimed Water

In 1995 Edgewater began the reclaimed water process. Reclaimed water is Edgewater's alternate water supply, which is the treatment of wastewater to meet Florida Department of Environmental Protection standards, removing harmful organisms and substances, such as bacteria, viruses and heavy metal, so that it may be reused. Edgewater is pleased that by using reclaimed water, residents are able to assist in the conservation of our traditional freshwater supply and provide an environmentally responsible alternative to disposal of wastewater effluent. The use of reclaimed water reduces the demand on water supplies used for drinking water, enhances landscapes through irrigation, reduces groundwater pumping, helps residents save money on their utility bill. Reclaimed water is a water source lower in salt content which will not harm plants, has a lower iron content which will not stain walkways and buildings. A couple more environmental benefits of using reclaimed water is that it recharges the shallow surficial aquifer and reduces the quantity of effluent discharged into the Indian River. Seventy plus percent of all wastewater in Edgewater is treated and utilized by residents as reclaimed water.



# Definitions

In the tables on the following pages, 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 that 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.

## Action Level (AL)

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

## Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 disinfectant level goal or MRDLG

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.

## Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ )

one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

## Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg}/\text{l}$ )

one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

“N/A” means not applicable.

# Notes on Contaminants

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit that 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. 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.

# Water Analysis Table

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	05/20	N	.16	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level is 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	05/20	N	46	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium (ppm)	05/20	N	.0035	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	05/20	N	.034	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Chloramines (ppm)	1/20-12/20	N	3.3	.6-5.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	07/20	N	12.0	10.8 & 12.0	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	07/20	N	9.9	9.3 & 9.9	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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
<b>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</b>							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/20	N	0.416	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/20	N	5.0	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

# Contact Information and Additional Resources

## Department of Environmental Services

**Brenda Dewees, Director**

**Randy Coslow, Deputy Director/City Engineer**

**386.424.2400 ext. 4007**

**Robert Polizzi, Water Plant Manager**

**386.424.2400 ext. 4031**

**Www. CityofEdgewater.org**

## Additional Resources:

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

<https://www.epa.gov/watersense>

**FL Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)**

<https://floridadep.gov/water/source-drinkingwater>

**Bureau of Environmental Health Water Programs**

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/drinking-water/index.html>

**For Questions, Comments, or to**

**Request A Hard Copy of**

**This Report Contact:**

**Department of  
Environmental Services**

**386.424.2400 ext. 4007**