2022

Drinking Water Quality Report Of the City of Edgewater

104 N. Riverside Drive, Edgewater FL 32132

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

Inside This Report

City of Edgewater

Diezel DePew, Mayor

Edgewater City Council

Charlotte Gillis District 1
Gigi Bennington District 2
Debbie Dolbow District 3
Jonah Powers District 4

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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 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 at http://www.cityofedgewater.org/ for the most up-to-date schedule.

NOTICE: This 2022 Water Quality Report

Contains important information about your drinking water. Please have someone translate this document for you if you are unable to read the report.

AVISO: Este Informe de calidad del agua de 2022 contiene informacion importante sobre su aqua potable. Haga que alguien le traduzca este document si no puede leer el informe.

HOW TO REPORT AN EMERGENCY

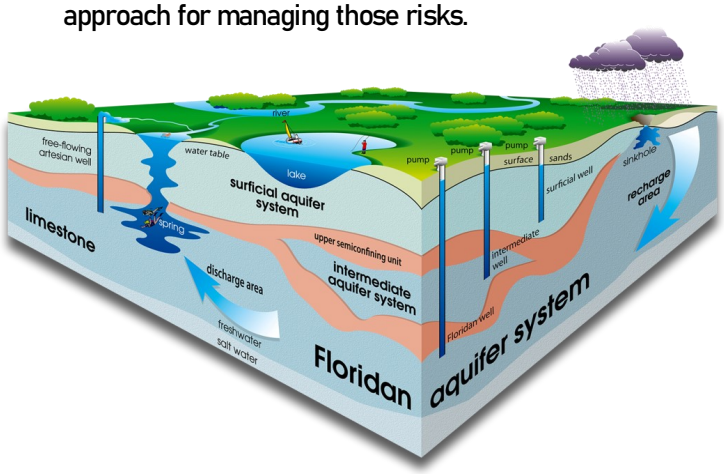
To report emergencies, such as water main breaks, street flooding, missing manhole covers, broken fire hydrants, lift station alarms, please call the City's Department of Environmental Services at 386.424.2400 ext. 4007 during normal business hours of 7:00am-3:30pm. After hour emergencies, call the City's Alan R. Thomas Water Treatment Plant at 386.424.2400 ext. 4030.

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. 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.

About Water Sources & Risks

Our water source is ground water from fourteen wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer, which is primarily fed by rain that is filtered through hundreds of feet of sand and rock, undergoing a natural filtration process. 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. 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. This report addresses our approach for managing those risks.



Source: The St. Johns River Water Management District

Health and Your Source Water

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).

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

8:30 AM – 4:30 PM Monday through Friday.

Learn About Lead Safety

IMPORTANT TOPIC

Lead is an important topic when it comes to the safety of your drinking water. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

SOURCES OF LEAD

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

LEARN ABOUT YOUR PLUMBING

While there are no known lead service lines in Edgewater's water distribution system, there are a small number of homes and buildings that may have lead connections. In addition, individual homes and businesses may have other plumbing components that could corrode and introduce contaminants into the water.

The City of Edgewater is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

Edgewater treats the water to minimize the tendency for lead to enter the water through corrosion.

LOWER YOUR RISK, DON'T LET IT SIT

The risk of lead contamination in water increases when water sits in pipes. 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.

You can use the flushed water for washing dishes, watering plants, or general cleaning.

IF YOU HAVE CONCERNS

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.

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 ensuring 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.

Reclaimed Water

Frequently Asked Questions:

How Does Reclaimed Water Differ from Drinking Water?

Reclaimed water is highly treated and disinfected but still contains some constituents at levels outside the desirable range for drinking water. Specifically, reclaimed water may have higher levels of salts, nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), and pathogens (e.g., bacteria and viruses). Reclaimed water has been safely used for non-drinking purposes in Florida for more than 40 years, but because of its composition, this water source should never be used for drinking or sanitary purposes.

Are There any Contaminants in Reclaimed Water?

Reclaimed water is known to contain small concentrations of inorganic and organic contaminants. There are NO documented cases of adverse health effects from contact with reclaimed water in Florida, but you should be aware that pathogens, nutrients, salts, metals, and emerging contaminants (for example, traces of pharmaceuticals) have been detected in reclaimed water.

Is Reclaimed Water Safe for Turf and Landscape Plants?

Reclaimed water can be safely used to irrigate turf and most other landscape plants. In fact, reclaimed water often contains nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) that can be considered part of the fertilizer needs of the landscape.

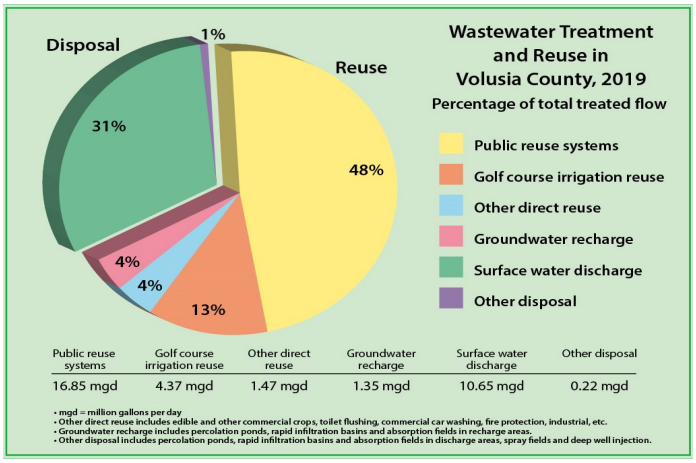
Can I Use Reclaimed Water on my Vegetable Garden?

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection states that reclaimed water should NOT be directly applied to the surfaces of vegetables or other edible crops that are not peeled, cooked, or thermally processed before being consumed. This statement essentially means that as long as you peel or cook your vegetables, they may be safely consumed after being grown with reclaimed irrigation water. The statement also means that indirect application methods, such as ridge or furrow irrigation, drip irrigation or a subsurface distribution system, which preclude direct contact, are allowed for edible crops that are not peeled, skinned, cooked, or thermally processed before consumption.

Can I Overuse Reclaimed Water?

Yes, Remember that overwatering is overwatering, regardless of the water source. If you use reclaimed water for lawn irrigation, overwatering will cause the same damage as overwatering with other water sources. Only irrigate when soil and turf conditions indicate that irrigation is necessary. As a rule of thumb, only 3/4th to 1 inch of water is needed each week for most Florida turfgrasses. Also, nutrient (nitrogen, phosphorus) pollution may occur if the user over-irrigates the lawn because both reclaimed water that runs off on the surface and the water and nutrients that move below the root zone are lost.

Information Source: UF|IFAS UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA



Water reclamation (also called wastewater reuse, water reuse or water recycling) is the **process of converting municipal wastewater (sewage) or industrial wastewater into water that can be reused for a variety of purposes.**

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.

EPA Regulations

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.

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, 2022. Data obtained before January 1, 2022, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

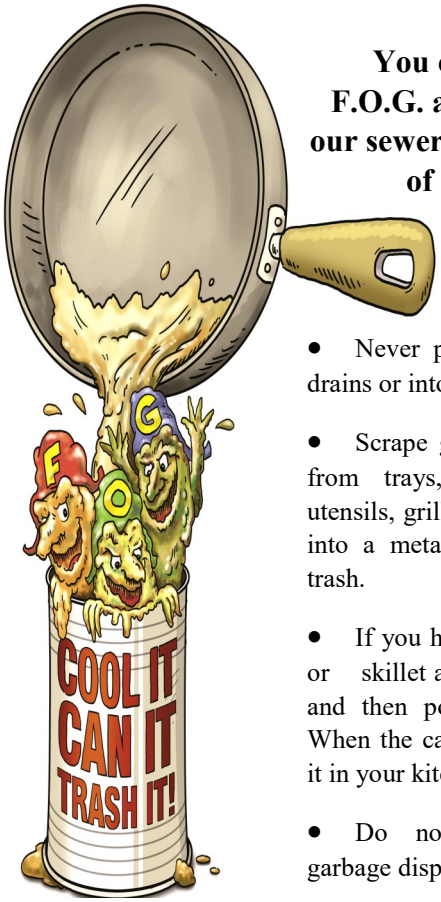
In 2022 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system

The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 3 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://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/

How YOU Can Help

"Please **DO NOT FLUSH** your unused/ unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. For more information, please click here at **http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm**."

FIGHT F.O.G.



You can help us fight F.O.G. and keep it out of our sewer lines by disposing of it properly.

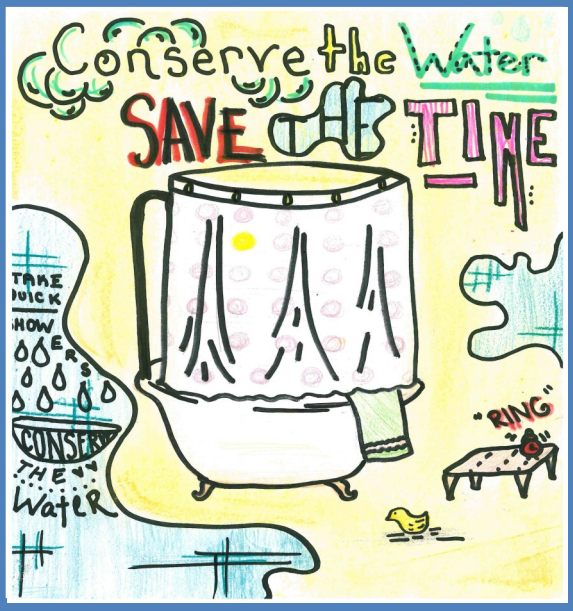
- Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets.
- Scrape grease and food scraps from trays, plates, pots, pans, utensils, grills and cooking surfaces into a metal can or your kitchen trash.
- If you have grease left in a pot or skillet after cooking, let it cool and then pour into a metal can. When the can is full, simply throw it in your kitchen trash.
- Do not put grease down garbage disposals.

EPA urges Americans to only flush toilet paper. Disinfecting wipes and other items should be properly disposed of in the trash, not the toilet. These wipes and other items do not break down in sewer or septic systems and can damage your home's internal plumbing as well as local wastewater collection systems. As a result, flushing these wipes can clog your toilet and/or create sewage backups into your home or your neighborhood. Additionally, these wipes can cause significant damage to pipes, pumps, and other wastewater treatment equipment. Sewer backups can be a threat to public health and present a challenge to our water utilities by diverting resources away from the essential work being done to treat and manage our nation's wastewater. Disinfecting wipes, baby wipes, and paper towels should NEVER be flushed.

Source:https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/it-okay-flush-disinfecting-wipes

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.

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

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 disinfect ants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/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

Inorganic Contaminants

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
Fluoride (ppm)	**5/20**	**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)	**08/22**	**N**	**.043**	**N/A**	**10**	**10**	**Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits**

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products

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
Chloramines (ppm)	**1/22-12/22**	**N**	**3.0**	**1.0-4.8**	**MRDLG = 4**	**MRDL = 4.0**	**Water additive used to control microbes**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	**7/22**	**N**	**13.4**	**11.8 & 13.4**	**N/A**	**60**	**By-product of drinking water disinfection**
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM) (ppb)	**7/22**	**N**	**13.2**	**12.1 & 13.2**	**N/A**	**80**	**By-product of drinking water disinfection**

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

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)	**6/20**	**N**	**.416**	**0**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives**
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	**6/20**	**N**	**5.0**	**1**	**0**	**15**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits**

Contact Information and Additional Resources

Department of Environmental Services

Randy Coslow, P.E.
Director/City Engineer

Jeff Thurman, MBA, CPM, CPWP-M
Deputy Director

Kenneth Tripp
Utilities Division Manager

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/

For Questions, Comments, or to Request A Hard Copy of This Report Contact:

Department of Environmental Services

386.424.2400 ext. 4007