2019
Drinking Water Quality Report
of the
City of Edgewater

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.

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

Regulatory Information

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.

Water Monitoring

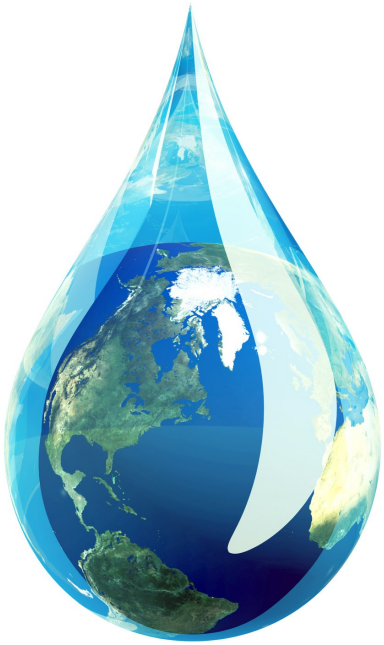
The City of Edgewater routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Quality Water

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.

In 2019 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 level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/



General Information about Drinking 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking Water Considerations

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Revised Total Coliform Rule

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that another potentially harmful waterborne pathogen may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

All public water systems must comply with the Total Coliform Rule. As of April 1, 2016, all public water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defect exists. If found these must be corrected by the water system. A Level I assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. The one (1) Level 1 assessment was completed on June 10, 2019. In addition, we were required to take two (2) corrective actions and we completed both of these actions.

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.

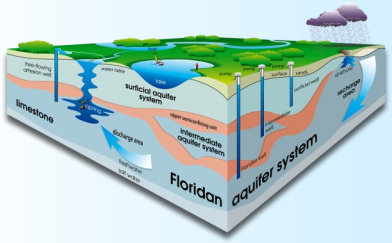
"Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. For more information, please click here at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm."

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/ .

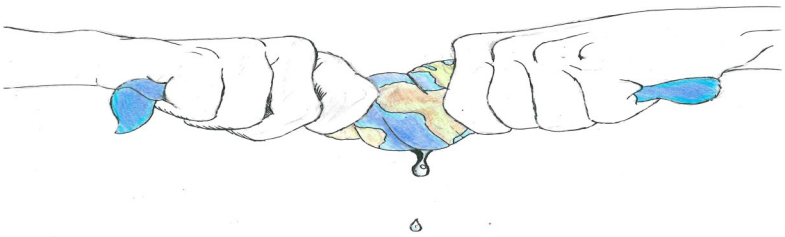
Did You Know?

- The main source of water for most of us in northeast and central Florida come from underground aquifers.
- Demand for public water supplies in Florida is projected to increase nearly 50 percent by 2030. We can help reduce the burden by using water more efficiently.
- Americans use an average of 30 percent of their water usage outdoors. This number has declined in Florida since 2000, as a result of water conservation efforts, water restrictions, the increased use of reclaimed water, and more "Florida-Friendly" land-scaping.
- Florida residents could save 46 million gallons of water each day by watering lawns more efficiently.



Aquifers can be thought of as vast underground, porous rocks that hold water and allow water to move through the holes within the rock. Aquifers can be composed of different types of earthen materials, such as sand, shell and limestone. Fresh and salt water fill the various sized holes in the rock. Freshwater generally fills the uppermost part of aquifers, while salt water is present at greater depths.

How YOU Can Help



Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes.

Take short, five-minute showers.

Sweep rather than hose driveway.

Use reclaimed water if available.

Artwork by: Liam May
2014 Edgewater Drop Saver Poster Contest Division 5-1st Place Winner

Terms Used In This Report

In the table below, 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 (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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

2019 Water Quality Monitoring Results

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)	**5/17**	**N**	**.18**	**N/A**	**4**	**4.0**	**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)	**5/17**	**N**	**44.9**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**160**	**Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil**

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)	**1/19-12/19**	**N**	**3.1**	**.6-5.3**	**MRDLG = 4**	**MRDL = 4.0**	**Water additive used to control microbes**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	**7/19**	**N**	**27.5**	**13.3 & 27.5**	**N/A**	**60**	**By-product of drinking water disinfection**
Total Trihalome-thanes (TTHM) (ppb)	**7/19**	**N**	**19.2**	**11.7 & 19.2**	**N/A**	**80**	**By-product of drinking water disinfection**

Lead and Cooper (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)	**6/17**	**N**	**.43**	**0**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives**
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	**6/17**	**N**	**6.9**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits**

Contact Information and Additional Resources

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

Department of Environmental Services

386.424.2400 ext. 4007

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

https://floridadep.gov/water/source-drinking-water

Bureau of Environmental Health Water Programs

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