



104 N. Riverside Drive, Edgewater FL 32132

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2024

*Drinking Water
Quality of the
City of Edgewater*



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

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NOTICE: This 2024 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 2024 contiene informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Haga que alguien le traduzca este document si no puede leer el informe.

CITY OF EDGEWATER
Diezel DePew, Mayor

EDGEWATER CITY COUNCIL
Charlotte Gillis District 1
Mike Thomas District 2
Debbie Dollbow District 3
Eric Rainbird 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 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 at <http://www.cityofedgewater.org/> for the most up-to-date schedule.

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.



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 Public Works 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.

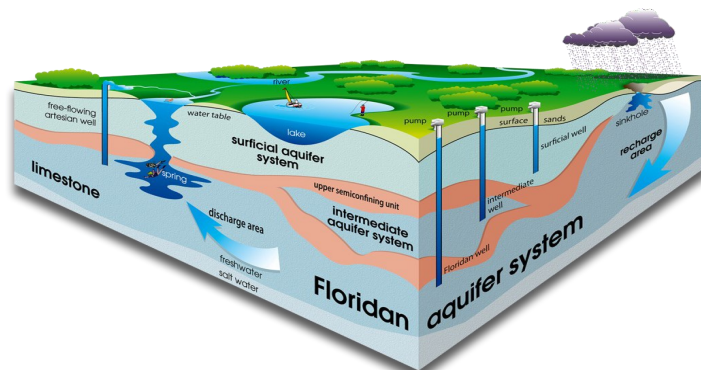
*We are Very Pleased to
Provide You
With This Year's
Drinking Water Quality Report*

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.

About Water Sources & Risk

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.

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

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.

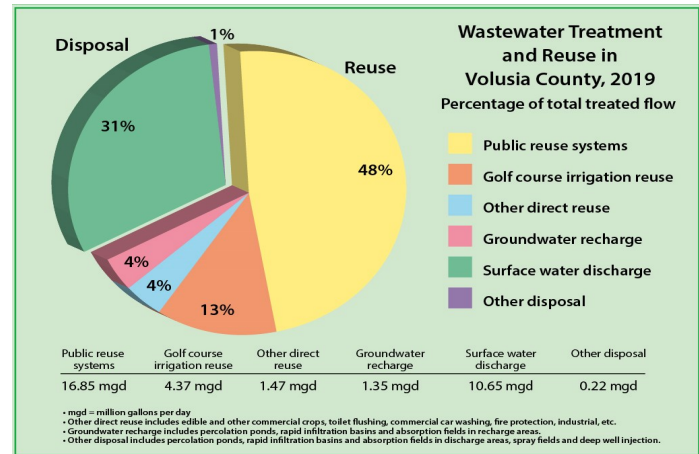
Can I Use Reclaimed Water on my Vegetable Garden?

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.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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)***.



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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.



In 2024 the Department of Environmental Protection Performed A Source Water Assessment on Our System

In 2024 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 5 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low or moderate 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/>

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?

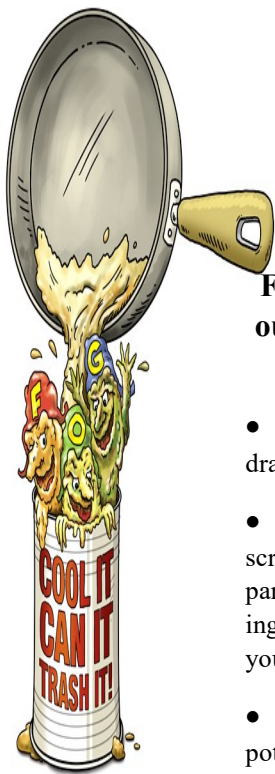
- Less than 1% of the water supply on earth can be used as drinking water.
- About 6,800 gallons of water is required to grow a day's food for a family of four.
- A person can live about a month without food, but only about three days without water.
- An estimated 790 million people (11% of the world's 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.





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*.



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.

Please Do Not Flush Medications



"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>."

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.

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.

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.



SOURCES OF LEAD

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

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>.



Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Edgewater is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Edgewater's Water Plant Manager, Bob Polizzi at (386) 424-2400 ext.4031 from 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM Monday through Friday. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. This initial inventory was completed prior to the deadline of October 16th, 2024. VCHD/FDEP has requested further information to complete their review. Preliminary findings of the initial inventory determined thus far no lead service lines were located within the initial inventory. Below is a direct link to the interactive map of the LSLI results: <https://edgewaterfla.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5385418acf2743eb936e6bc3bef1d91b>. If you have any questions about the service line inventory, contact the Public Works office at (386) 424-2400 ext. 4007.

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 (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 U.S. 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)	05/23	N	.15	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)	05/23	N	45	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Barium (ppm)	05/23	N	.0028	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	08/24	N	.041	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)	01/24-12/24	N	3.1	1.8-4.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	07/24	N	11.4	5.8 & 11.4	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM) (ppb)	07/24	N	5.4	3.8 & 5.4	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	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/23	N	.259	0	0.021-0.41	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/23	N	4.9	0	.37-12	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Contact Information and Additional Resources

Department of Public Works

Sean Maroney
Interim Director

Dan Worl
Interim Deputy Director

386.424.2400 ext. 4007

Robert Polizzi, Water Plant Manager
386.424.2400 ext. 4031
[www. CityofEdgewater.org](http://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
Public Works

386.424.2400 ext. 4007

*"Committed daily to building a better community through reliable
infrastructure and exceptional service."*