

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.





In 2018 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/



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."



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 vou 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.

What YOU Need To Know About LEAD



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.



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 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 byproducts 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.



Terms & Definitions

In the tables on pages 6 & 7 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.

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 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.

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

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.

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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (μ g/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.

"N/A" means not applicable.

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).

CONTAMINANTS								
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	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8/18	N	.042	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm)	5/17	N	44.9	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	

Lead and Cooper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Percentile sites exceeding MCLG AL (Action		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

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)	1/18-12/18	N	3.1	.6-5.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	7/18	N	11.5	11.5 & 11.3	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7/18	N	8.3	8.3 & 8.3	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
	Dates of	Level					
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	sampling	Detected	ed Range	Likely Source of Contamination			
	(mo./yr.)	(Average)					
Total Organic Carbon	4/18	12.9	12.4	Naturally present in the environment.			
Total Organic Carbon	10/18	12.9	13.4				
Businish	4/18	0.205	0.202	Disinfection by-product in the distribution system.			
Bromide	10/18	0.205	0.208				
	4/18	.64	.70	Naturally-occurring element.			
Manganese (ppb)	10/18		.57				
	4/18	11.62	10.9	Disinfection by-product in the			
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	10/18		12.9	distribution system.			
	4/18	1.86	1.2	Disinfection by-product in the distribution system.			
HHA6Br [Sum of 6 Brominated Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	10/18		2.56				
HAAO (Como of O Holosophia A cidal (cont.)	4/18	13.38	12.1	Disinfection by-product in the distribution system.			
HAA9 [Sum of 9 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	10/18		15.36				

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, 2018. Data obtained before January 1, 2018, and presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

The City of Edgewater has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the detected analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. For the complete list of results, including the non-detected contaminants, contact Bob Polizzi at 386-424-2400 ext. 4031 or rpolizzi@cityofedgewater.org. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

