

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the City of Edgewater For Water Treated and Delivered in 2004

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day, and, except where indicated otherwise, it is based on results of our monitoring during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. 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 groundwater source consists of two wellfields comprised of ten wells that 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.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rob DeLoach, Water Plant Superintendent, at (386) 424-2490 from 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM Monday through Friday. We want 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 held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 PM in the Community Center.

The City of Edgewater routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. As authorized by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. As a result, some of the data included in this report is more than one year old.

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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- ❖ **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **“ND”** means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **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.
- ❖ **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Water Quality Testing Results

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDL G | MCL or MRDL L | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 3/02 | N | .014 | .010-.014 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 3/02 | N | .16 | .14-.16 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium (ppm) | 3/02 | N | 44 | 37-44 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters | | | | | | | |
| For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites. | | | | | | | |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 8/04 | N | 4.2 | N/A | N/A | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 8/04 | N | 4.0 | N/A | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 1/04 – 12/04 | N | 3.5 | 1.4 – 5.6 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | AL Violation Y/N | 90th Percentile Result | No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Lead and Copper (Tap Water) | | | | | | | |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 6/04 | N | .22 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 6/04 | N | 7.6 | 2 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

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.*

In order 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 (800-426-4791).

We at the City of Edgewater would 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.