

# 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of The Englewood Water District

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

## **Where does my water come from?**

Our water is obtained from ground water sources, the Floridan and Upper Hawthorne Aquifers, as well as Surficial Aquifers. The District has four (4) freshwater wellfields providing raw water to a lime softening plant and two (2) brackish water wellfields providing raw water to a reverse osmosis plant. Wellfields 2 & 4 draw water at a depth range of 260-450 feet and Wellfields 1, 2, 3 & 5 at a depth range of 50-100 feet. State and Federal laws require that water be disinfected to kill pathogenic bacteria that may be present. Chloramines, a chlorine/ammonia solution, are injected during the treatment process to accomplish disinfection. EWD continues to study new and proposed water quality standard requirements, developing treatment modifications as needed.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

In 2019 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp) or by contacting The Englewood Water District.

## **How can I get involved?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact The Englewood Water District at 941-474-3217. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings; a complete schedule of meetings can be found on our website, [www.engagewoodwater.com](http://www.engagewoodwater.com). Most regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors are held the first Thursday of the month at 201 Selma Avenue, Englewood and begin at 8:30 a.m.

## **Period covered by this report**

Englewood Water District 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. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one-year old.

## **Water Quality Data Table**

In the table on the next page, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
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.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Unit Descriptions	
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	picoCuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water
Data Qualifier Codes	
I	The reported value is between the laboratory method detection limit and the laboratory practical quantitation limit
N/A	not applicable

### Test Results

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date mo./yr.	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants								
Chloramine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	2.3	N/A		01/19 thru 12/19	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	18.17	7.20	26.16	01/19 thru 12/19	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N/A	80	17.89	9.93	23.26	01/19 thru 12/19	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.6 I	N/A		06/17	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.086	N/A		06/17	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date mo./yr.	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.33 I	N/A		04/19	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	160	54.8	N/A		06/17	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.43	N/A		06/17	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</b>							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.51	0	06-07/17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	0	15	5	1	06-07/17	No	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.

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.

### **Additional information for 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. Englewood Water District 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>.

### **Additional information about the Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments performed in the 2019 year**

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. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we took three corrective actions and we completed all three of these actions. During the past year two Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. Two Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take four corrective actions and we completed all four of these actions.

### **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).



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