

# 2024 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. The Englewood Water District continues to study new and proposed water quality standard requirements, developing treatment modifications as needed.

## Source water assessment and its availability:

In 2024 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. There are 11 potential sources of contamination identified for our system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.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 second 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, 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. 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 below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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.
Unit Descriptions	
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L): one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter: 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.
U	Indicates that the compound was analyzed for but not detected.
N/A	Not applicable.

## Test Results

### Radioactive 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
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	04/21	N	0.4 I	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	04/21	N	0.7 I	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

### 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
Sodium (ppm)	7/23	N	49	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8/24	N	0.11	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine (asC12) (ppm)	01/24 thru 12/24	N	2.8	0.8-8.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01/24 thru 12/24	N	20.25	18.9-21.6	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/24 thru 12/24	N	17.2	17.1-17.3	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)	90 <sup>th</sup> 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)	07/23 thru 08/23	N	0.184	0	<0.0171 U - 1.120	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/23 thru 08/23	N	6.08	1	<1.18 U - 20.04	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**Additional information for 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 Englewood Water District 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 Englewood Water District at 941-474-3217. 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>.

The Englewood Water District has conducted a service line inventory of the entire distribution system. There are no lead service lines in use in the District. Additionally, complete lead tap sampling data are available for review. Please contact the Englewood Water District at 941-474-3217 for details on the service line inventory and tap sampling data.

### 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).

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.



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