2022 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 2022 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 SWAPP (state.fl.us) 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.englewoodwater.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, 2022. Data obtained before January 1, 2022, 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 if 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
Fluoride (ppm)	4/21	N	0.061 I	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	4/21	N	50	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

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)	01/22 thru 12/22	N	2.5	0.6-5.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01/22 thru 12/22	N	15.83	11.52-20.58	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/22 thru 12/22	N	9.89	5.28 -13.16	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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**.

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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