

DRINKING WATER REPORT 2022



Innovating for a Sustainable Tomorrow

Published 2023

Orange County's Annual Drinking Water Report

Orange County Utilities is pleased to present its annual drinking water report. In 2022, we changed the name of the report to reflect the year the data was collected rather than the year published. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water we deliver every day. It is our pleasure to report that the drinking water we produce meets or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations.

The water quality information in this report is organized by service areas and identified by the associated Public Water System (PWS) number. Use the map to determine your service area, then go to the associated water quality data. To request a printed copy of this report, please contact the Orange County Utilities Water Division at 407-254-9850.

For assistance with web accessibility, please call 311.

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Jerry L. Demings
Mayor

Nicole H. Wilson
District 1 Commissioner

Christine Moore
District 2 Commissioner

Mayra Uribe
District 3 Commissioner

Maribel Gomez Cordero
District 4 Commissioner

Emily Bonilla
District 5 Commissioner

Michael "Mike" Scott
District 6 Commissioner

Message from the Mayor

Dear Valued Customer:

It is my pleasure to present the 2022 Orange County Utilities Drinking Water Report. This annual report provides important information about the source of our drinking water, as well as its treatment and delivery to your home or business.

Orange County Utilities continues to implement strategies for conservation and alternative water supplies to protect this valuable resource while meeting the needs of our growing community. Residents and businesses are encouraged to utilize available resources to maximize water conservation efforts. In 2022, Orange County Utilities was recognized by J.D. Power for Best Customer Satisfaction across all southern, mid-sized water utilities. Our customers gave high marks for communications, conservation, customer service, pricing, and billing and payment processes.

I encourage you to read the information shared in this report that has been collected and reported according to the standards set by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. We continue to meet or exceed the standards set by these agencies.

As our community grows, the Orange County Utilities Department remains committed to maintaining a reliable supply of safe drinking water that will sustain our community for generations to come. On behalf of the more than 1.5 million residents who call Orange County home, thank you for doing your part to conserve water, a precious resource.

Sincerely,

Jerry L. Demings
Orange County Mayor

Community Involvement

Orange County Utilities is a department of Orange County Government and is governed by the Orange County Board of County Commissioners. If you want to learn more about Orange County Government, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Orange County Board of County Commissioners meetings. The board meets on Tuesdays, beginning at 9:00 a.m. The meetings are conducted in the Commission Chambers located on the first floor of the Orange County Administration Center at 201 S. Rosalind Avenue, Orlando, and are open to the public. For a meeting agenda or to watch a board meeting online, visit Orange County's website at www.ocfl.net.

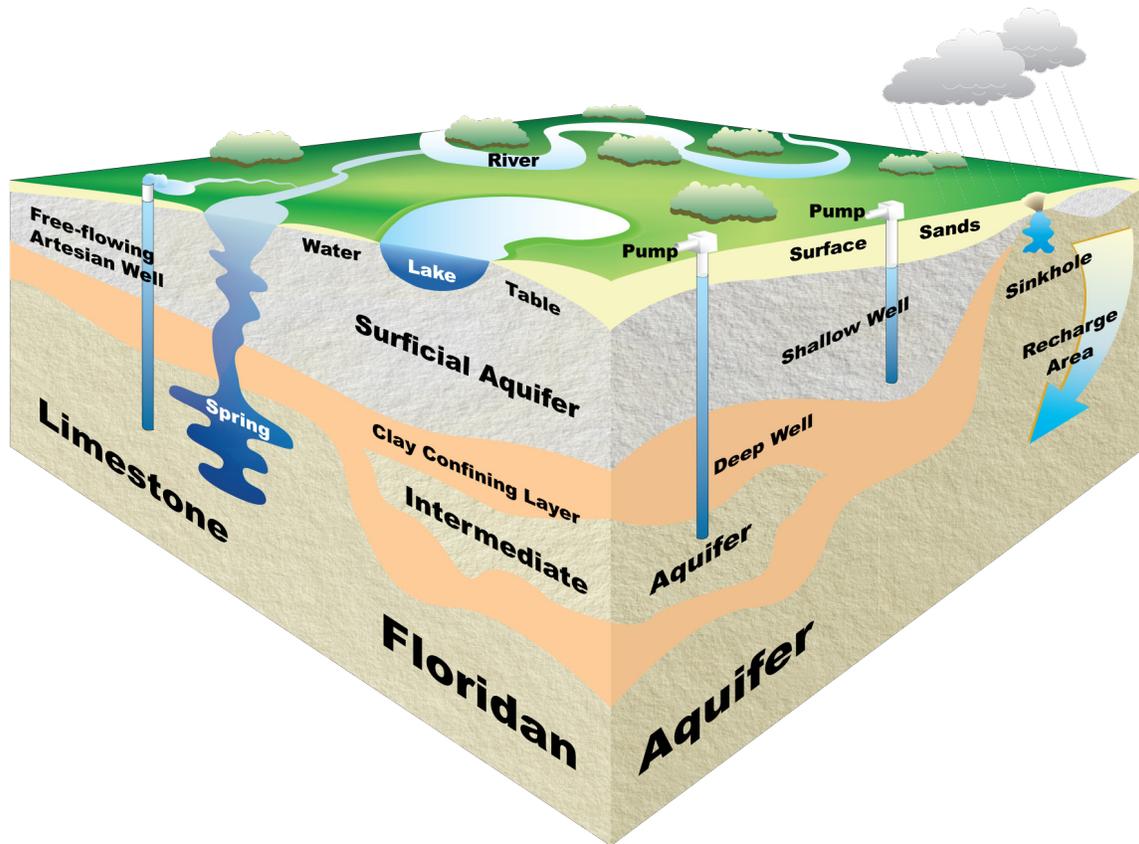
In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if any person with a disability as defined by the ADA needs special accommodation to participate in these proceedings, then not later than two (2) business days prior to the proceeding, he or she should contact the Orange County Communications Division at 407-836-5631.

Your Water Utility

Orange County Utilities' water system continues to provide reliable service to a growing number of customers in Orange County. In 2022, Orange County Utilities provided quality water service to over 166,280 accounts, serving a population of more than 581,900. We produced 25.7 billion gallons of water in our four regional water facilities and eight remote facilities. The water was distributed through 1,984 miles of water mains throughout the 451 square mile service area.

Your Water Supply Source

Beneath Orange County lies a freshwater reservoir known as the Floridan Aquifer. The groundwater from this aquifer is of consistently high quality and is used as a source of potable water for our systems and other systems in this area. It is primarily fed by rainwater that is filtered through hundreds of feet of sand and rock in a natural filtering process. Because of its high quality, the groundwater we use needs little or no treatment other than disinfection and aeration to remove naturally present hydrogen sulfide.



Water Quality Data Abbreviations

AL - Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level is 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.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is 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.

MFL - Million Fibers Per Liter measures the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is 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.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is 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.

NA - Not Applicable.

ND - Not Detected indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

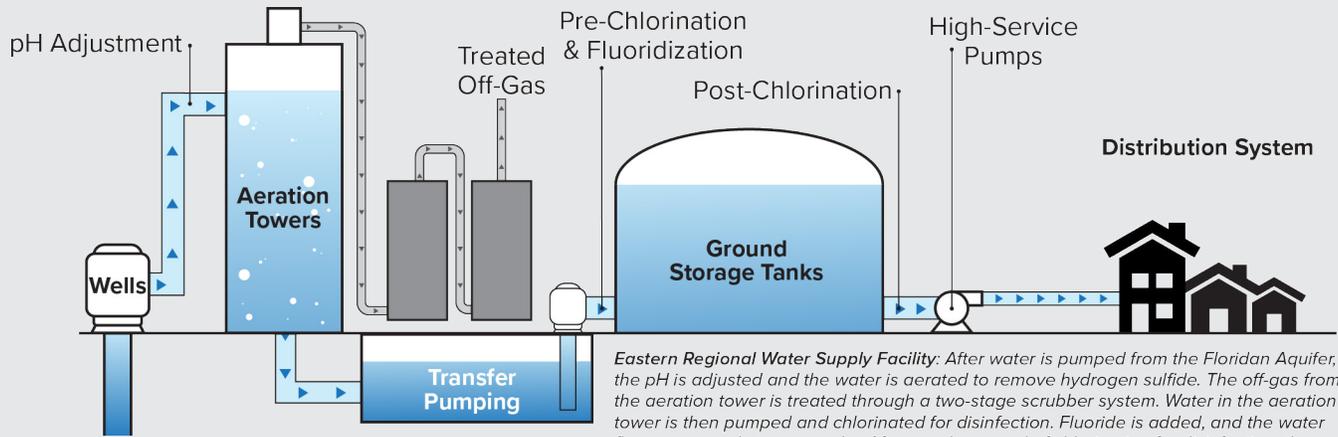
pCi/L - Picocuries Per Liter measures the radioactivity in water.

ppb - Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of water sample.

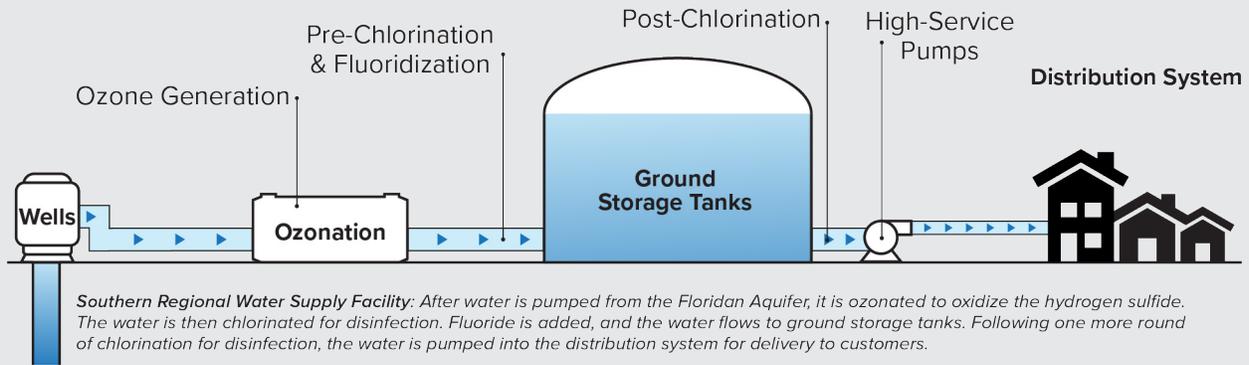
ppm - Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of water sample.

PWS - Public Water System.

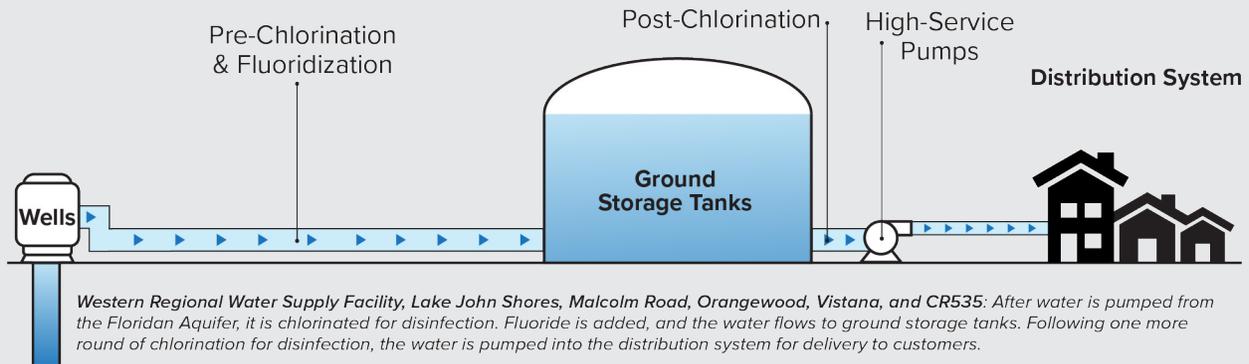
Water Treatment Flow Diagrams



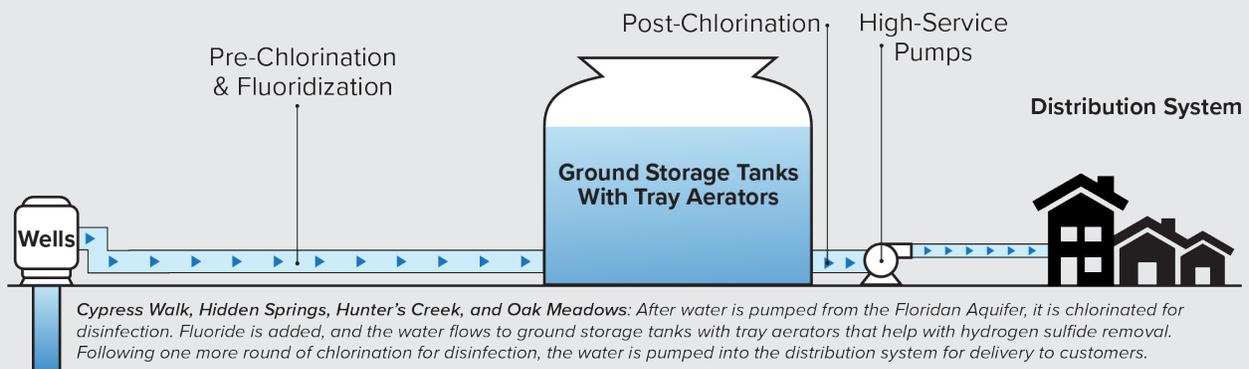
Eastern Regional Water Supply Facility: After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, the pH is adjusted and the water is aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide. The off-gas from the aeration tower is treated through a two-stage scrubber system. Water in the aeration tower is then pumped and chlorinated for disinfection. Fluoride is added, and the water flows to ground storage tanks. After another round of chlorination for disinfection, the water is pumped into the distribution system for delivery to customers.



Southern Regional Water Supply Facility: After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, it is ozonated to oxidize the hydrogen sulfide. The water is then chlorinated for disinfection. Fluoride is added, and the water flows to ground storage tanks. Following one more round of chlorination for disinfection, the water is pumped into the distribution system for delivery to customers.



Western Regional Water Supply Facility, Lake John Shores, Malcolm Road, Orangewood, Vistana, and CR535: After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, it is chlorinated for disinfection. Fluoride is added, and the water flows to ground storage tanks. Following one more round of chlorination for disinfection, the water is pumped into the distribution system for delivery to customers.



Cypress Walk, Hidden Springs, Hunter's Creek, and Oak Meadows: After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, it is chlorinated for disinfection. Fluoride is added, and the water flows to ground storage tanks with tray aerators that help with hydrogen sulfide removal. Following one more round of chlorination for disinfection, the water is pumped into the distribution system for delivery to customers.

Understanding Your Drinking Water Report

The water distributed to our customers' homes and businesses is regularly monitored by state-certified operators and analyzed by our laboratory to ensure compliance with state and federal drinking water standards, thus providing the highest quality water. Our commitment to water quality is reflected by more than 300,000 analyses performed during 2022, which is far above the required testing. Orange County Utilities monitors for more than 150 substances in the drinking water supply. Orange County water systems are monitored on different cycles ranging from monthly to every three years according to state and federal laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2022.

Water Quality Monitoring Exceptions

Eastern Regional Water System

One sample during 2022 (2827 Lake Shore Drive) had Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) results exceeding the MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation because all annual average results were below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Orangewood Water Treatment Plant

During the time period of January 1, 2022, through June 30, 2022, the pH fell under the compliance pH range limits (7.6 – 8.3) that reflect optimal corrosion control on more than nine days at the point-of-entry to the water system. This is not a health risk.

Southern Regional Water System

The monitoring schedule requires bromate to be sampled once a month. During October 2022, the bromate sample Orange County Utilities collected was invalid due to a laboratory error. The contracted laboratory allowed the sample to exceed the allowable hold time. Orange County Utilities collected a replacement sample on November 21, 2022.

The drinking water has NEVER exceeded the regulated MCL for bromate, either before or after the missed monitoring requirement. Although the MCL has never been exceeded, some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Eastern Regional Water System Western Regional Water System Daetwyler Shores

During November 2022, Orange County Utilities did not monitor or test for total coliforms, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time. Specifically on November 8, 2022, a batch of samples for total coliforms was not properly processed. Orange County Utilities sampled in December to ensure compliance with Florida Department of Environmental Protection methods. Results of the sampling met the criteria and affirmed the safety and quality of the drinking water. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. *Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.*

Western Regional Water System

The monitoring schedule requires Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate to be sampled once per year during the first quarter of the year (January – March). Orange County Utilities did not monitor for this compound at the Hidden Springs Water Supply Facility during that time frame, but instead sampled the water at this facility during the month of April. The sample that was collected detected no Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in the water.

The drinking water has NEVER exceeded the regulated MCL for Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, either before or after the missed monitoring requirement. Although the MCL has never been exceeded, some people who drink water containing Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Federal Regulations



Healthy Drinking Water

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all public water suppliers to routinely monitor for contaminants in the drinking water according to federal and state laws. The state allows us to monitor less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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.

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Orange County Utilities 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 two 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

State Regulations

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP)

SWAPP stands for Source Water Assessment and Protection Program. This program is meant to ensure that your drinking water is safe, not just at the tap, but at its source. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) initiated SWAPP as part of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Lakes, rivers, streams, and aquifers make up the drinking water sources in Florida. These source waters can be threatened by potential contaminants such as hazardous chemicals, stormwater runoff, waste disposal sites, and underground storage tanks. It is a national priority to protect these sources and ensure safe drinking water for citizens. SWAPP was created to protect these vital resources.

FDEP completed the initial baseline study for our water systems in 2004 and updated the study in 2022. The results are posted on the FDEP SWAPP website at fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp. Since initial evaluation is based on existing databases, FDEP can only make preliminary and tentative evaluations. Changes that are reported can help update the databases and provide timely information. Community members can help by reviewing the information and reporting any discrepancies that are identified.

In 2022, FDEP performed a source water assessment on our systems. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. The results of the source water assessment, as shown below, are not reflective of our treated water quality, but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under guidelines of SWAPP.



Eastern Regional Water System

Three unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

Southern Regional Water System

Thirteen unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level.

Western Regional Water System

Twelve unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level.

Daetwyler Shores

Fifty-eight unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level.

Flamingo Crossing

Nine unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

Lake John Shores

Two unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level.

Magnolia Woods

Ten unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level.

Northeast Resort

Nine unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

One Golden Oak

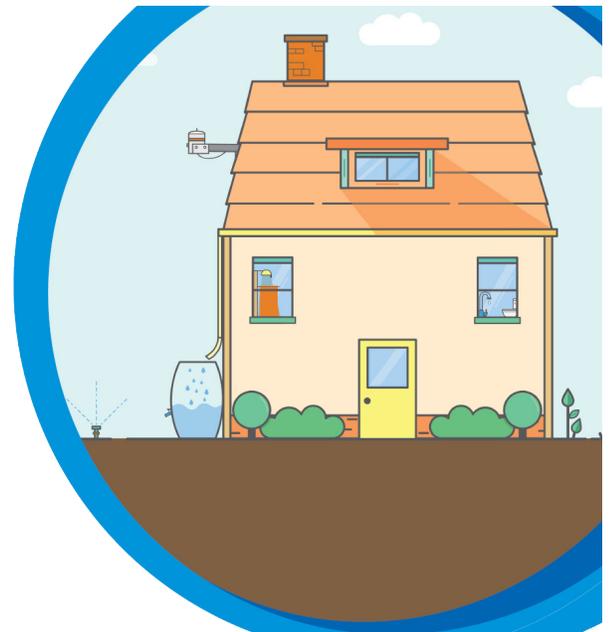
Nine unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

Partlow Acres

Ten unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level.

ORANGE COUNTY UTILITIES WATER WISE NEIGHBOR PROGRAM

The Water Wise Neighbor Program helps residents become as water efficient as possible at no cost.



Irrigation consultation and the following devices are available to program participants:

- Smart irrigation Wi-Fi timers
- Hose bib timers
- Rain sensor shut-off devices
- High-efficiency spray nozzles
- High-efficiency faucet aerators
- High-efficiency showerheads

Additional ways Orange County Utilities can help you conserve water:

- Rain barrels
- Landscaping and irrigation training classes
- Irrigation timer programming and timer reset training
- \$100 credit per toilet to replace older, inefficient models

**Email Water.Wise@ocfl.net
for more information or to
register for a class.**



**Orange County
Utilities has a wide
variety of commercial
customers with many
different water needs.
Here are some ways to
save water that fit
your unique situation.**

Install Wi-Fi enabled irrigation timer
programmed for your location's zip code

Set irrigation timer to follow watering restrictions

Ensure rain sensors are working and set a
minimum three-day rain delay

Inspect irrigation system monthly for leaks,
breaks, and misaligned heads

Limit irrigation to only what's needed:
30 minutes for rotors; 15 for sprays

Install EPA WaterSense fixtures
(toilets, faucets, and showerheads)

Calibrate commercial "flush-o-matic" toilets
and urinals to use the designed amount of
water to prevent double and phantom flushing

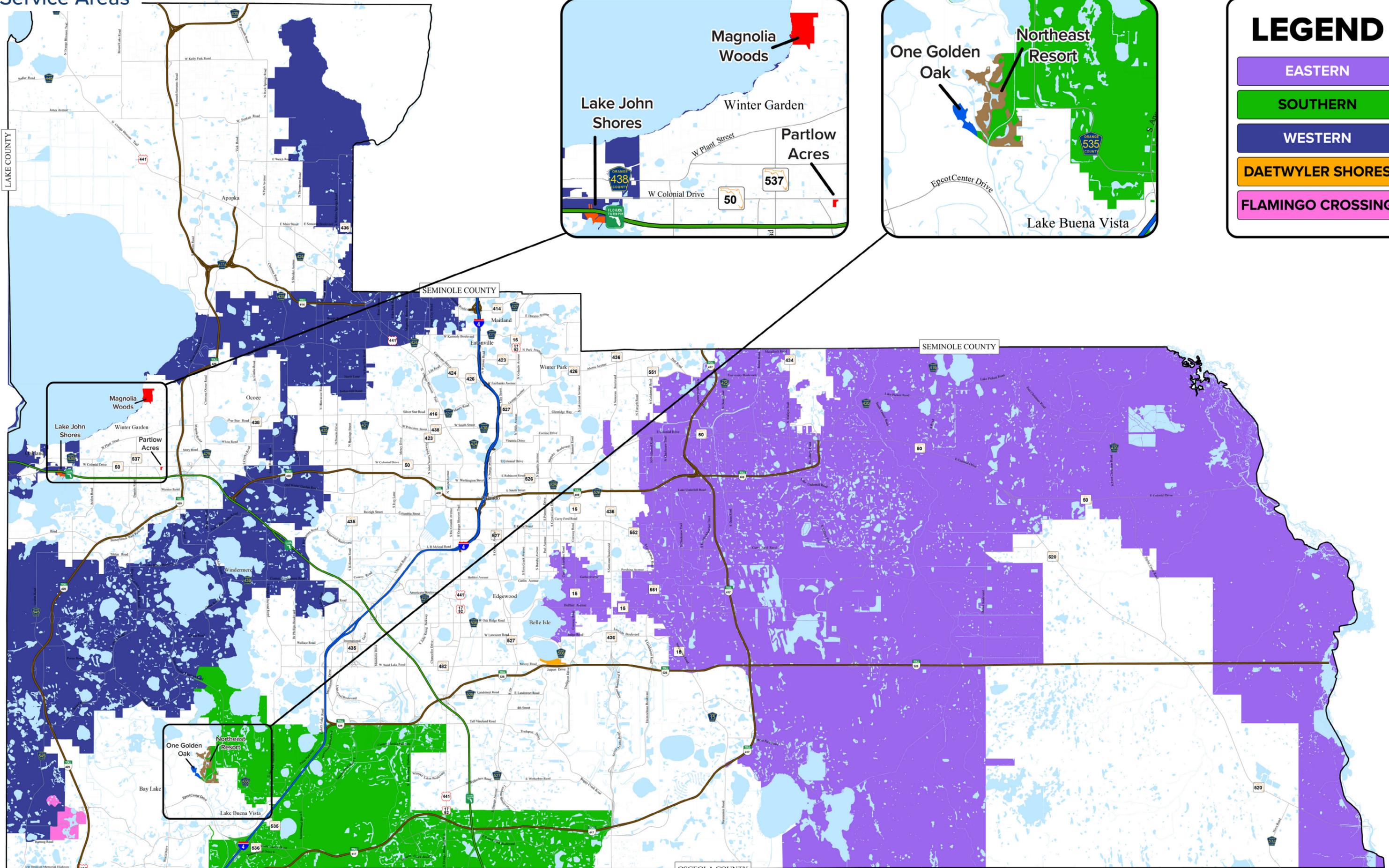
Follow manufacturer's maintenance schedule
for cooling tower to optimize water usage

Test flow rate of faucets and install 1.5 gallons
per minute (gpm) or less aerators on each

Plant Florida-Friendly Landscaping™

Visit occonservewater.net/commercial for more information.

Service Areas



LEGEND

- EASTERN
- SOUTHERN
- WESTERN
- DAETWYLER SHORES
- FLAMINGO CROSSING

If you have difficulty accessing the image, please call 311.

Eastern Regional Water System (PWS 3484132) Water Quality Data

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.019	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.6	NA	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.716	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/2022	N	0.02	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) ¹	02/2020	N	22.0	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters²							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2022	N	1.26	0.20-2.20	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2022	N	29.63	21.53-33.38	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2022	N	73.76	48.28-80.02	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	06/2020	N	0.23	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06/2020	N	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Southern Regional Water System (PWS 3484119) Water Quality Data

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	01/2020	N	2.6	ND-2.6	6	6	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	01/2020	N	2.0	0.6-2.0	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	01/2020	N	0.41	ND-0.41	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	01/2020	N	0.025	0.013-0.025	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	01/2020	N	0.85	0.08-0.85	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	01/2020	N	7.89	ND-7.89	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/2022	N	0.02	ND-0.02	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) ¹	01/2020	N	14	4.7-14	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters²							
Bromate (ppb)	01-12/2022	N	2.9	ND-6.0	MCLG=0	MCL=10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2022	N	1.11	0.20-1.90	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2022	N	30.5	8.95-30.9	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2022	N	63.3	30.19-71.11	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	08-10/2022	N	0.63	1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	08-10/2022	N	1.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
- For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Western Regional Water System (PWS 3481546) Water Quality Data

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	01-04/2022	N	3.7	2.1-3.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppm)	08/2021	N	2.2	NA	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	08/2021	N	0.011	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	08/2021	N	0.10	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03-06/2022	N	0.023	ND-0.023	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) ¹	08/2021	N	8.5	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters²							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2022	N	1.88	0.31-3.46	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2022	N	16.89	4.30-18.59	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2022	N	51.03	19.74-51.00	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	02-10/2022	N	0.16	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	02-10/2022	N	0.75	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Daetwyler Shores (PWS 3480265) Water Quality Data

The water for Daetwyler Shores is purchased from Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) (PWS 3480962). OUC uses ozone for taste and odor control.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Asbestos (MFL)	06/2020	N	0.99	0.20-0.99	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.034	0.011-0.034	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.64	0.13-0.64	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2022	N	0.06	ND-0.06	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.8	ND-0.8	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm) ¹	02/2020	N	13.7	7.16-13.7	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters²							
Bromate (ppb)	01-12/2022	N	3.9	0.63-11.4	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2022	N	1.23	0.69-1.74	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2022	N	35.13	25.75-34.76	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2022	N	70.20	33.12-79.54	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	08/2021	N	0.206	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	08/2021	N	1.42	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
- For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Flamingo Crossing (PWS 3484437) Water Quality Data

The water for Flamingo Crossing is purchased from Reedy Creek Improvement District (PWS 3484093).

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	03/2020	N	3.3	1.1-1.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	03/2020	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2020	N	0.015	0.011-0.015	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2020	N	0.070	0.062-0.070	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2022	N	1.4	ND-1.4	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2020	N	1.6	1.1-1.6	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm) ¹	03/2020	N	10.4	4.9-10.4	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters²							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2022	N	1.04	0.80-1.41	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2022	N	13.72	9.41-13.72	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2022	N	40.79	25.43-40.79	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	01/2021	N	0.08	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	01/2021	N	1.7	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
- For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Lake John Shores (PWS 3480700) Water Quality Data

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	04/2021	N	6.0	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	04/2021	N	1.9	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	04/2021	N	2.05	NA	0	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	04/2021	N	4.09	NA	NA	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	04/2021	N	0.18	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	10/2021	N	0.19	NA	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from waste batteries and paints; discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	04/2021	N	0.18	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2022	N	1.29	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	04/2021	N	3.1	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm) ¹	04/2021	N	13	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	04/2021	N	0.66	NA	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters²							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2022	N	1.88	0.93-2.64	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2022	N	7.48	7.14-7.48	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2022	N	25.07	21.52-25.07	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	07/2021	N	0.25	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	07/2021	N	2.9	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
- For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Magnolia Woods (PWS 3480792) Water Quality Data

The water for Magnolia Woods is purchased from City of Winter Garden (PWS 3481481).

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.64	0.37-0.64	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2020	N	2.2	0.47-2.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.061	0.012-0.061	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	02/2020	N	1.08	0.84-1.08	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.22	0.06-0.22	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.80	0.70-0.80	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nickel (ppb)	02/2020	N	2.47	0.88-2.47	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	05/2022	N	0.80	0.33-0.80	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) ¹	02/2020	N	19.1	10.4-19.1	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters²							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2022	N	1.64	1.03-2.15	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2022	N	8.46	7.70-8.46	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2022	N	37.08	20.27-37.08	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)³							
Copper (ppm)	06/2021	N	0.037	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.
3. Orange County Utilities regularly tests for Lead and Copper in tap water. In 2022, Lead in tap water was non-detected.

Northeast Resort (PWS 3484422) Water Quality Data

The water for Northeast Resort is purchased from Reedy Creek Improvement District (PWS 3484093).

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	03/2020	N	3.3	1.1-1.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	03/2020	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2020	N	0.015	0.011-0.015	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2020	N	0.070	0.062-0.070	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2022	N	1.4	ND-1.4	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2020	N	1.6	1.1-1.6	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm) ¹	03/2020	N	10.4	4.9-10.4	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters²							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2022	N	0.79	0.40-1.04	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2022	N	18.59	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2022	N	49.76	NA	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	06-07/2022	N	0.08	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06-07/2022	N	0.92	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
- For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

One Golden Oak (PWS 3484434) Water Quality Data

The water for One Golden Oak is purchased from Reedy Creek Improvement District (PWS 3484093).

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	03/2020	N	3.3	1.1-1.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	03/2020	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2020	N	0.015	0.011-0.015	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2020	N	0.070	0.062-0.070	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2022	N	1.4	ND-1.4	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2020	N	1.6	1.1-1.6	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm) ¹	03/2020	N	10.4	4.9-10.4	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters²							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2022	N	0.70	0.20-1.06	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2022	N	21.44	18.28-21.44	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2022	N	61.51	58.32-61.51	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	06-08/2022	N	0.08	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06-08/2022	N	0.81	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
- For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Partlow Acres (PWS 3481547) Water Quality Data

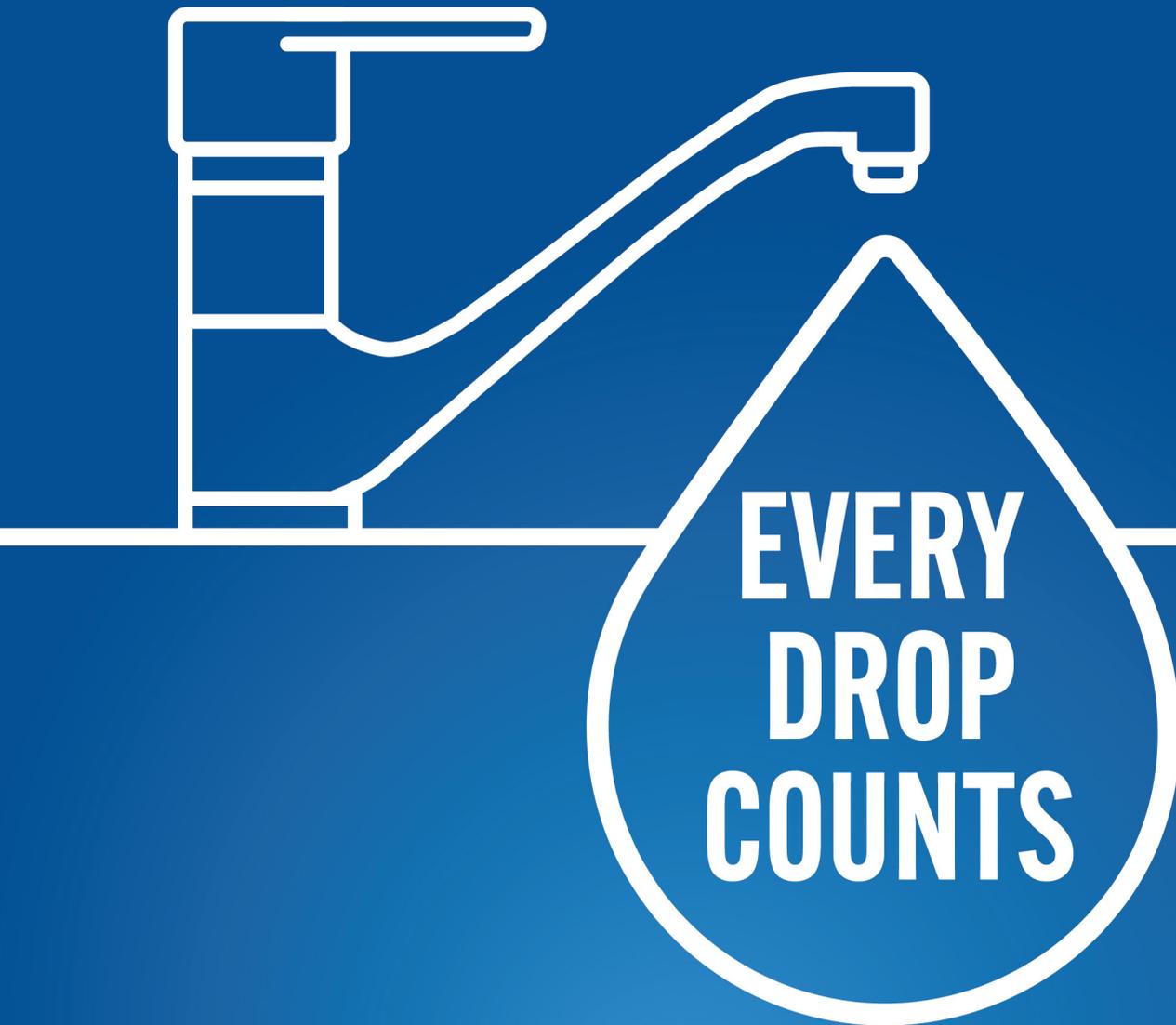
The water for Partlow Acres is purchased from City of Winter Garden (PWS 3481481).

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.64	0.37-0.64	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2020	N	2.2	0.47-2.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.061	0.012-0.061	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	02/2020	N	1.08	0.84-1.08	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.22	0.06-0.22	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.80	0.70-0.80	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nickel (ppb)	02/2020	N	2.47	0.88-2.47	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	05/2022	N	0.80	0.33-0.80	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) ¹	02/2020	N	19.1	10.4-19.1	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters²							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2022	N	1.34	0.74-1.97	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2022	N	7.15	6.85-7.15	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2022	N	28.89	26.09-28.89	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	06/2021	N	0.064	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06/2021	N	1.20	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
- For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.



Orange County Utilities constantly monitors drinking water to ensure it is **SAFE, RELIABLE,** and **AFFORDABLE.** Our water supply meets rigorous federal and state health protective standards. We make sure that there is an adequate supply of tap water to meet the needs of the community every day.

For more information concerning water quality or this report, please call the Orange County Utilities Water Division at 407-254-9850 (select option 1, then option 1).

Para más información, por favor llame al Departamento de Servicios Públicos del Condado de Orange y pida hablar con un representante en español. El número de teléfono es 407-254-9850 (seleccione la opción 9, luego la opción 1).

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