DRINKING WATER REPORT 2024

ORANGE COUNTY UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

Orange County's Annual Drinking Water Report

Orange County Utilities is pleased to present the 2024 Drinking Water Report. This report goes beyond sharing our water quality data; it highlights how we're working to protect our water supply and the environment. We are excited to share with you our efforts to comply with new regulations for lead, the importance of cross connection control, why boil water advisories are necessary at times, and more.

The water distributed to our customers' homes and businesses is regularly monitored by state-certified operators and analyzed by our laboratory staff 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 260,000 analyses performed during 2024, which is far above the required testing. We monitor for more than 150 substances in the drinking water supply. Our 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, 2024.

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.

At Orange County Utilities, we're committed to keeping you informed, safe, and confident in the quality of your water. Thank you for trusting us to serve you and your family!

To request a printed copy of this report, please contact us at 407-254-9850.

Call 311 for assistance with web accessibility.

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Water Quality Data by Service Area

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

Kelly Martinez Semrad
District 5 Commissioner

Michael "Mike" Scott
District 6 Commissioner

Message from the Mayor

Dear Valued Customer:

It is my pleasure to present the 2024 Orange County Utilities Annual Drinking Water Report.

While the primary focus of the 2024 Annual Drinking Water Report is the water quality test results, it is also a comprehensive document that provides essential insights into the source of our drinking water, the Floridan Aquifer, and the process we use to deliver it to your tap. This report is one of the ways we continue to offer educational opportunities for the community to learn more about their water source and how we can conserve this precious resource. The data in this report has been gathered and presented in compliance with the regulations established by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. I am proud to report that the water supplied by Orange County Utilities consistently meets or surpasses the standards set forth by these agencies.

Orange County Utilities is committed to providing the community with reliable and safe drinking water while promoting sustainability for future generations. On behalf of the 1.5 million people who call Orange County home, thank you for taking the time to read this important information.

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 most 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**.

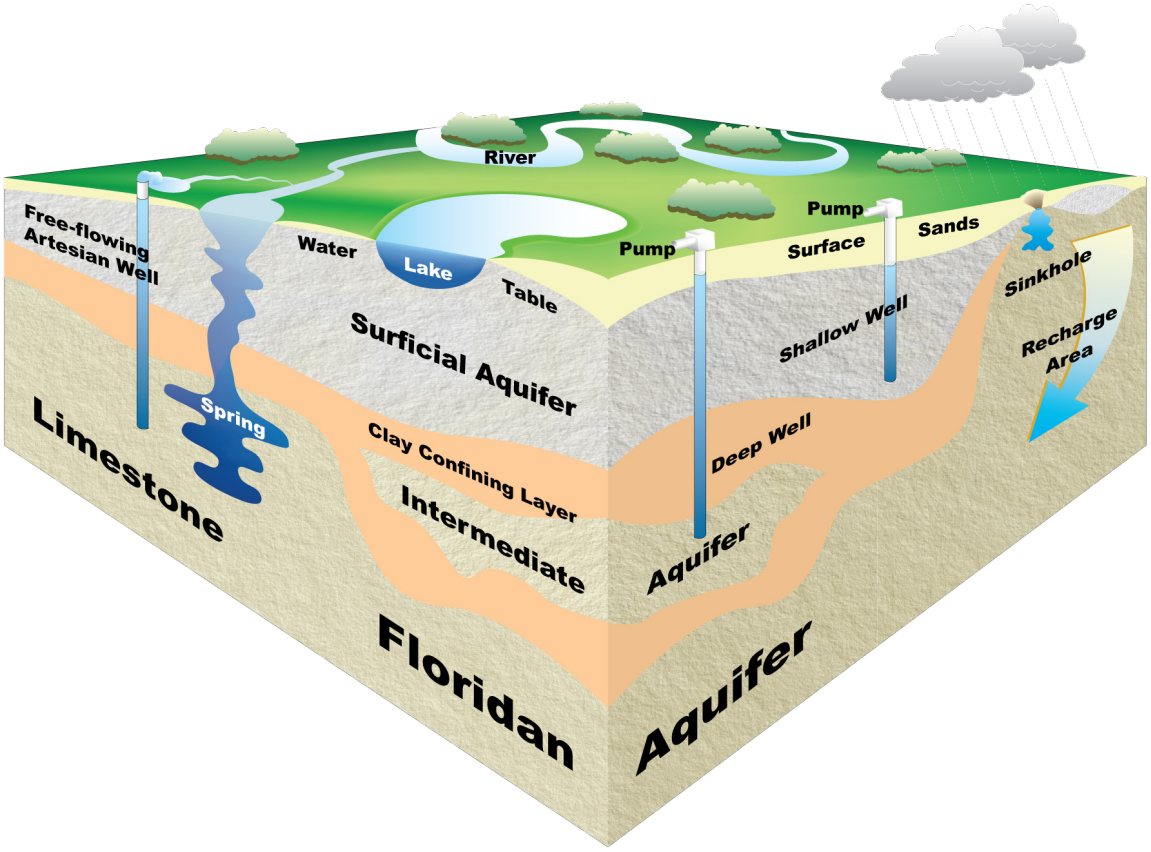
In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if any person with a disability as defined by the ADA needs special accommodation to participate in these proceedings, then not later than two (2) business days prior to the proceeding, please contact the Orange County Communications Division 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 2024, we provided quality water service to over 171,300 accounts—bringing clean, safe water to more than 599,000 people. We produced 26 billion gallons of water in our four regional water facilities and eight remote facilities, which was distributed through 2,031 miles of water mains throughout the 474-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.
ppt - Parts Per Trillion or nanograms per liter.
PWS - Public Water System.

Federal Regulations

Healthy Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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:

- 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.

New Regulations for Lead and Copper

The EPA's Lead and Copper Rule, originally issued in 1991, requires utilities to monitor lead and copper in tap water. We've been reporting these levels in our annual Drinking Water Report for years. However, the Lead and Copper Rule Revision (December 2021) and the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (October 2024) require public water systems throughout the country to take additional steps to ensure drinking water is safe and lead free.

Orange County Utilities prepared and submitted a lead service line inventory to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection by the required compliance date of October 16, 2024. You can explore this data using our online interactive tool at **ocfl.net/LeadandCopper**.

Complete sampling data for lead levels in tap water are available for review. For information regarding this data or for additional testing, please call the Orange County Utilities Laboratory at 407-254-9550.

Visit **epa.gov/lead** or contact your health care provider to learn more about reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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. Orange County Utilities 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, or 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 Orange County Utilities Laboratory at 407-254-9550 or **OCUDLab@ocfl.net**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

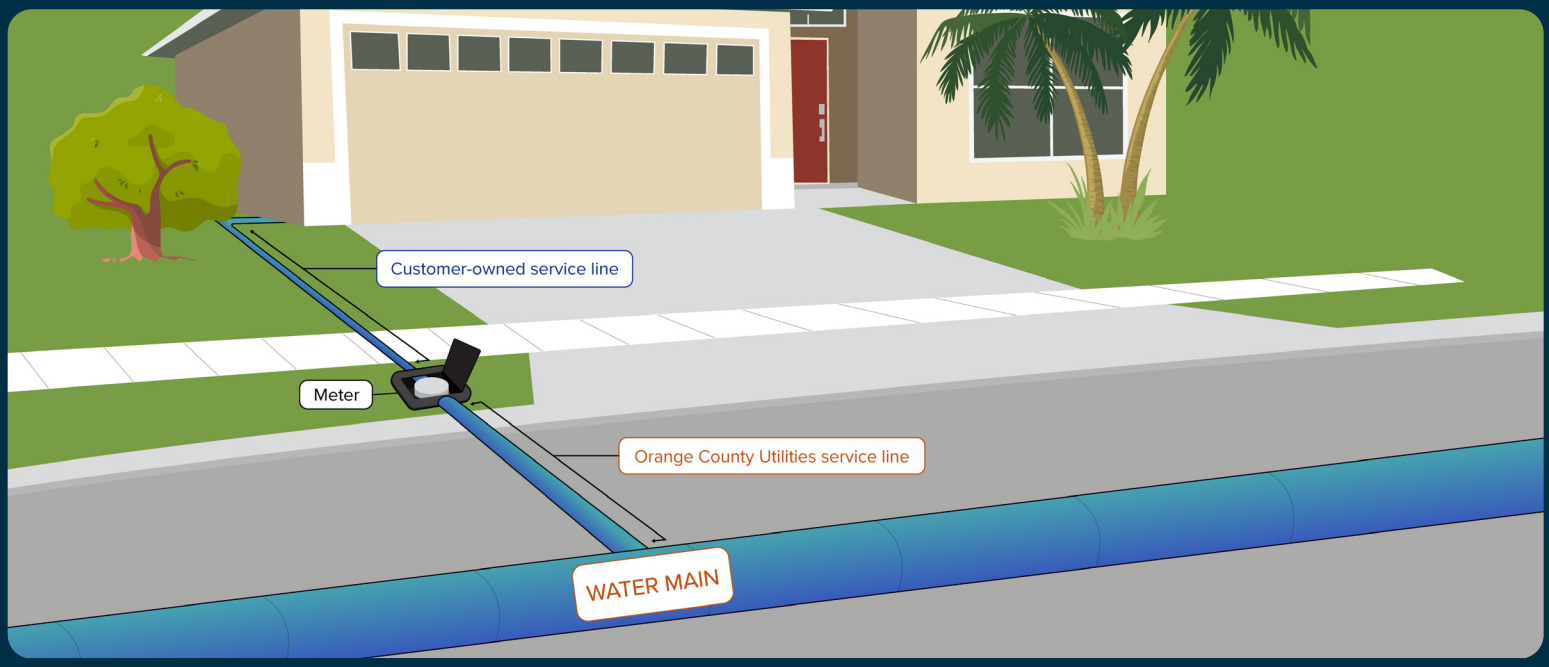
Our Commitment to Lead-Free Water

Orange County Utilities is dedicated to delivering tap water that meets or exceeds state and federal drinking water regulations. As part of this commitment, we conducted an inventory of every water service line in our distribution system to identify the material. A service line is the pipe that connects the water main to the plumbing in a home or building. When any part of that pipe is made of lead, it's called a lead service line.

The goal of the service line inventory is to find and replace any lead service lines. Our recent inventory found no lead service lines in our system; however, some service line materials were marked as "unknown." We are fully committed to identifying and addressing all unknown lines to eliminate any uncertainty.

In addition to the service line inventory, we will start sampling and testing for lead in drinking water at public and private elementary schools and state-licensed child-care facilities built before 2014. Schools built after January 1, 2014, are exempt from testing because only lead-free materials could be used for plumbing in new construction. We'll be working closely with all public and private schools in our service area that include any elementary grades (kindergarten through fifth) to complete testing by the October 2032 deadline. Middle and high schools built before 2014 may request testing.

Your trust matters to us, and we're here to keep you informed every step of the way. To learn more about our program or check the material of the service line to your address, visit **ocfl.net/LeadandCopper**.



State Regulations

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program

The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) was initiated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) in 2004 and is updated every year. The program's purpose is to identify potential sources of contamination in the proximity of the wells operated by Orange County Utilities.

In 2024, the FDEP performed a source water assessment on our systems. It's important to note that the results of the assessment as shown below do not reflect the quality of our treated water but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under SWAPP guidelines.

The SWAPP report data is available at **prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/**. You can view it by following these steps:

1. Select ***Search by PWS Name or Number***.
2. In the box labeled ***Search by PWS ID #***, enter the Public Water System (PWS) number listed below.
3. Click ***Go*** then choose the year.

The data will list the unique number of potential sources of contamination and the susceptibility level, both of which are determined by the FDEP.

Eastern Regional Water System - PWS 3484132
Four unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level.

Southern Regional Water System - PWS 3484119
Eighteen unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level.

Western Regional Water System - PWS 3481546
Sixteen unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level.

Daetwyler Shores - PWS 3480962 (water purchased from Orlando Utilities Commission*)
Seventy-six unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level.

Flamingo Crossing - PWS 3484093 (water purchased from Central Florida Tourism Oversight District*)
Ten unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

Lake John Shores - PWS 3480700
Two unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to moderate susceptibility level.

Magnolia Woods - PWS 3481481 (water purchased from City of Winter Garden*)
Nineteen unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level.

Northeast Resort - PWS 3484093 (water purchased from Central Florida Tourism Oversight District*)
Ten unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

One Golden Oak - PWS 3484093 (water purchased from Central Florida Tourism Oversight District*)
Ten unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

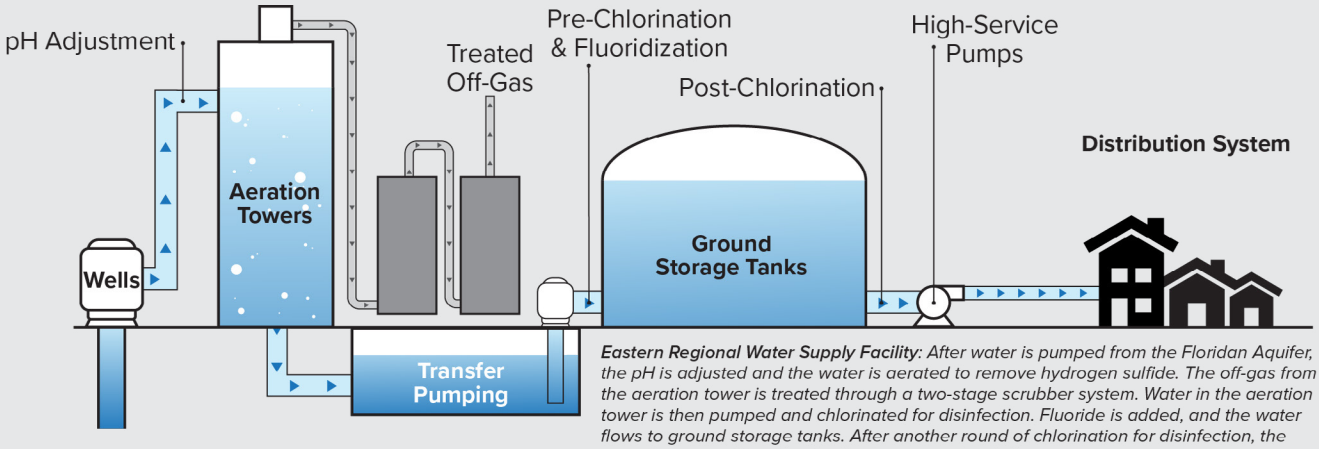
Partlow Acres - PWS 3481481 (water purchased from City of Winter Garden*)
Nineteen unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level.

**The PWS number required to access the SWAPP data is the PWS number for the provider of the purchased water. This differs from the PWS number assigned to Orange County Utilities and that is listed on our Water Quality Data pages.*

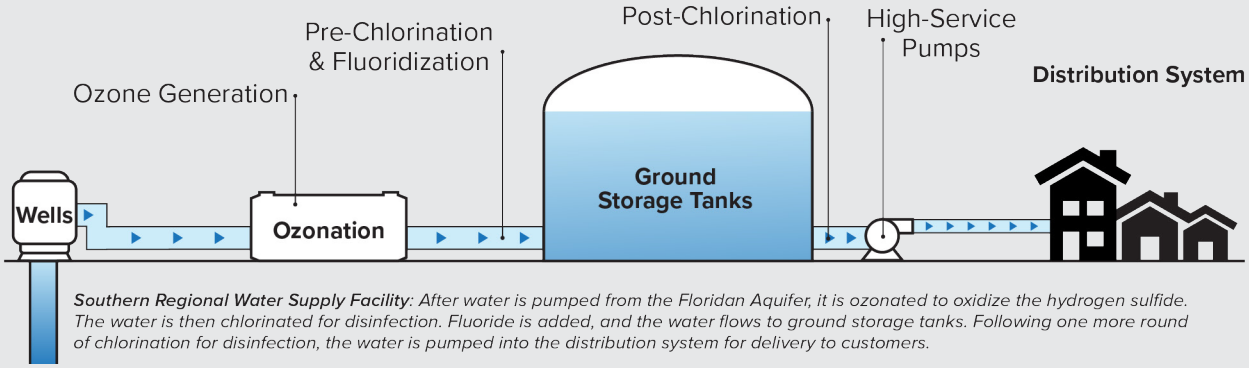
Fluoride

In 2025, legislation was passed removing additives from drinking water treatment, which includes fluoride. Visit **ocfl.net/WaterQuality** to learn more about this change effective July 1, 2025. For oral health information from the American Dental Association, visit **mouthhealthy.org**.

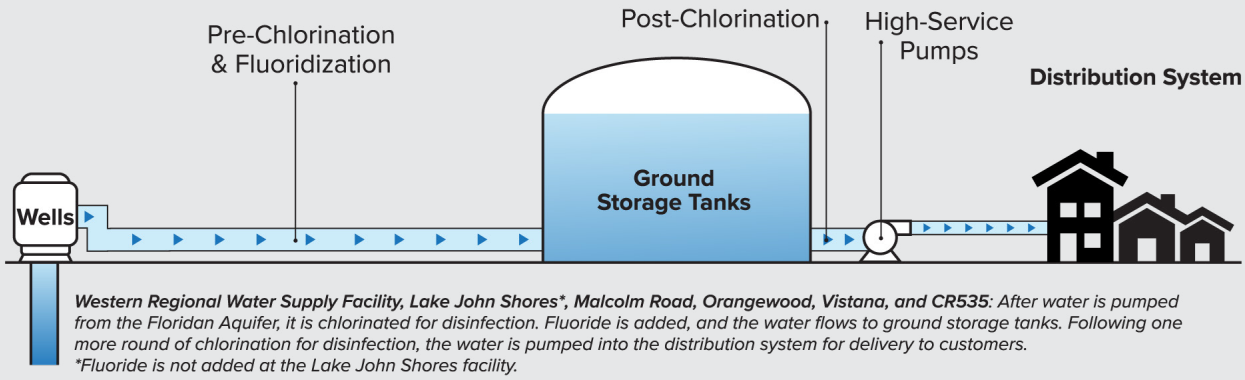
Water Treatment Flow Diagrams



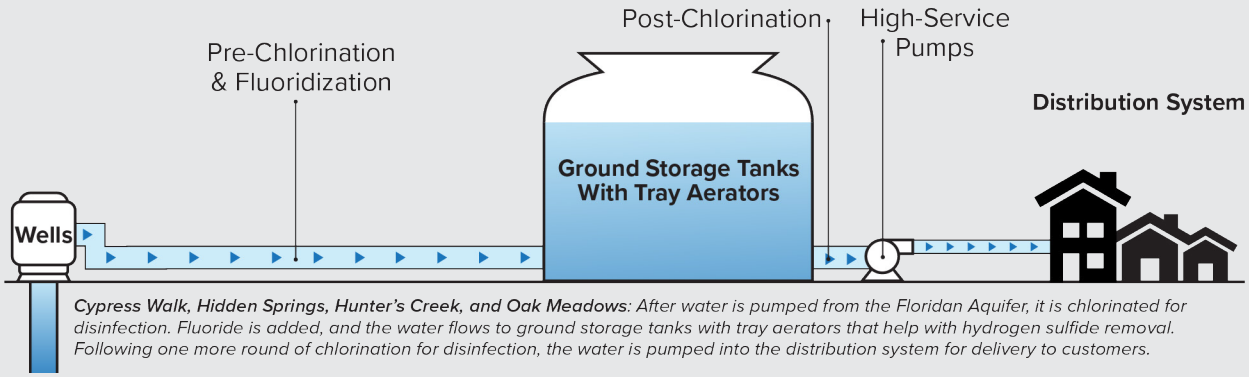
Eastern Regional Water Supply Facility: *After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, the pH is adjusted and the water is aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide. The off-gas from the aeration tower is treated through a two-stage scrubber system. Water in the aeration tower is then pumped and chlorinated 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.*



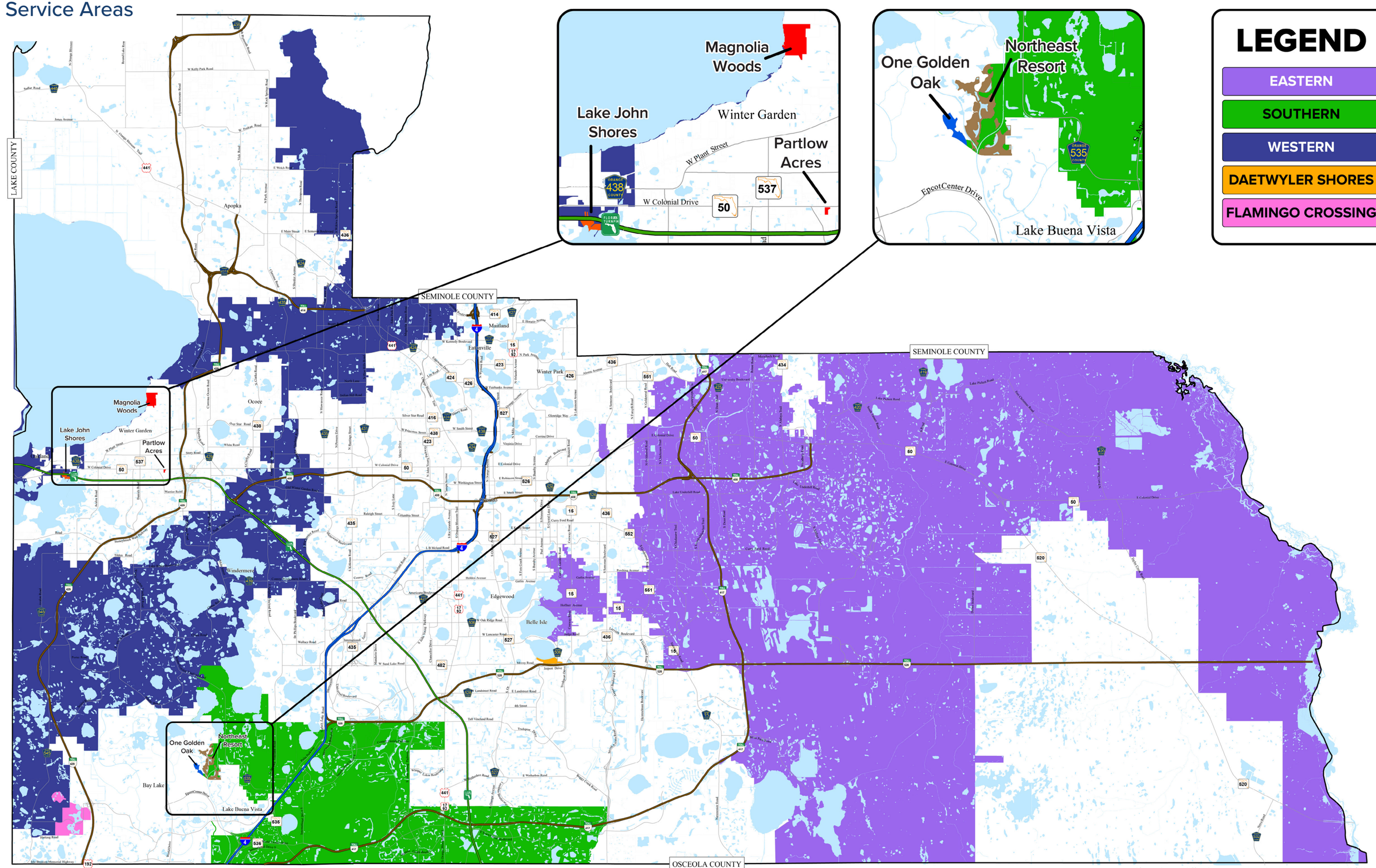
Western Regional Water Supply Facility, Lake John Shores*, Malcolm Road, Orangewood, Vistana, and CR535: *After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, it is chlorinated for disinfection. Fluoride is added, and the water flows to ground storage tanks. Following one more round of chlorination for disinfection, the water is pumped into the distribution system for delivery to customers.*
**Fluoride is not added at the Lake John Shores facility.*



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.*

Please note that these water treatment flow diagrams depict the processes used in 2024.

Service Areas



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)	03/2023	N	0.021	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.65	NA	4	4	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
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.027	NA	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	04/2024	N	0.019	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	03/2023	N	15.0	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2024	N	1.33	0.26-2.98	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2024	N	31.58	23.46-38.14	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)[3]	01-12/2024	N	75.91	31.34-89.58	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	Range of Tap Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	08-10/2024	N	0.22	0	ND-1.1	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	08-10/2024	N	1.4	0	ND-3.1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; 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.
3. One sample during 2024 had 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.

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)	02/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5	6	6	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.08	ND-0.08	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.38	ND-0.38	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.029	ND-0.029	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	02/2023	N	2.4	ND-2.4	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.61	0.52-0.61	4	4	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.51	ND-0.51	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.02	ND-0.02	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2024	N	0.02	ND-0.02	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	02/2023	N	13	5.3-13.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Bromate (ppb)	01-12/2024	N	6.92	4.00-9.00	MCLG=0	MCL=10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2024	N	1.16	0.20-2.16	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2024	N	31.38	21.76-43.57	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2024	N	62.88	37.23-76.15	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	Range of Tap Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07-08/2024	N	0.45	0	ND-0.81	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07-08/2024	N	1.6	0	ND-4.0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; 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.

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							
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	01-02/2023	N	1.6	ND-1.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	01-02/2023	N	0.076	ND-0.076	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppm)	01-02/2023	N	1.4	0.182-1.4	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	01-02/2023	N	0.019	0.009-0.019	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	01-02/2023	N	1.7	ND-1.7	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	01-02/2023	N	0.76	ND-0.76	4	4	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	01-02/2023	N	1.09	ND-1.09	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	01-02/2023	N	0.035	0.023-0.035	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	04/2024	N	0.016	0.005-0.016	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	04/2024	N	0.004	ND-0.004	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	01-02/2023	N	17.0	9.6-17.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2024	N	1.91	1.03-2.36	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2024	N	20.66	7.85-28.99	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2024	N	56.64	13.94-68.72	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	Range of Tap Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	03-05/2023	N	0.16	0	ND-1.0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	03-05/2023	N	0.81	0	ND-5.9	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; 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.

Western Regional Water System (PWS 3481546) Water Quality Data

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Unregulated Contaminants				
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	04-10/2024	4.8	4.6-5.0	A group of man-made chemicals used in a wide range of products due to their water and grease resistance properties, that can be found in products like non-stick cookware, water-resistance clothing, food packaging, and more. They can also enter the air, water, and soil through commercial reproduction processes.

Orange County Utilities has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring that are detected. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

At Orange County Utilities, we take pride in delivering some of the safest, highest quality drinking water in the nation, and keeping it that way is a responsibility we share with you. Backflow prevention plays a vital role in protecting our water supply and safeguarding it from potential contaminants.

Backflow and Cross Connection

Backflow happens when water flows in the wrong direction. A cross connection is a connection between a public drinking water system and a non-drinking water supply, which could be a source of contamination. Everyday activities, like applying lawn chemicals with a garden hose, filling a pool with a submerged hose, using an in-ground irrigation system, or pumping water from an irrigation well, are sources of potential contamination through cross connection.

Without a backflow preventer, cross connections like these could introduce contaminants into the public water supply system. That's why backflow preventers are essential—they keep water flowing in the right direction, protecting your family, neighbors, and community.

Working Together

For residential customers, Orange County Utilities staff tests, repairs, and replaces backflow preventers. Commercial customers, however, are required to handle backflow preventer tests, repairs, replacements, and reports in accordance with Orange County Utilities requirements.

By working together, we can keep our water system safe and reliable for everyone. For more information, please visit ocfl.net/CrossConnection.

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	02/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5	6	6	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	02/2023	N	1.5	ND-1.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Asbestos (MFL)[1]	06/2020	N	0.99	ND-0.99	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.036	0.01-0.036	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.89	0.56-0.89	4	4	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
Nickel (ppb)	02/2023	N	2.0	ND-2.0	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/2024	N	0.09	0.03-0.09	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[2]	02/2023	N	12.6	7.27-12.6	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[3]							
Bromate (ppb)	01-12/2024	N	3.70	ND-9.81	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2024	N	1.32	0.90-2.03	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2024	N	37.73	27.34-42.92	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2024	N	61.59	33.05-75.01	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	Range of Tap Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/2024	N	0.26	0	0.031-0.36	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/2024	N	1.8	0	ND-3.8	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. Asbestos is sampled once per nine-year compliance cycle for this PWS. The Range of Results for this contaminant was updated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to reflect corrected data for the 2020 sample.
2. The FDEP standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
3. 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 Central Florida Tourism Oversight 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)	03/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	03/2023	N	1.8	ND-1.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.016	0.011-0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	03/2023	N	12.0	ND-12.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.076	0.054-0.076	4	4	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.3	ND-0.3	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2024	N	1.8	ND-1.8	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2023	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)[1]	03/2023	N	10.6	5.3-10.6	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2024	N	1.09	0.45-1.37	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2024	N	5.86	5.40-5.86	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2024	N	19.38	18.47-19.38	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	Range of Tap Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06-07/2023	N	0.06	0	ND-0.14	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06-07/2023	N	2.4	0	ND-5.6	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; 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.

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)	04/2024	N	0.300	NA	0	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	04/2024	N	3.87	NA	NA	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	04/2024	N	0.020	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	04/2024	N	0.071	NA	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide	10/2024	N	0.03	NA	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	08/2024	N	0.207	NA	4	4	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	04/2024	N	0.737	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	04/2024	N	1.5	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)[1]	04/2024	N	15	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	04/2024	N	0.674	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) Parameters							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2024	N	2.12	1.40-3.08	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2024	N	11.30	8.71-11.30	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2024	N	28.37	22.18-28.37	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	Range of Tap Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/2024	N	0.27	0	0.017-0.29	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/2024	N	2.9	0	ND-8.7	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; 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.

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	02/2023	N	4.2	ND-4.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.9	ND-0.9	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.019	0.012-0.019	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.21	0.12-0.21	4	4	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	05/2024	N	0.052	0.024-0.052	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	02/2023	N	21.0	10.0-21.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2024	N	2.39	1.40-2.96	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2024	N	14.61	9.48-14.61	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2024	N	28.96	17.80-28.96	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	Range of Tap Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)[2]								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/2024	N	0.056	0	ND-0.074	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Unregulated Contaminants				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	02-08/2024	4.2	3.8-4.6	A group of man-made chemicals used in a wide range of products due to their water and grease resistance properties, that can be found in products like non-stick cookware, water-resistance clothing, food packaging, and more. They can also enter the air, water, and soil through commercial reproduction processes.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	02-08/2024	4.7	4.2-5.3	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	02-08/2024	4.2	4.1-4.3	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	02-08/2024	10.6	9.5-13.0	

City of Winter Garden has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of UC monitoring that are detected. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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. Orange County Utilities regularly tests for Lead and Copper in tap water. In 2024, Lead in tap water was non-detected.

Northeast Resort (PWS 3484422) Water Quality Data

The water for Northeast Resort is purchased from Central Florida Tourism Oversight 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)	03/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	03/2023	N	1.8	ND-1.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.016	0.011-0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	03/2023	N	12.0	ND-12.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.076	0.054-0.076	4	4	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.3	ND-0.3	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2024	N	1.8	ND-1.8	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2023	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)[1]	03/2023	N	10.6	5.3-10.6	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2024	N	0.78	0.20-1.17	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2024	N	22.25	12.50-22.25	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2024	N	58.46	37.32-58.46	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	Range of Tap Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06-07/2024	N	0.23	0	0.010-0.73	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06-07/2024	N	0.95	0	ND-1.5	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; 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.

One Golden Oak (PWS 3484434) Water Quality Data

The water for One Golden Oak is purchased from Central Florida Tourism Oversight 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)	03/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	03/2023	N	1.8	ND-1.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.016	0.011-0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	03/2023	N	12.0	ND-12.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.076	0.054-0.076	4	4	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.3	ND-0.3	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2024	N	1.8	ND-1.8	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2023	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)[1]	03/2023	N	10.6	5.3-10.6	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2024	N	0.87	0.58-1.12	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2024	N	18.69	16.41-18.69	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2024	N	52.25	51.12-52.25	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	Range of Tap Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/2024	N	0.054	0	0.021-0.11	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/2024	N	1.3	0	ND-3.0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; 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.

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	02/2023	N	4.2	ND-4.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.9	ND-0.9	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.019	0.012-0.019	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.21	0.12-0.21	4	4	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	05/2024	N	0.052	0.024-0.052	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	02/2023	N	21.0	10.0-21.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2024	N	2.31	1.77-2.92	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2024	N	7.97	7.67-7.97	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2024	N	27.14	24.78-27.14	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	Range of Tap Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/2024	N	0.106	0	0.013-0.17	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/2024	N	0.90	0	ND-1.8	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Unregulated Contaminants				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	02-08/2024	4.2	3.8-4.6	A group of man-made chemicals used in a wide range of products due to their water and grease resistance properties, that can be found in products like non-stick cookware, water-resistance clothing, food packaging, and more. They can also enter the air, water, and soil through commercial reproduction processes.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	02-08/2024	4.7	4.2-5.3	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	02-08/2024	4.2	4.1-4.3	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	02-08/2024	10.6	9.5-13.0	

City of Winter Garden has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of UC monitoring that are detected. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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.

Understanding Boil Water Advisories

We know how important it is for you to trust the safety of your tap water. When something unexpected happens that might affect water quality, Orange County Utilities issues a boil water advisory to help protect you and your family. This advisory directs customers to boil their tap water before consuming it due to possible contamination. It's a proactive step we take as soon as we are aware of a situation that may impact water safety—before any laboratory testing has occurred.

What can trigger a boil water advisory?

- Water main breaks, planned service interruptions, unexpected or third-party disruptions, or situations that may compromise water quality or system integrity
- Total loss of water pressure or pressure below 20 PSI (pounds per square inch) in the system
- Water samples showing signs of waterborne pathogens
- A cross connection that may have allowed contaminants into the water supply
- A man-made disruption or natural disaster that interrupts water flow in the distribution system

When an advisory is issued, you should boil water for:

- Drinking
- Preparing baby formula
- Preparing or cooking food
- Washing produce
- Making ice
- Making coffee, tea, and other drinks
- Handwashing dishes
- Brushing your teeth
- Providing water to pets

What is the proper way to disinfect tap water when an advisory is issued?

- ***If you have power:*** The Florida Department of Health recommends bringing water to a rolling boil for a least one minute. Let the water cool before using.
- ***If you're without power:*** Disinfect the water by adding eight drops or about 1/8 teaspoon of plain, unscented household bleach per gallon of water and let it stand for 30 minutes.

Water uses that DO NOT require boiling your tap water:

- Laundering items
- Washing dishes in a dishwasher
- Showering or handwashing
- Irrigation

How will I know if my location is affected?

We will only notify you of a boil water advisory if it affects your address.

- **Automated Phone Call, Text, or Email:** Our system will use your preferred contact method, as selected during account setup, to deliver a message informing you of the advisory.
- **Door Notices:** For advisories affecting 300 or fewer customers, we leave notices at the doors of impacted homes.
- **Wider Advisories:** If more than 300 customers are affected, we use news media, social media, and mobile message boards to keep everyone informed.

If you're unsure whether your address is affected, call our 24/7 emergency dispatch center at 407-836-2777, and our team will be happy to assist and inform you.

What happens after an advisory is issued?

- **Flushing and Disinfection:** Once the water main is repaired, it is flushed, disinfected, and monitored for chlorine residual according to industry standards and best practices.
- **Bacteriological Sampling:** Water samples are collected from both sides of the repair for two consecutive days. The number of samples depends on the number of connections affected by the water system outage.
- **Laboratory Testing:** Samples are tested at the Orange County Utilities Laboratory. *Two days of sampling with satisfactory results are required before the boil water advisory can be rescinded.*
- **Agency Notification:** We notify the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the Florida Department of Health when the advisory is issued and again when it's rescinded. We submit water quality test results to the FDEP.
- **Customer Notification:** Once the water is confirmed to be safe, we'll notify you using the same methods we used to issue the advisory.

We know boil water advisories can be inconvenient, and we appreciate your patience as we work to protect your health and safety. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out to us.

WATER WISE
NEIGHBOR PROGRAM

Helping our customers 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.

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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Publication of this document is required by federal regulations 40CFR, Part 141, Subpart O and state regulations 62-550 and 62-555.