

ORANGE COUNTY UTILITIES

DRINKING WATER REPORT 2025



ORANGE
COUNTY
FLORIDA

Orange County's Annual Drinking Water Report

Orange County Utilities is pleased to present the 2025 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 lead and copper regulations, why cross connection control matters, where to find the latest information on boil water advisories, 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 2025, 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, 2025.

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.

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).

www.ocfl.net • Water.Division@ocfl.net

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

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Jerry L. Demings
Mayor

Nicole H. Wilson
District 1 Commissioner

Vacant
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 2025 Orange County Utilities Annual Drinking Water Report.

While the primary focus of the 2025 Annual Drinking Water Report is the water quality test results, it is also a comprehensive document that offers essential insights into the quality of the water that we proudly produce and deliver to the homes and businesses in our community. The report also highlights information about our groundwater source, treatment processes, and helpful information about current and new water initiatives and programs.

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 dedicated to ensuring that our growing community has access to reliable, safe drinking water while promoting resilience for future generations. On behalf of the more than 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.

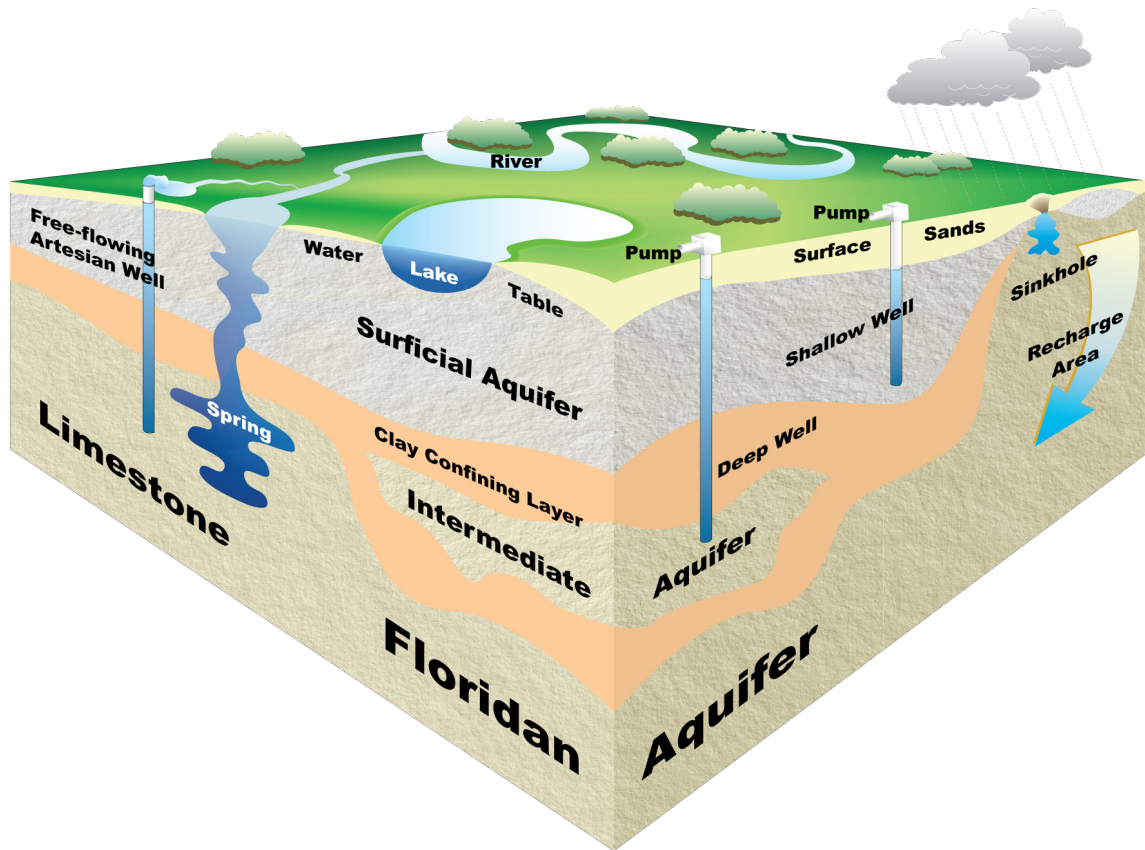
In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if any person with a disability as defined by the ADA needs special accommodation to participate in these proceedings, then not later than two (2) business days prior to the proceeding, please contact the Orange County Communications Division 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 2025, we provided quality water service to over 174,300 accounts — bringing clean, safe water to more than 610,000 people. We produced 26 billion gallons of water in our four regional water facilities and eight remote facilities, which was distributed through 2,047 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.

PWS - Public Water System.

Federal Regulations



- 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.

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.

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.

Orange County Utilities completed the required service line inventory in accordance with federal and state requirements. All service lines in our system are classified as non-lead. 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's 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.

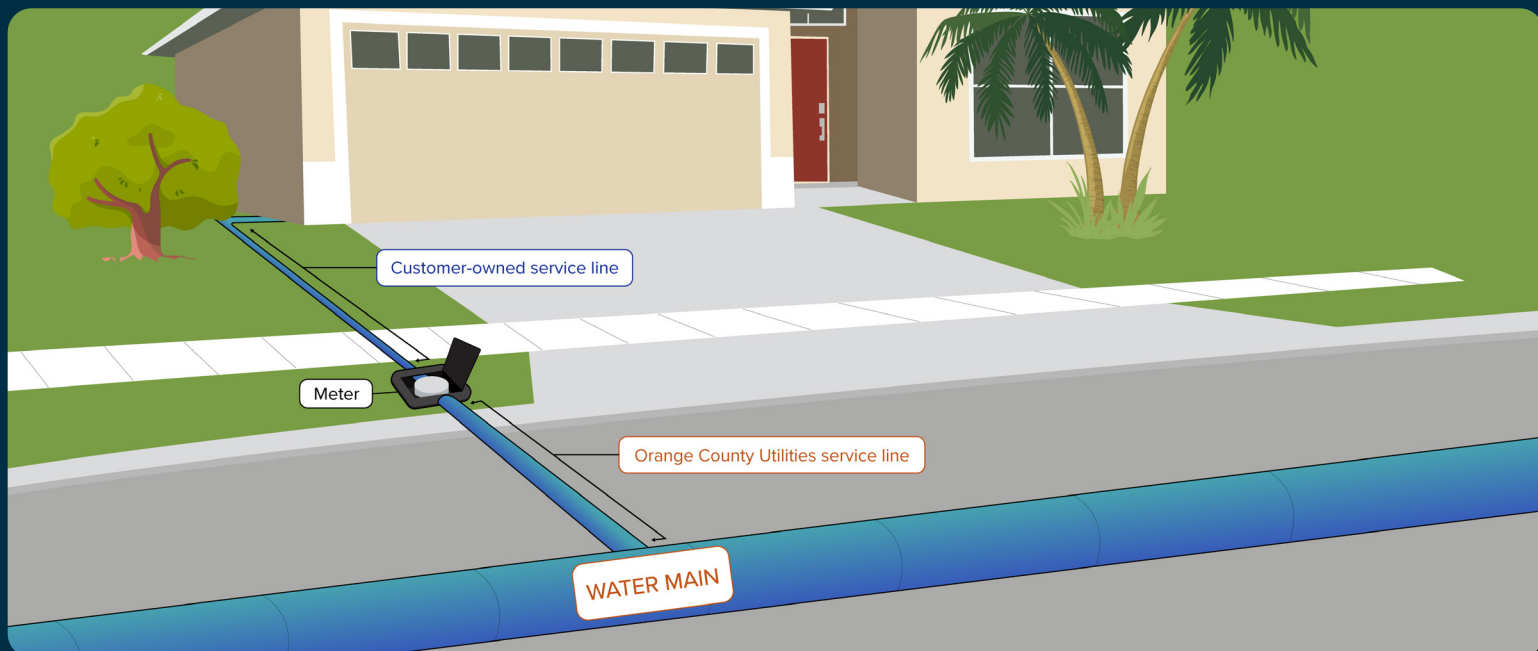
Our Commitment to Lead-Free Water

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 inventory found no lead service lines in our system, and Orange County Utilities is confirmed to be a non-lead utility.

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. Although middle and high schools are not required to be tested, those 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 2025, 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*)

Fifty-four 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*)

Eighteen 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*)

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

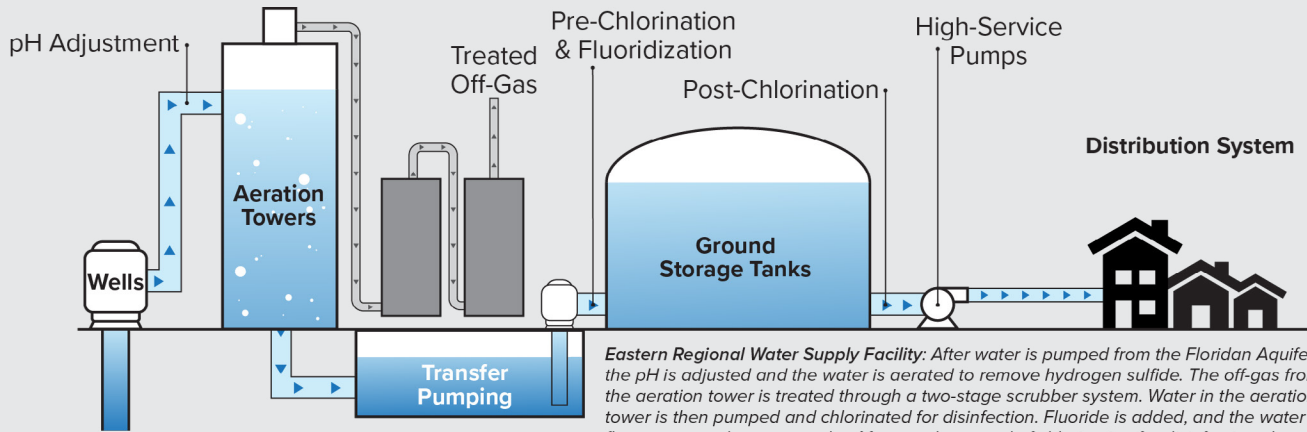
**The PWS number required to access the SWAPP data is the PWS number for the provider of the purchased water. This differs from the PWS number assigned to Orange County Utilities and that is listed on our Water Quality Data pages.*

Fluoride

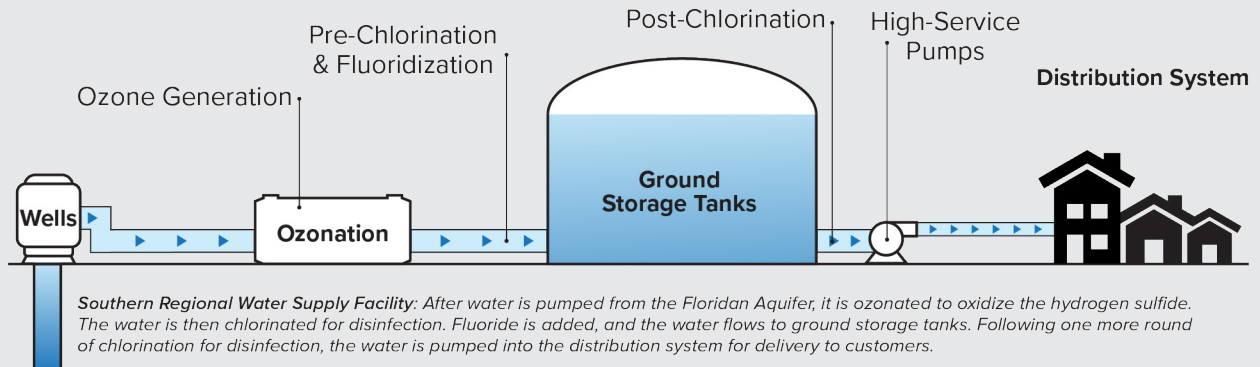
In 2025, Florida legislation was passed removing additives from drinking water treatment, which includes fluoride. Orange County Utilities stopped supplementing the naturally present fluoride in water prior to the July 1 deadline. Visit ocfl.net/WaterQuality to learn more. For oral health information from the American Dental Association, visit mouthhealthy.org.

Water Treatment Flow Diagrams

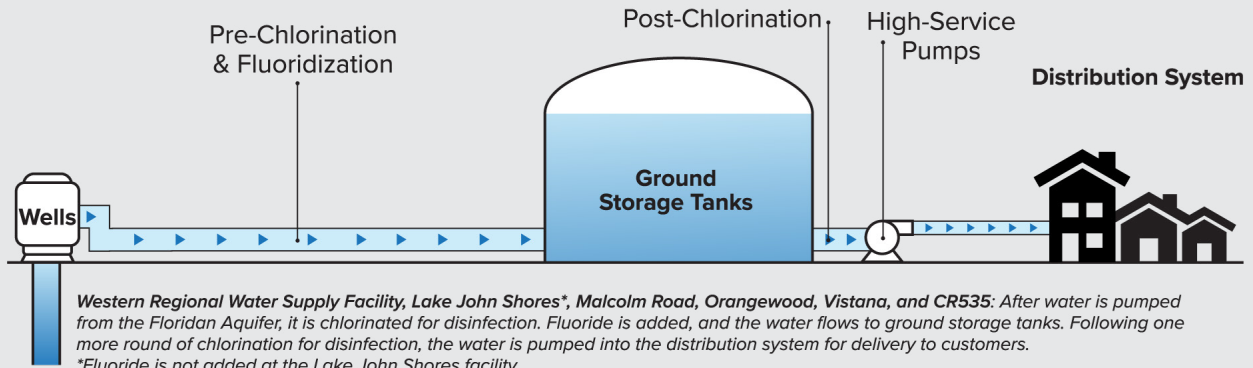
Please note that these water treatment flow diagrams depict the processes used prior to the July 1, 2025, deadline for discontinuing the addition of fluoride to drinking water. As of this deadline, fluoride addition has ended.



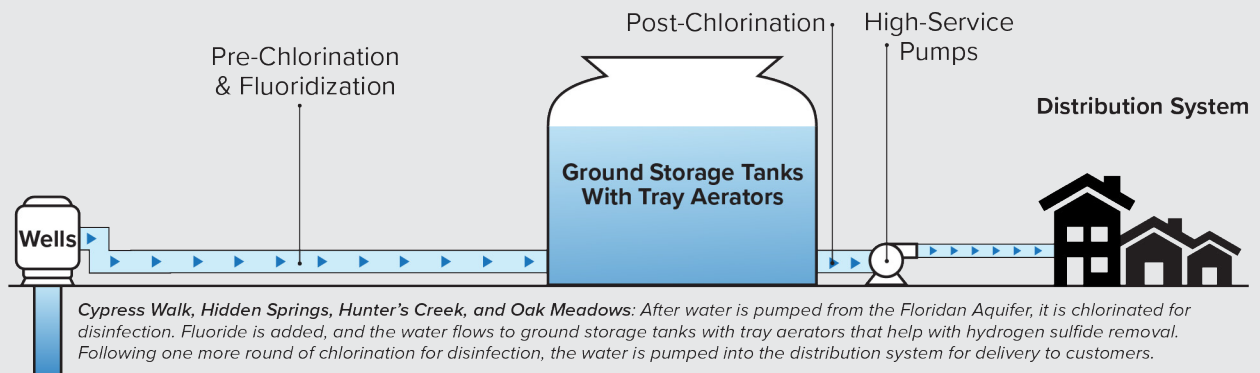
Eastern Regional Water Supply Facility: After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, the pH is adjusted and the water is aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide. The off-gas from the aeration tower is treated through a two-stage scrubber system. Water in the aeration tower is then pumped and chlorinated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

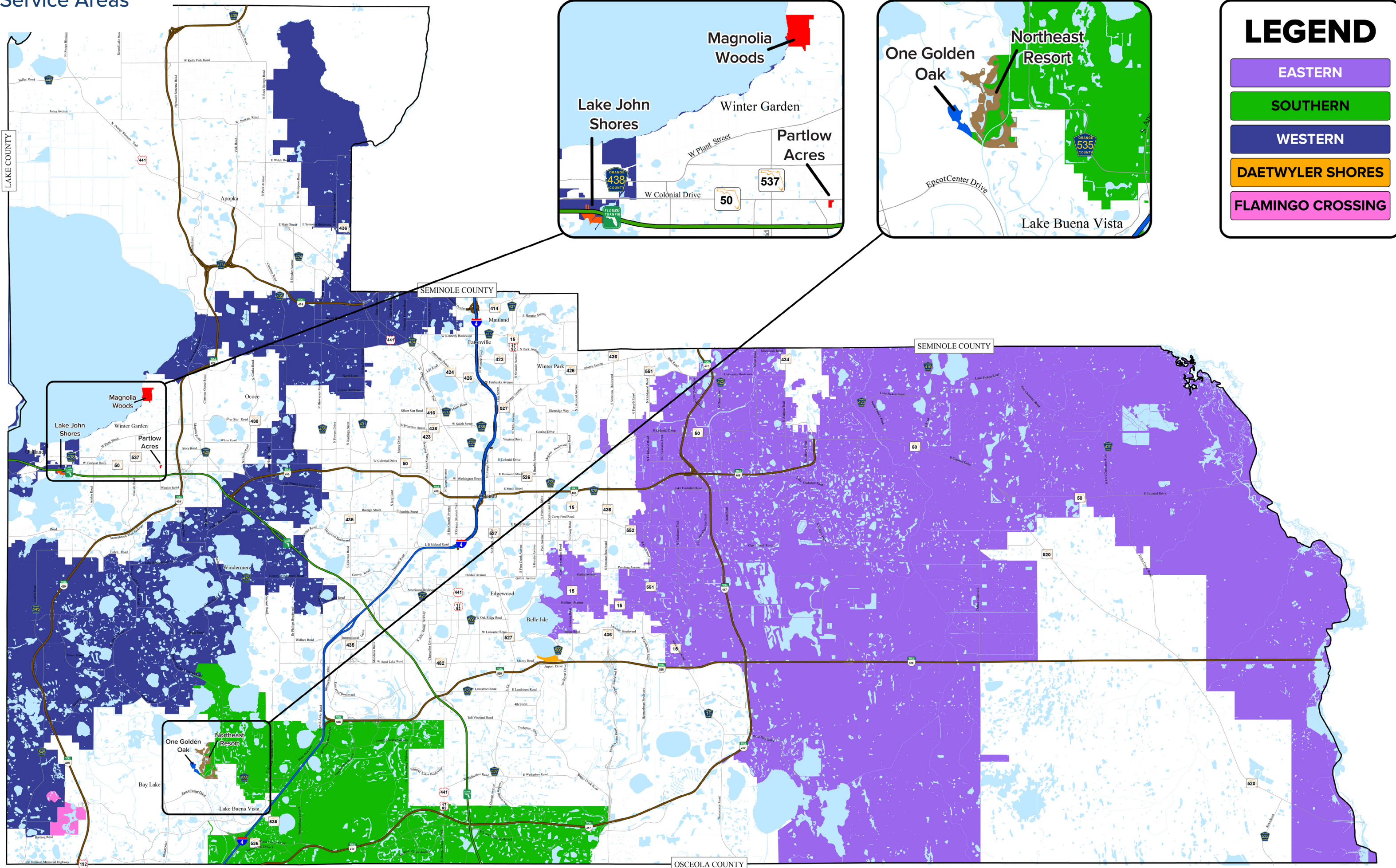


Western Regional Water Supply Facility, Lake John Shores*, Malcolm Road, Orangewood, Vistana, and CR535: After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, it is chlorinated for disinfection. Fluoride is added, and the water flows to ground storage tanks. Following one more round of chlorination for disinfection,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

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)	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)	02/2026	N	0.016	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) Parameters²							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2025	N	1.32	0.20-2.56	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2025	N	31.23	24.55-36.83	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ³	01-12/2025	N	78.87	52.33-84.06	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)	02-04/2025	N	0.15	0	0.0046-0.55	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	02-04/2025	N	0.99	0	ND-2.8	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Additional Information – Eastern Regional Water System (PWS 3484132)

Orange County Utilities is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Monitoring results are an indicator of whether or not the water meets drinking water standards. The Eastern Regional Water System monitoring schedule requires six TTHM (Total Trihalomethane) samples to be collected for analysis during a seven-day period once a quarter. In May 2025, one of the six TTHM samples we collected was invalidated due to unacceptable quality control results during analysis, and therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. A make-up sample was collected on May 30, 2025, and your drinking water has not exceeded the regulated maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM, either before or after the sampling event. The system returned to compliance and has remained in compliance.

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. Three samples during 2025 (3012 Leslie Drive, 2808 Paine Lane, and 7000 HC Kelley Road) had TTHM results exceeding 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	0	15	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)	02/2025	N	0.045	ND-0.045	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) Parameters²								
Bromate (ppb) ³	01-12/2025	N	7.25	4.00-8.00	MCLG=0	MCL=10	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2025	N	1.18	0.22-1.72	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2025	N	34.55	12.96-36.81	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2025	N	72.90	41.56-77.32	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)	06-07/2025	N	0.60	0	0.0069-1.2	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06-07/2025	N	1.6	0	ND-5.7	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; 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.
- The level detected for Bromate is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected. 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 (ppb)	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)	04/2025	N	0.018	ND-0.018	10	10	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) Parameters²								
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2025	N	1.80	0.23-3.44	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2025	N	20.75	7.83-21.94	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2025	N	51.66	16.32-67.87	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

- 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.

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	0	15	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)	02/2025	N	0.22	ND-0.22	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) Parameters³							
Bromate (ppb) ⁴	01-12/2025	N	3.70	ND-10.0	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2025	N	1.33	0.81-1.63	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2025	N	42.85	27.09-49.00	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2025	N	67.07	30.00-66.80	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

- 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.
- The 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.
- The level detected for Bromate is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected. 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)	03/2025	N	1.9	ND-1.9	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)	01-12/2025	N	1.14	0.71-1.92	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2025	N	5.67	5.64-5.67	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2025	N	22.04	20.90-22.04	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

- 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	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	
Arsenic (ppb)	04/2024	N	3.87	NA	0	10	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 (ppb)	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)	04/2025	N	0.525	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)	01-12/2025	N	1.81	1.09-2.76	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2025	N	8.03	8.00-8.03	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2025	N	33.40	32.5-33.4	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

- 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	15	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)	05/2025	N	0.045	0.024-0.045	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)	01-12/2025	N	2.65	1.80-3.90	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2025	N	11.03	6.29-11.03	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2025	N	34.90	19.40-34.90	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

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.
- 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)	03/2025	N	1.9	ND-1.9	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)	01-12/2025	N	0.98	0.76-1.21	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2025	N	14.56	14.15-14.56	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2025	N	51.00	47.7-51.00	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	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

- 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)	03/2025	N	1.9	ND-1.9	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)	01-12/2025	N	0.90	0.53-1.18	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2025	N	21.00	15.86-21.00	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2025	N	59.70	56.7-59.7	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

- 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	15	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)	05/2025	N	0.045	0.024-0.045	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)	01-12/2025	N	2.03	0.92-3.02	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2025	N	9.81	9.53-9.81	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2025	N	34.93	34.55-34.93	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

Notes

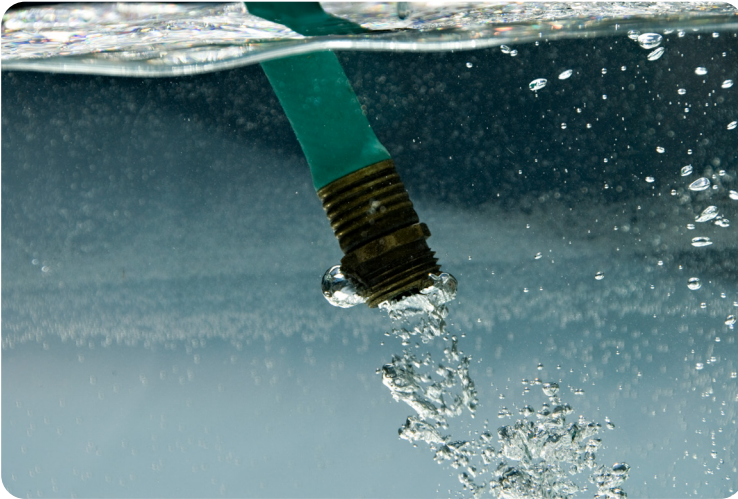
- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

At Orange County Utilities, we take pride in delivering safe and reliable drinking water, 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 maintain their backflow preventers and must submit test reports annually in accordance with Orange County Utilities and state requirements. By working together, we can keep our water system safe and reliable for everyone.

For more information, please visit ocfl.net/CrossConnection.

Important Resources and Updates

Online Resources

ocfl.net/OCUemergencies

We understand 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. Check out our webpage to learn all about boil water advisories, including why they happen, what steps to take if you're affected, and how to stay up to date with the latest information.

The page also features our **NEW** interactive boil water map tool, which you can quickly access by scanning the QR code or going to ocfl.net/BoilWaterMap.



ocfl.net/WaterQuality

Visit this webpage to learn about your water's journey from the aquifer to your tap as well as the work we do in between.

DigSafeFlorida.com

Every digging project requires contacting Sunshine 811 **before you dig**, even if you're only digging an inch deep. Help us protect underground utility lines by submitting a ticket through this website.

Contact Information

24-Hour Emergency Dispatch: 407-836-2777

Boil Water Hotline (prerecorded message): 407-254-9670

Sunshine 811: Dial 811



Updates

Annual Water Quality Reporting

Starting in 2027, federal and state regulations will require water utilities serving more than 10,000 people to distribute the annual drinking water quality report twice a year on July 1 and by the end of that year. More info: <https://www.epa.gov/ccr/consumer-confidence-report-rule-revisions>

Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI)

Starting November 1, 2027, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will require water systems to begin sampling for lead at schools and child care facilities with a frequency of at least 20% of facilities per year. In preparation, Orange County Utilities has started developing outreach materials and sampling plans for final approval by the state. Learn more: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcric_fact-sheet_schools-and-child-care.pdf

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Effective April 26, 2027, some water utilities will be required to begin monitoring for PFAS. The monitoring frequency will be based on the running annual average of sample results. Details here: <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>



BATHROOM



- 💧 Switch to low-flow showerheads
- 💧 Take shorter showers
- 💧 Turn water off when brushing teeth
- 💧 Use efficient toilets with working flappers



KITCHEN/LAUNDRY

- 💧 Fix leaks – check if the faucets need new aerators
- 💧 Use high-efficiency dishwashers and washing machines
- 💧 Run full loads of dishes and laundry

OUTDOOR SAVINGS

- ✿ Check your irrigation system for peak performance
- ✿ Utilize required rain gauges that boost efficiency
- ✿ Watch the weather; don't irrigate when rain is forecast



Black-eyed Susan

Discover the beauty and efficiency of Florida-friendly plants

- ✿ Lower maintenance costs
- ✿ Boost curb appeal



Time of Year	Homes with Odd-Numbered or No Addresses	Homes with Even-Numbered Addresses	Nonresidential Properties
Daylight Saving Time	Wednesday Saturday	Thursday Sunday	Tuesday Friday
Eastern Standard Time	Saturday	Sunday	Tuesday

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