

  
**SEMINOLE COUNTY**  
FLORIDA'S NATURAL CHOICE

Seminole County  
**Annual Drinking Water  
Quality Report 2019**



# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report-2019

Seminole County Environmental Services is pleased to present you with the 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services that we deliver to you every day. These results did not happen without the commitment and dedication of our team of licensed water operators whose goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are proud to share this report, which is based on water quality testing through December 2019; you will find that we supply water that meets or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations.

In an effort to reduce paper consumption and minimize the impact on our environment, we offer Our Water Quality Report electronically to all our customers. This report is divided into a service area map and 11 individual drinking water service area water quality reports. To determine your drinking water service area, please utilize the report's service area map and find the vicinity of your address; use the color-coded legend to determine your service area and go directly to that part of the report. Or, feel free to peruse the water quality data for all drinking water service areas served by Seminole County. If you would like a printed copy of this report mailed to your address, please contact Environmental Services Customer Service office at 407-665-2110, to request your copy.

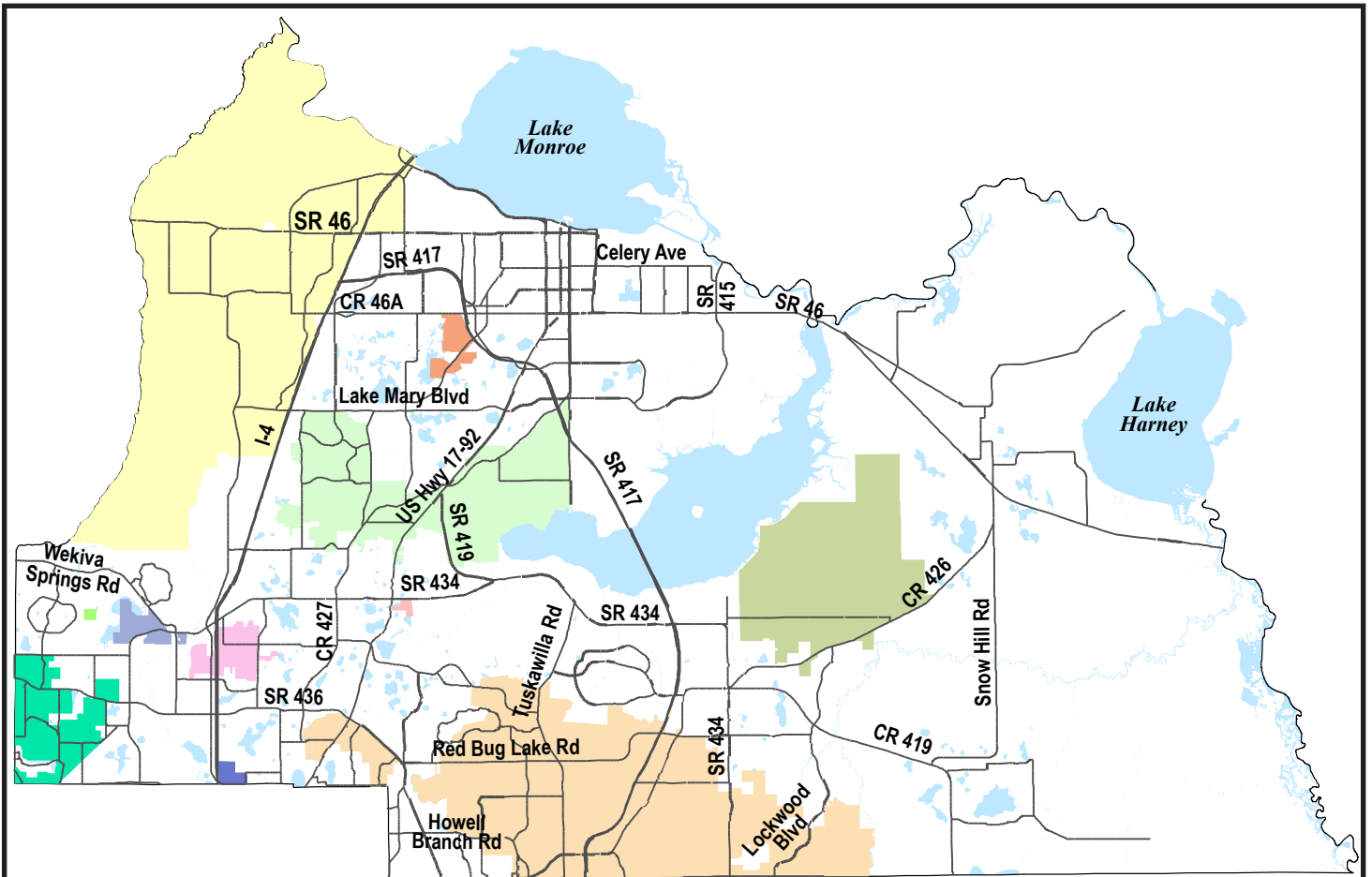
Sincerely,

**Terrance McCue, Ph.D., P.E.**

Director

Seminole County Environmental Services












# Map of Water Service Areas



**Legend**

— Major Roads

**Seminole County Utilities - Water Service Areas**

 APPLE VALLEY	 LAKE BRANTLEY	 SOUTHEAST
 BLACK HAMMOCK	 MEREDITH MANOR	 SOUTHWEST
 CHASE GROVES	 NORTHEAST	 SUNSHADOWS
 DRUID HILLS	 NORTHWEST	

## Drinking Water Quality Report-Apple Valley Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Apple Valley Service Area (PWS #3590039) is obtained from ground water wells, aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide, chlorinated for disinfection, fluoridated for dental purposes and orthophosphate is added for corrosion control. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Environmental Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

### Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on the City of Altamonte Springs, from whom we purchase your drinking water. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of their wells. There are five (5) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

### EPA Would Like You to Know

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).


If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Seminole County Environmental Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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**FIX THAT LEAKY  
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Leaks can account for, on average, 10,000 gallons of water wasted in the home every year, which is enough to fill a backyard swimming pool!

**WATERING RESTRICTION SCHEDULE**  
**EVEN HOUSE #'S THURSDAY AND SUNDAY**  
**ODD HOUSE #'S WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY**  
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**RECLAIM CUSTOMERS**  
**TWO DAYS PER WEEK**



## Terms and Abbreviations

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** 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.

**"ND"** means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg}/\text{l}$ ):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Apple Valley Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Apple Valley Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3590039

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Barium (ppm) <i>City of Altamonte Springs</i>	03/17	N	0.009	0.0062 - 0.009	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) <i>City of Altamonte Springs</i>	04/17	N	0.66	0.58 - 0.66	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm) <i>City of Altamonte Springs</i>	03/17	N	15.0	10.3 - 15.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

#### Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Bromate and Chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The Range of Results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

\*\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) <i>Seminole County City of Altamonte Springs</i>	01/19 - 12/19 2019	N N	0.86 * 1.1	0.37 - 1.37 0.2 - 2.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) <i>Seminole County City of Altamonte Springs</i>	07/19 2019	N N	21.38 ** 32.0 ***	16.32 - 21.38 13.2 - 36.7	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) <i>Seminole County City of Altamonte Springs</i>	07/18 2018	N N	47.15 ** 53.50 ***	38.46 - 47.15 28.3 - 57.1	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) <i>Seminole County</i>	08/18	N	0.26	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

#### The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

Purpose : To collect occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Northeast Regional Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring these unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the US Environmental Protection Agency determine whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Maximum Level	Average Level	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)	3/19-8/19	33.3	21.6	11.9 - 33.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	3/19-8/19	11.6	7.7	6.27 - 11.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ppb)	3/19-8/19	44.37	29.3	17.67 - 44.37	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	3/19-8/19	1750	1121.8	718 - 1750	Naturally present in the environment
Bromide (ppb)	3/19-8/19	43.1	34.8	30.1 - 43.1	Naturally present in the environment
Manganese (ppb)	3/19-8/19	45.7	12.7	1.2 - 45.7	Naturally occurring element; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks
Geranium (ppb)	3/19-8/19	1.5	0.4	ND - 1.5	Naturally occurring element; byproduct of zinc ore processing, used in infrared optics, fiber optics systems, electronic & solar applications

## Drinking Water Quality Report-Black Hammock Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Black Hammock Consecutive Service Area (PWS #3594186) is obtained from ground water wells, Carbon Dioxide is used to adjust the pH, sent thru aeration towers to remove hydrogen sulfide, chloraminated for disinfection, and then fluoridated for dental health purposes. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Environmental Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

### Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on City of Oviedo, from whom we purchase your drinking water. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of their wells. There are six (6) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

### EPA Would Like You to Know

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).


If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Seminole County Environmental Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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## Terms and Abbreviations

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** 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.

**“ND”** means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



## Black Hammock Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Black Hammock Consecutive Water System (PWS ID# 3594186)

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Arsenic (ppb) <i>City of Oviedo</i>	04/17	N	0.3	0.3	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) <i>City of Oviedo</i>	04/17	N	0.017	0.017	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) <i>City of Oviedo</i>	04/17	N	0.4	0.4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb) <i>City of Oviedo</i>	04/17	N	0.5	0.5	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Sodium (ppm) <i>City of Oviedo</i>	04/17	N	39.0	39.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nickel (ppb) <i>City of Oviedo</i>	04/17	N	0.1	0.1	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen ppm) <i>City of Oviedo</i>	05/19	N	0.47	0.47	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

#### Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm) <i>Seminole County City of Oviedo</i>	01/19 - 12/19 01/19 - 12/19	N N	1.47 (Average) 2.30 (Average)	0.99 - 2.28 1.00 - 3.40	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

#### Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAAs) (ppb) <i>Seminole County City of Oviedo</i>	08/08/19 05/13/19	N N	12.00* 10.99*	12.00* 10.95 - 10.99*	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) <i>Seminole County City of Oviedo</i>	08/08/19 05/13/19	N N	24.54* 21.34*	24.54* 20.03 - 21.34*	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) <i>Seminole County</i>	09/18	N	0.075	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

#### The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

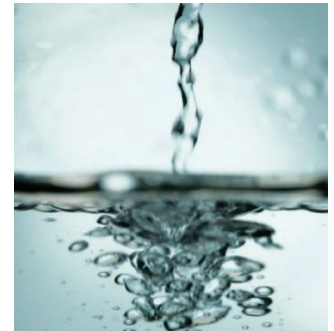
Purpose : To collect occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Northeast Regional Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring these unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the US Environmental Protection Agency determine whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Maximum Level	Average Level	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic acid (HAAs) (ppb)	04/18, 10/18	10.2	6.6	4.7-10.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acid (HAA6Br) (ppb)	04/18, 10/18	7.66	5.77	4.12-7.66	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	04/18, 10/18	1.4	1.3	1.2 -1.4	Naturally present in the environment
Bromide (ppb)	04/18, 10/18	197	188	179 -197	Naturally present in the environment
Manganese (ppb)	04/18, 10/18	3	2.95	2.9 -3.0	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

## Drinking Water Quality Report-Chase Groves Consecutive Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Chase Groves Consecutive Service Area (PWS #3594214) is obtained from ground water wells and is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and then fluoridated for dental health purposes. Polyphosphate is added for corrosion control. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



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### Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on City of Sanford, from whom we purchase your drinking water. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of their wells. There are ten (10) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

### EPA Would Like You to Know

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).


If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Seminole County Environmental Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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## Terms and Abbreviations

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** 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.

“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Chase Groves Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Chase Groves Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3594214

#### Radioactive Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) <i>City of Sanford</i>	01/16/19 - 1/19/19	N	2.02	ND - 2.02	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) <i>City of Sanford</i>	01/16/19 - 1/19/19	N	3.27	ND - 3.27	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

#### Inorganic Contaminants

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
Arsenic (ppb) <i>City of Sanford</i>	09/28/2017	N	1.4	ND - 1.4	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) <i>City of Sanford</i>	09/28/2017	N	0.023	0.0097 - 0.023	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) <i>City of Sanford</i>	09/28/2017	N	0.6	0.57 - 0.6	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>City of Sanford</i>	05/22/2019	N	0.32	0.06 - 0.32	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) <i>City of Sanford</i>	09/28/2017	N	32.7	27.9 - 32.7	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

#### Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate (ppb) <i>City of Sanford</i>	01/19-12/19	N	2.6*	ND - 13.0	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) <i>Seminole County</i> <i>City of Sanford</i>	01/19 - 12/19 01/19 - 12/19	N N	1.29* 1.3*	0.75 - 1.77 0.2 - 2.40	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

#### Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) <i>Seminole County</i> <i>City of Sanford</i>	01/19 - 12/19 02/19 - 11/19	N N	21.215 * 20.74 **	16.20 - 28.15** 6.83 - 21.49	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) <i>Seminole County</i> <i>City of Sanford</i>	01/19 - 12/19 02/19 - 11/19	N N	76.585 ** 58.260 **	100.69 - 52.23 ND - 75.78	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
One (1) sample during 2019 had a TTHM result of 100.69, which exceeds the MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were at or below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.							
TTHM Monitoring Results (ppb)			1st Quarter 2019	2nd Quarter 2019	3rd Quarter 2019	4th Quarter 2019	
CG-5 2999 Greenwood Springs Loop Quarterly Results			55.38	79.42	70.85	100.69	
CG-5 2999 Greenwood Springs Loop LRAA			64.655	66.555	70.08	76.585	

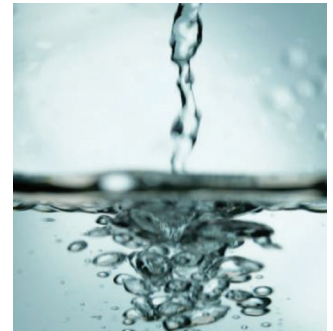
#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) <i>Seminole County</i>	07/2017	N	0.029	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

## Drinking Water Quality Report-Druid Hills Consecutive Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Druid Hills Service Area (PWS #3590111) is obtained from ground water wells and is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Environmental Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

### Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are no (0) potential sources of contamination identified for this system. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

### EPA Would Like You to Know

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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## Terms and Abbreviations

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**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Druid Hills Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Druid Hills Water System - PWS ID# 3590111

#### Inorganic Contaminants

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
Barium (ppm)	05/18	N	0.0051	0.0051	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	05/18	N	0.26	0.26	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/19	N	0.46	0.46	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	05/18	N	16	16	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

#### Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Dalapon (ppb)	01/19-12/19	N	1.1	ND - 1.1	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

#### Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Bromate and Chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The Range of Results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

\*\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest for all monitoring locations).

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) <i>Seminole County</i> <i>City of Altamonte Springs</i>	01/19-12/19 7/19-12/19	N N	0.96 * 1.1	0.45 - 1.69 0.2 - 2.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) <i>Seminole County</i> <i>City of Altamonte Springs</i>	07/19 1/19-12/19	N N	21.71 ** 32.0 ***	16.59 - 21.71 13.2 - 36.7	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) <i>Seminole County</i> <i>City of Altamonte Springs</i>	07/19 1/19-12/19	N N	49.82 ** 53.50 ***	35.83 - 49.82 28.3 - 57.1	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	08/2018	N	0.23	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	08/2018	N	2.20	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

#### The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

Purpose : To collect occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Northeast Regional Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring these unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the US Environmental Protection Agency determine whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Maximum Level	Average Level	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)	3/19-8/19	33.3	21.6	11.9 - 33.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	3/19-8/19	11.6	7.7	6.58 - 11.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ppb)	3/19-8/19	44.37	29.3	17.67 - 44.37	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	3/19-8/19	1750	1121.8	718 - 1750	Naturally present in the environment
Bromide (ppb)	3/19-8/19	43.1	34.8	30.1 - 43.1	Naturally present in the environment
Manganese (ppb)	3/19-8/19	45.7	12.7	1.2 - 45.7	Naturally occurring element; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks
Geranium (ppb)	3/19-8/19	1.5	0.4	ND - 1.5	Naturally occurring element; byproduct of zonc ore processing, used in infrared optics, fiber optics systems, electronic & solar applications

## Drinking Water Quality Report-Lake Brantley Consecutive Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Lake Brantley Consecutive Service Area (PWS #3590685) is obtained from ground water wells, aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide, chlorinated for disinfection, orthophosphate is added for corrosion control. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Environmental Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

### Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on Utilities Inc. of Florida, from whom we purchase your drinking water. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of their wells. There are six (6) potential sources of contamination ranging from low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

### EPA Would Like You to Know

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- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
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## Terms and Abbreviations

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**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Lake Brantley Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Lake Brantley Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3590685

#### Radioactive Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) <i>Utilities Inc. - Sanlando</i>	02/17	N	2.3	0.7 - 2.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) <i>Utilities Inc. - Sanlando</i>	02/17	N	1.4	ND - 1.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

#### Inorganic Contaminants

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
Barium (ppm) <i>Utilities Inc. - Sanlando</i>	02/17	N	0.0135	0.0064 - 0.0135	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) <i>Utilities Inc. - Sanlando</i>	02/17	N	16.9	11.1 - 16.9	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

#### Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Bromate and Chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The Range of Results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

\*\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) <i>Seminole County</i> <i>Utilities Inc - Sanlando</i>	01/19 - 12/19 01/19 - 12/19	N N	2.13* 2.40	0.46 - 3.02 0.8 - 3.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) <i>Seminole County</i> <i>Utilities Inc - Sanlando</i>	07/2018 08/2019	N N	12.83 ** 23.9 **	12.83 13.2 - 23.9	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) <i>Seminole County</i> <i>Utilities Inc - Sanlando</i>	07/2018 08/2018	N N	33.53** 50.4 **	33.53 18.0 - 50.4	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) <i>Seminole County</i>	08/18	N	0.116	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb) <i>Seminole County</i>	08/18	N	2.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

#### The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

Purpose : To collect occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Northeast Regional Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring these unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the US Environmental Protection Agency determine whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Maximum Level	Average Level	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	1/19	1160	404.545	ND - 1160	Naturally present in the environment
Bromide (ppb)	1/19	51.2	34.736	26 - 51.2	Naturally present in the environment
Manganese (ppb)	1/19	2.3	1.541	0.613 - 2.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Bromochloroacetic acid (ppb)	1/19	3.52	3.11	2.7 - 3.52	Unavailable
Bromodichloroacetic acid (ppb)	1/19	5.42	4.88	4.34 - 5.42	Unavailable
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	1/19	1.49	1.335	1.18 - 1.49	Unavailable
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	1/19	0.838	0.734	0.63 - 0.838	Unavailable
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	1/19	7.85	6.98	6.11 - 7.85	Unavailable
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	1/19	9.31	8.335	7.36 - 9.31	Unavailable

## Drinking Water Quality Report-Meredith Manor Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Meredith Manor Service Area (PWS #3590823) is obtained from ground water wells, aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide, chlorinated for disinfection, orthophosphosphate is added for corrosion control. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Environmental Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

### Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on Utilities Inc. of Florida, from whom we purchase your drinking water. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of their wells. There are six (6) potential sources of contamination identified for this system from low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

### EPA Would Like You to Know

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).


If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Seminole County Environmental Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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RECLAIM CUSTOMERS TWO DAYS PER WEEK



## Terms and Abbreviations

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** 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.

“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Meredith Manor Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Meredith Manor Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3590823

#### Radioactive Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) <i>Utilities Inc. - Sanlando</i>	02/17	N	2.3	0.7 - 2.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) <i>Utilities Inc. - Sanlando</i>	02/17	N	1.4	ND - 1.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

#### Inorganic Contaminants

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
Barium (ppm) <i>Utilities Inc. - Sanlando</i>	02/17	N	0.0135	0.0064 - 0.0135	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) <i>Utilities Inc. - Sanlando</i>	02/17	N	16.9	11.1 - 16.9	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

#### Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Bromate and Chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The Range of Results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

\*\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest for all monitoring locations).

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) <i>Seminole County Utilities Inc - Sanlando</i>	01/19 - 12/19 01/19 - 12/19	N N	2.38 * 2.40	0.86 - 3.86 0.8 - 3.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAAs) (ppb) <i>Seminole County Utilities Inc - Sanlando</i>	07/2019 08/2019	N N	14.98 ** 23.90**	14.98 13.2 - 23.90	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) <i>Seminole County Utilities Inc - Sanlando</i>	07/2019 08/2019	N N	32.02 ** 50.40**	32.02 18.0 - 50.4	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) <i>Seminole County</i>	08/18	N	0.083	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

#### The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

Purpose : To collect occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Northeast Regional Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring these unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the US Environmental Protection Agency determine whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Maximum Level	Average Level	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (ppb)	1/19	1160	404.545	ND - 1160	Naturally present in the environment
Bromide (ppb)	1/19	51.2	34.736	26 - 51.2	Naturally present in the environment
Manganese (ppb)	1/19	2.3	1.541	0.613 - 2.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Bromochloroacetic acid (ppb)	1/19	3.52	3.11	2.7 - 3.52	Unavailable
Bronodichloroacetic acid (ppb)	1/19	5.42	4.88	4.34 - 5.42	Unavailable
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	1/19	1.49	1.335	1.18 - 1.49	Unavailable
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	1/19	0.838	0.734	0.63 - 0.838	Unavailable
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	1/19	7.85	6.98	6.11 - 7.85	Unavailable
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	1/19	9.31	8.335	7.36 - 9.31	Unavailable

## Drinking Water Quality Report- Northeast Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Northeast Service Area (PWS #3590473) is obtained from ground water wells. The water is treated with ozone, filtered with granular activated carbon and is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. We then fluoridate for dental health purposes. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Environmental Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

### Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is one (1) potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

### EPA Would Like You to Know

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.

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- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Seminole County Environmental Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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## Terms and Abbreviations

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** 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.

“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Northeast Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Northeast Water System - PWS ID# 3590473

### Water Quality Testing Results Table

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Barium (ppm)	02/17	N	0.007	0.007	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/17	N	0.25	0.25	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)	02/19	N	0.3	0.3	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	02/17	N	0.1	0.1	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Sodium (ppm)	02/17	N	7.8	7.80	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

#### Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate (ppb)	01/19-12/19	N	0.00	0.00 - 0.00	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01/19-12/19	N	1.138	0.31-1.76	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

#### Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.  
 \*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	11/2019	N	19.08 *	12.45 - 19.08	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	11/2019	N	39.74 *	34.27 - 39.74	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water )

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/19 - 08/19	N	0.79	2	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/19 - 08/19	N	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits



## Drinking Water Quality Report-Northwest Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Northwest Service Area (PWS #3594107) is obtained from ground water wells. The water is treated with ion exchange, and ozone. It is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and then fluoridated for dental health purposes. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



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### Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are nine (9) potential sources of contamination identified for this system from low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

### EPA Would Like You to Know

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.

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- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
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Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).


If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Seminole County Environmental Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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## Terms and Abbreviations

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** 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.

**“ND”** means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Northwest Service Area

### WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Northwest Water System - PWS ID# 3594107

#### Water Quality Testing Results Table

##### Radioactive Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	02/17	N	1.3	1.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (incl Radon & Uranium) (pCi/L)	02/17	N	7.8	7.8	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

##### Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Barium (ppm)	02/17	N	0.0094	0.0094	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/17	N	0.42	0.42	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)	02/19	N	0.45	0.45	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/17	N	33	33.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

##### Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/19-12/19	N	1.308	0.53-1.87	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromate (ppb)	01/19-12/19	N	0.000	0.0-0.0	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection

##### Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.  
 \*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01/19-12/19	N	16.8525*	9.30-19.09	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/19-12/19	N	72.4725**	37.56-110.13	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Two (2) samples during 2019 had a TTHM result of 91.44, and 110.13 ppb respectively, which exceeds the MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were at or below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHM Monitoring Results (ppb)	1st Quarter 2019	2nd Quarter 2019	3rd Quarter 2019	4th Quarter 2019
NW - 79 4965 SR 46. Quarterly Results	37.56	72.11	110.13	69.99
NW - 79 4965 SR 46. LRAA	47.6950	56.1925	69.2250	72.4475
NW - 64 1924 Bridgewater Dr. Quarterly Results	58.59	65.77	57.90	91.44
NW - 64 1924 Bridgewater Dr. LRAA	72.4725	71.8600	64.1650	68.4250

##### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/2017	N	0.27	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/2017	N	3.00	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

## Drinking Water Quality Report- Southeast Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Southeast Service Area (PWS #3590571) is obtained from ground water wells. The water is ozonated, filtered with granular activated carbon, chlorinated for disinfection, then fluoridate for dental health purposes. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Environmental Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

### Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are two (2) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

### EPA Would Like You to Know

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Seminole County Environmental Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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## Terms and Abbreviations

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** 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.

“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Southeast Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Southeast Water System - PWS ID# 3590571

### Water Quality Testing Results Table

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Arsenic (ppb)	02/17	N	0.13	0.13	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/17	N	0.0097	0.0072 - 0.0097	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/17	N	0.59	0.55 - 0.59	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)	2/19	N	0.56	0.10-0.56	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	02/17	N	1.0	1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	02/17	N	15.0	11.0 - 15.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

#### Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/19-12/19	N	1.215	0.28 - 1.93	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromate (ppb)	01/19-12/19	N	0.00	0.0-0.0	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01/19-12/19	N	27.9950**	15.41-32.72	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/19-12/19	N	67.9900**	38.13-88.20	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

One (1) sample during 2019 had a TTHM result of 88.20 ppb, which exceeded the MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were at or below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHM Monitoring Results (ppb)	1st Quarter 2019	2nd Quarter 2019	3rd Quarter 2019	4th Quarter 2019
SE - 126 1104 Citrus Oaks Run. Quarterly Results	38.13	47.05	88.20	56.24
SE - 126 1104 Citrus Oaks Run. LRAA	50.0325	42.6125	55.5175	57.4050

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/2017	N	0.2	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/2017	N	5.40	1	0	15	Corrosion A40:J46 of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

## Drinking Water Quality Report-Southwest Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Southwest Service Area (PWS #3590785) is obtained from ground water wells and is chlorinated for disinfection and then fluoridated for dental health purposes. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
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**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



## Southwest Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Southwest Water System - PWS ID# 3590785

### Water Quality Testing Results Table

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

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
Barium (ppm)	02/17	N	0.0091	0.0091	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/17	N	0.65	0.65	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)	02/19	N	0.46	0.46	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/17	N	8.6	8.6	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

#### Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Bromate and Chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The Range of Results is range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations

\*\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/19-12/19	N	1.365*	0.41-1.93	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01/19	N	13.57**	11.28-13.57	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/19	N	31.80**	25.23-31.80	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/2017	N	0.45	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	07/2017	N	2.10	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

#### The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

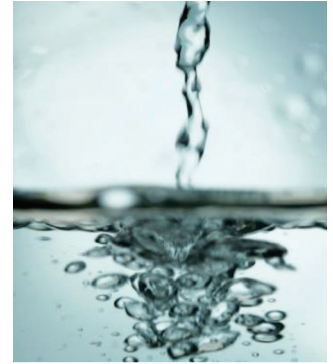
Purpose : To collect occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Northeast Regional Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring these unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the US Environmental Protection Agency determine whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Maximum Level	Average Level	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	05/2019 11/2019	12.934	11.52	9.706 -12.934	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (ppb)	05/2019 11/2019	5.82	5.074	4.171 -5.82	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb)	05/2019 11/2019	18.034	16.002	13.289 -18.034	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromide (ppb)	05/2019 11/2019	27.067	65.1605	25.254 -27.067	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese (ppb)	05/2019 11/2019	0.868	0.826	0.784 -0.868	By-product of drinking water disinfection

## Drinking Water Quality Report-Sun Shadows Consecutive Service Area 2019



We are pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The drinking water for the Sun Shadows Consecutive Service Area (PWS #3594216) is obtained from ground water wells which are aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide, filtered with granular activated carbon, chlorinated for disinfection, and orthophosphate is added for corrosion control. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Environmental Services at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Environmental Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

### Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2019, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on City of Casselberry, from whom we purchase your drinking water. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of their wells. There are eleven (11) potential sources of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp).

### EPA Would Like You to Know

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## Water Quality Parameters

The City of Casselberry and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) have a set of Water Quality Parameters established for the City's drinking water system that allow the City to more efficiently monitor the drinking water system for its potential to corrode lead and copper pipes. From May 8 to June 5, 2019, the alkalinity fell below the established range of 90-150 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub> equivalent, with the lowest recorded value being 82 mg/L CaCO<sub>3</sub> equivalent, resulting in a violation of the City's Water Quality Parameters with FDEP. Alkalinity levels outside the established range can impact the effectiveness of the corrosion control additive the City uses to prevent metals such as lead and copper from plumbing, household fixtures, or older service lines from entering into the water distribution system via pipe corrosion. It is possible that during the period of lowered alkalinity, trace amounts of lead and copper from house-hold fixtures and plumbing may have corroded into the drinking water. It is unknown how much, if any, may have corroded, but levels were not such that it would be considered an emergency. No action was needed to be taken by consumers and no alternative water supplies were needed. However, the City is in the process of developing an alkalinity study to determine whether the established Water Quality Parameters need to be adjusted.

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Seminole County Environmental Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.




**GO GREEN**

Sign up for e-billing now at [www.seminolecountyfl.gov](http://www.seminolecountyfl.gov)



**SIGN UP FOR AN IRRIGATION EVALUATION TODAY**



**FIX THAT LEAKY FAUCET OR TOILET!**

Leaks can account for, on average, 10,000 gallons of water wasted in the home every year, which is enough to fill a backyard swimming pool!


**WATERING RESTRICTION SCHEDULE**

**EVEN HOUSE #'S THURSDAY AND SUNDAY**

**ODD HOUSE #'S WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY**

**NON-RESIDENTIAL TUESDAY AND FRIDAY**

**RECLAIM CUSTOMERS TWO DAYS PER WEEK**



## Terms and Abbreviations

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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.

## Terms and Abbreviations (Continued)

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** 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.

**“ND”** means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg}/\text{l}$ ):** one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

**Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Sunshadows Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Sun Shadows Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3594216

#### Inorganic Contaminants

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
<b>Barium (ppm)</b> <i>City of Casselberry</i>	05/17	N	0.02	0.009 - 0.017	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b> <i>City of Casselberry</i>	05/17	N	0.29	0.27 - 0.29	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
<b>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)(ppm)</b> <i>City of Casselberry</i>	02/19	N	0.23	ND - 0.23	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b> <i>City of Casselberry</i>	05/17	N	13	8.9 - 13.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

#### Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

\* For Chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The Range of Results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

\*\*\* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest for all monitoring locations).

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Chlorine (ppm)</b> <i>Seminole County</i> <i>City of Casselberry</i>	01/19 - 12/19 2019	N N	1.09 * 1.37	0.31 - 1.60 0.35 - 2.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)</b> <i>Seminole County</i> <i>City of Casselberry</i>	02/19 - 11/19 01/19 - 12/19	N N	42.01 ** 29.39**	24.85 - 42.01 14.24 - 29.39	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</b> <i>Seminole County</i> <i>City of Casselberry</i>	02/19 - 11/19 02/19 - 11/19	N N	69.37*** 67.31**	53.19 - 88.05*** 32.30 - 67.31	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

One (1) sample during 2019 had a TTHM result of 80.05, which exceeds the MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were at or below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHM Monitoring Results (ppb)	1st Quarter 2019	2nd Quarter 2019	3rd Quarter 2019	4th Quarter 2019
Site 1 ** SS - 4 Sunbranch Ln Quarterly Results	61.68	88.05	68.35	59.41
Site 1 ** SS - 4 Sunbranch Ln LRAA	60.00	64.025	67.3225	69.3725

\*Reported LRAA for quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

\*\*Pursuant to 26-550.730(1)(b)8... Legal addresses, or the best descriptions possible shall be given for each sampling point.

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper (tap water) (ppm)</b> <i>Seminole County</i> <i>City of Casselberry</i>	08/18 07/17	N N	0.36 0.23	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Lead (tap water) (ppb)</b> <i>City of Casselberry</i>	07/17	N	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits