

SEMINOLE COUNTY Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 23







Seminole County Utilities Department is pleased to present you with the 2023 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 2023; 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. Seminole County residents are highly encouraged to register for emergency alerts through Alert Seminole by going to <u>www.alertseminole.org</u>. Residents can sign up to receive emergency alerts via text, email, or voice call about a variety of potential public safety and environmental hazards such as Boil Water Notices.

If you would like a printed copy of this report mailed to your address, please contact Utilities Department Customer Service office at 407-665-2110 or email at <u>DrinkingWaterInfo@seminolecountyfl.gov</u> to request your copy.

Sincerely,

Willing Edward

Johnny Edwards, P.E. Interim Director Seminole County Utilities Department



Map of Water Service Areas





Drinking Water Quality Report-Apple Valley Service Area 2023

Back to Service Area Map

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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Apple Valley Service Area (PWS #3590039) which 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 Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Utilities 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, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023 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 2023, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on the City of Altamonte Springs, PWS #3590026, 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 <u>SWAPP (state.fl.us)</u>.

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.

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 Utilities Department 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 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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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.

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 (μ g/I): 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/I): 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.



Apple Valley Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Apple Valley Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3590039

| taminants are the highest av Lion Level Detected 0.0086 0.62 0.001 | Range of Results 0.0058 - 0.0086 0.61 - 0.62 | MCLG 2 4 | e highest detecte MCL 2 4 | d level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. Likely Source of Contamination Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| 0.0086 | 0.0058 - 0.0086 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and |
| 0.62 | 0.61 - 0.62 | | | erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and |
| | | 4 | 4 | |
| 0.001 | | | | teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| | 0.00022 - 0.0010 | 0 | 0.015 | Residue from man-made pollution such as autoemissions ar paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder |
| 0.0030 | 0.0024 - 0.0030 | N/A | 0.1 | Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurance in soil. |
| 14.5 | 9.1 - 14.6 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| | Volatile Organic O | ontaminan | ts | |
| contaminants are the highes | taverage at any of the sa | mpling points o | r the highest dete | cted level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequence |
| tion Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 0.82 | ND - 0.82 | 0 | 5 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Stage | 1 Disinfectants/Disi | nfection By-R | roducts | |
| i nual average (RAA), comput | | | amples collecter | d. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples |
| tion Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 1.31 | 0.44 - 1.72 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Wateradditive used to control microbes |
| | | nfection By | -Products | |
| | | | | Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) f |
| es (TTHM), the level detected | is the highest locational | running annual | avera ge (LR.AA). I | Range of Results Is the range of Individaul samples results (lowest to |
| tion Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| | 16.20 - 18.92 | NA | MCL= 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 18.92* 29.7** | 16.20 - 18.92 10.8 - 36.5 | | | |
| 29.7** 36.36* | 10.8 - 36.5 33.34 - 36.36 | NA | MCL= 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 29.7** | 10.8 - 36.5 | NA | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | contaminants are the highes L Level Detected 0.82 Stage nrual average (RAA), comput L L 1.31 1.10 Stage 2 (TTHM), the level detected is es (TTHM), the level detected L | Volatile Organic C contaminants are the highest average at any of the sa L tion Level Detected Range of Results 0.82 ND - 0.82 Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinanual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly collected during the | Volatile Organic Contaminant contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points of L Level Detected Range of Results MCLG 0 0.82 ND - 0.82 0 Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-P nnual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all so collected during the past year. L too MCLG or MRDLG 1.31 0.44 - 1.72 MRDLG or MRDLG 1.10 0.5 - 1.10 MRDLG = 4 Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-P 1.110 0.5 - 1.10 MRDLG or MRDLG 1.120 0.5 - 1.10 MRDLG are monitoring the past year. L Ling 0.5 - 1.10 Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-P MRDLG at any sampling and mRDLG or MRDLG NUL MIL of the level Detected Range of Results MIL of the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling annual high est for all monitoring locations. L MIL of the level Detected Range of Results | Volatile Organic Contaminants contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detect L L MCLG MCL 0 82 ND - 0.82 0 5 Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products nnual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected collected during the past year. L Evel Detected Range of Results MCLG or MRDLG N 1.31 0.44 - 1.72 MRDLG at MRDL = 4.0 1.10 0.5 - 1.10 MRDL = 4.0 Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products N 1.31 0.44 - 1.72 MRDL = 4 N 1.31 0.44 - 1.72 MRDL = 4.0 Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. Range of all monitoring loca tions. Image of the substore at onal running annual average (LRAA). Inghest for all monitoring loca tions. L tion Level Detected Range of Results MCLG or MRDL |

Drinking Water Quality Report-Black Hammock Service Area 2023

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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Black Hammock Consecutive Service Area (PWS #3594186) which 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 Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.

Seminole County Utilities 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, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023 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 2023, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on City of Oviedo, PWS #3590970, 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.

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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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 Utilities Department 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.





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

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"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.



Black Hammock Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Black Hammock Consecutive Water System (PWS ID# 3594186)

Radioactive Contaminant

| | | | | Radioactive Contai | minants | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| Results in the Level | Detected column for | radioactive contamin | ants are the highest ave | nge at any of the samplin | g points or the hig | fiest detected leve | I 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 | MC | likely Source of Contamination |
| Radium 226 (pG/L) City of Oviedo | 7/23 | N | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | Inorganic Contam | iinan ts | | |
| Results in the Level | Detected column for | inorganic contamina | nts are the highest avera | ge at any of the sampling | points or the high | est detected level | at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCLViolation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MQ | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Barium (ppm) City of Ovieda | 07/23 | N | 0.11 | 0.11 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineri erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) City of Oviedo | 07/23 | N | 0.69 | 0.69 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes stro teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen ppm) City of Ovledo | 07/23 | N | 0.069 | 0.069 | 1 | 1 | Runofffrom fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen ppm) City of Oviedo | 07/23 | N | 0.11 | 0.11 | 10 | 10 | Runofffrom fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | Stage 1 C |)isinfectant/Disinfe | ction By-Pro | duct | |
| or chlora mine s, the level de te | cted is the highest | trunning annual a w | ena ge (RAA), complute d | quarterity, of monthly av collected during the p | | mples collected. | The range of results is the range of results of all individual samp |
| 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) Seminole County City of Ovledo | 01/23 - 12/23 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 2.55 | 0.93 - 2.82 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL=4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| | | | Stage 2 Di | sinfectants/Disinfe | ction By-Pro | ducts | |
| or Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) or T | o tal Triha lome tha r | ies (TTHM), the leve | I detected is the high | est detected level at any | y sampling poin | L Range of Resul | ts is the nange of individual sample results (fowest to highest) for |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCLViolation Y/N | Level Detected | monitoring locati | MCLG or MRDLG | MCLor MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) Seminole County City of Ovied o | 08/23 05/23 | N | 16.23 23.91 | 16.23 18.92 - 23.91 | NA | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) Seminole County City of Oviedo | 08/23 05/23 | N | 21.62 19.72 | 21.62 17.41 - 19.72 | NA | MQ. = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | 6 - Xa - S | | L | ead and Copper (Ta | ap Water) | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | ALViolation Y/N | 90th Percentile Result | Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) Seminole County | 06/21 | N | 0.31 | 0 | 1.3 | 13 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) Seminole County | 06/21 | N | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |



Drinking Water Quality Report-Chase Groves Consecutive Service Area 2023

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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Chase Groves Consecutive Service Area (PWS #3594214) which 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 Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.





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Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2023, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on City of Sanford, PSW #3590205, 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 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.

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.
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Chase Groves Service Area

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|---|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | C | nase Grov | | utive Water 8 | | PWSIL | ₩ 35942 1 4 |
| and a local standard and a | d down for the | 1 | | Radioactive Contan | and the second second | 4 | level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. |
| MARGANESS - SHARES - SAULT | | | | to at any of the semping | points or the n | | even at any samping point, depending on the sampling requerty. |
| 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) City of Sanford | 08/23 | N | 1.84 | ND - 1.84 | o | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | Inorganic Contam | inants | | |
| Results in the Level Detec | ted column for inorg | aris contaminants a | in the high set average | e at any of the sampling | points or the hij | ghest detected is | evel at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCLV Iolation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Barlum (ppm) | 07/23 | N | 0.02.2 | 0.011 - 0.022 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineri erosion of natural deposits |
| City of Sanford Fluoride (ppm) City of Sanford | 07/23 | N | 0.74 | 0.69 - 0.74 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes stro |
| itrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 07/23 | N | 0.26 | 0.24 - 0.26 | 10 | 10 | teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| City of Sanford Sodium (ppm) | 07/23 | N | 38.3 | 20.6 - 38.3 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| City of Sanfard | 0,75 | 24 | | 2010/2010 | | 1913 | Sale Water Historica, Folding Formatin |
| r chlorine. the level detected | is the highest runnic | na annual avarage (| | sinfect an ts/Disinfe | | | nee of results is the range of results of all individual samples colle c |
| | | | | during the past ye | w r . | Construction (Construction | nge of results is the range of results of all individual samples colle c |
| 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 |
| Chilorine (ppm) Seminale Caunty City of Sanford | 01/23-12/23 01/23-12/23 | N | 1.61 1.3 | 0.59 × 2.19 0.3 × 2.6 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| and of condexe | 0413-1415 | | THE REAL PROPERTY AND A | sinfect ants/Disinfe | ction By-Proc | ducts | |
| er Haleacetic Acids (HAAS) or | Total Trihalomethan | es (TTHM), the leve | l detected is the highs | at locational running an location like | | AA). Hange of He | suks is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest) |
| Contaminant an <mark>d Unit of</mark> Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCLViolation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCLor MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAAS) (ppb) Seminole County | 01/23-12/23 | N | 17.58 | 10.6 - 19.92 | NA | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| City of Sanford Total Tribal omethanes | 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 21.75 | 7.83 - 39.91 | | | 23-00 m of the second sec |
| (TT HM) (ppb) Seminale County | 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 58.13 | 30.57 - 82.94 | NA | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| City of Sonford wo (2) samples during 2022 h | 01/23 - 12/23 ed a Tih Mire sult of a | N 82.94 and 81.97 pp | 66.58 Ib respectively, which | 41.40 - 54.12 exceeds the MCL of 80 p | pb. However, ti | he system did no | t incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all si vith their Ever, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have |
| vere at or below the MCL So | me people who drini | water containing t | trihalome thane s in ex- | cess of MCL over many y increased risk of gettin | ears may experi g can sur. | ience problems v | with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have |
| | | | Le | ead and Copper (Ta | p Water) | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | ALViolation Y/N | 90th Percentil e Result | Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) Seminoir Gounty | 06/23 | N | 0.052 | o | 13 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| e City of Serford (our wholes water of UC and whether or publish the analytical results | ale water provider) F not these contamin of our UC monitoring | nas been monitorin ants need to be reg in our annual wate | g for unregulated cont rulated.At present, no | lated Contaminant N iaminants (UC) as part or inhealth standards (for ei i would like more inform Water Hotine at 000014 | festudy to help cample, maximu | the U.S. Environ m conteminent | mental Protection Agency (B*A) determine the occurrence in drivi e with have been established for UC. However, we are required to Contaminants Monitoring Hule (UCMR), please call the Sefe Driviti |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | Level Detected (average) | Range of Results | MCLG | Proposed MCL | | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Perfluorobutanesul fonic acid (PFBS) (ppt) | 04/23 10/23 | 1.85 | 1.10 - 3.60 | NA | NA | Water-resist | tant or stain-resistant coatings on fabrics, carpets, and pap |
| Perfluoroheptanoic add (PFHpA) (ppt) | 04/23-10/23 | 1.3 | 1.10 - 1.70 | NA | NA | Stain- and gr | ease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches and carpe |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt) | 04/23-10/23 | 2.63 | 2.20 - 3.10 | NA | NA | | Firefighting Foam |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt) | 04/23 - 10/23 | 2.15 | 1.50 - 3.00 | NA | NA | | Degradation Product of PFHxS |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic add (PFOS) (ppt) | 04/23-10/23 | 2.73 | 1.70 - 4.70 | 0.00 | 4.0 | | Fabric Protection, Firefighting Foam |
| Perfluorooctanoic add (PFOA) (ppt) | 04/23 - 10/23 | 2.43 | 1.80 - 3.60 | 00.0 | 4.0 | | Nonstlick Surfaces |
| 1H,1H, 2H, 2H perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS) (ppt) | 04/23-10/23 | 2.70 | 2.70 - 2.70 | NA | NA | Elec | ctroplating industry or aqueous film forming foams |
| Perfluorobutanoic add or Perfluorobutyrate Acid (PFBA) (ppt) | 04/23-10/23 | 2.15 | 2.10 - 2.20 | NA | NA | | Photographic Film |
| Perfluoropentanoic add | 04/23-10/23 | 3.08 | 2.00 - 4.90 | NA | NA | Stain- and gr | ease proof coatings on food packaging, couches and carpe |
| (PFPeA) (ppt) | Contraction of the State | 2523/22 | 2430.3528.32 | ormation visit https:/ | Autor and an | a fatar | |

Drinking Water Quality Report-Druid Hills Consecutive Service Area 2023

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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Druid Hills Service Area (PWS #3590111) which 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 Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.

Seminole County Utilities 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, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Source Water Assessment Plans

In 2023, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on the City of Altamonte Springs, PWS #3590026, 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.

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.









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 Utilities Department 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.





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.

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.



Druid Hills Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Druid Hills Water System - PWS ID# 3590111

| | | | | la sur de la | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | Inorganic Cont | taminants | | |
| esults in the Level Detected co Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | lumn for inorgan Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | ic contaminant MCL Violation Y/N | s a rethe highest av | erage at a ny of the samp Range of Results | oling points or the MCLG | he highest detect | ed level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling freque |
| Barium (ppm) Gty of Atamonte Springs | 05/23 | N | 0.0086 | 0.0058 - 0.0086 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refiner erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) Gty of Altamonte Springs | 05/23 | N | 0.62 | 0.61 - 0.62 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes stro teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| Lead (point of entry) (ppb) Gty of Altamonte Springs | 05/23 | N | 0.001 | 0.00022 - 0.0010 | 0 | 0.015 | Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emission and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder |
| Nickel (ppb) Gty of Altamonte Springs | 05/23 | N | 0.0030 | 0.0024 - 0.0030 | N/A | 0.1 | Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurance in soil. |
| Sodium (ppm) Gty of Atamonte Springs | 05/23 | N | 14.6 | 9.1 - 14.6 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| | | | | Volatile Organic (| Contaminan | ts | |
| Results in the Level Detected | column for volati | le organic cont | aminants are the hi | ghestaverage at any of frequen | | ints or the highe | st detected level at any sampling point, depending on the samplin |
| Contaminan t and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) Gty of Altomorte Springs | 05/23-07/23 | N | 0.82 | N D - 0.82 | 0 | 5 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| | | | Stage 1 | L Disinfectants/Disi | infection By- | Products | |
| For chlorine, the level detec Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCL | l average (RAA), con Level Detected | nputed quarterly, of mor samples collected duri Range of Results | | | lected. The range of results is the range of results of all individual |
| Chlorine (ppm) Seminole County Gty of Altamonte Springs | 01/23-12/23 01/23-12/23 | N N | 1.51 1.10 | 0.59 - 1.90 0.5 - 1.10 | M RDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| | | | Stage | 2 Disinfectants/Disi | infection By- | Products | |
| | | | | highest) for all monit | oring locations. | | nge of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to). Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (low |
| Contaminan t and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | to highest for all moni | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) Seminale Gaunty City of Altamonte Springs | 07/23 01/23 - 10/23 | N N | 28.42* 29.7** | 25.82 - 28.42 10.8 - 36.5 | NA | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes Seminale Gaunty Gty of Altamonte Springs | 07/23 01/23 - 10/23 | N N | 49.84* 61.1** | 44,46 - 49,84 18,8 - 81.0 | NA | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | | | C | Lead and Copper | (Tap Water) | | |
| Contaminan t and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | ALViolation Y/N | 90th Percentile Result | Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 06/21 | N | 0.16 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |



Drinking Water Quality Report-Lake Brantley Consecutive Service Area 2023

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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Lake Brantley Consecutive Service Area (PWS #3590685) which is obtained from ground water wells, aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide, chlorinated for disinfection, orthopolyphosphate is added for corrosion control. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.



Back to

Service Area Map

Seminole County Utilities 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, 2023.

Data obtained before January 1, 2023 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 2023, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment of the Sunshine Water Services, (Sanlando Utilities), PWS #3591121, 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.

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.



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 Utilities Department 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 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.





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.

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Lake Brantley Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Lake Brantley Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3590685

| | | | | Inorganic Contar | ninants | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| Results in the Level Detecte | nd column for inco | rganic contaminants | are the highest ever | ege at any of the samplin | g points or the l | righest detected | level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. |
| Barlum (ppm) Sunshine Water Services | 09/23 | N | 0.02 | 0.0055 - 0.02 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinerie erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 09/23 | N | 0.24 | 0.15 - 0.24 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes stror teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| Sodium (ppm) Senstine Water Services | 09/23 | N | 25 | 13 - 25 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| Mercury (Inorganic)(ppb) Synshine Water Services | 09/23 | N | 0.052 | ND - 0.052 | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| iltrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Sunshine Water Services | 01/23 -09/23 | N | 0.12 | N D - 0.12 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leadhing from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Suntrane Water Services | | | Stage 1 [| Disinfectants/Disinf | ection By-Pro | ducts | |
| For chlorine, the level deter | tted is the highes | trunning annual ave | erage (RAA), compute | d quarterly, of monthly collected during the | | mples collect ed. | The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/vr) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine (ppm) Seminale County | 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 1.62 | 0.39 - 1.74 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Sunshine Water Services | 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 2.0 | ND-3.4 | 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 1997, 19 | ONE SERVICE STR | |
| or Helosottic Acids (HAA5) or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling | MCLViolation Y/N | | Dis in fectants/Dis inf ighest detected level at monitoring locat Range of Results | any sampling po | | Its is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for Likely Source of Contamination |
| Haloa cetic Acids (five) (HAAS) (ppb) Seminole County Sunshine Water Services | (mq/yr) 07/23 08/23 | N | 6.57 20.19 | 6.57 8.46 - 20.19 | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) Seminole County Sunshine Water Services | 07/23 08/23 | NN | 15.05 26.47 | 15.05 19.28 - 26.47 | N/A | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | | | | Lead and Copper (T | ap 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) Seminole Countr | 06/21 | N | 0.049 | 0 | 13 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| | | | The Fifth Unreg | ulated Contaminant | Monitoring R | de (UCMRS) | nata a appearação a contra como prese tantes |
| manufacturing of products res the blood of humans and ani public health by proposing at | istant to water, g imak all over the National Primary | rease or stains indo world. The Environ Drinking Water Heg | s efforts to conduct a uding firefighting foar mental Protection Age ulation (NPDWR) to a | tatewide drinking water rs, cleaners, cosmetics, p rncy (EPA) has establishe stablish legally enforced | testing for Per- eints, adhesives d Health Adviso le levels, called | and Polyfuoroal and insecticides. ry Levels (HALs) f Maximum Conta | kyl Substances (IPFAS). These man-made compounds are used in the IPFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and ais and is likely present i or GenX, IPFBS, IPFAS, and IPFOS. BNA is taking a keys taken to protect minant Levels (INELs), for six IPFAS known to occur in drinking water |
| indulang Pros, Pros, PINA, P | Service and the part of | en A Chemicals. EPA | | afe Drinking Water Hoti | | | he EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please |
| Contaminant | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | Range of Detect | Average Level | EPA HAL | | | |
| PFBS (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 | ND - 1.3 | 0.33 | 2,000 | | | |

| PFBS (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 | ND - 1.3 | 0.33 | 2,000 |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------|------|-------|
| PFHpA (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 | ND-0.97 | 0.07 | |
| PFHxA (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 | ND-1.9 | 0.5 | |
| PFHxS (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 | ND-2.1 | 0.7 | |
| PFOA (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 | ND-2.9 | 0.81 | 0.004 |
| PFOS (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 | ND-2.7 | 0.78 | 0.02 |
| PFPeA (ng/L) | 11/21/22 | ND-2.2 | 0.2 | |

Terms and Abbreviations:

*Health Advisory Level (HAL) - To provide Americans, including the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from a lifetime of exposure to GenX, PFOA and PFOS from drinking water, EPA established health advisory levels.

*Ng/L – Nanograms per liter (ng/L) which equals Parts per trillion (ppt) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000. *ND (No Detect) - No detection means the constituent is not detectable at the minimum reporting limit.

*GenX - Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)

*PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic Add

*PFOS – Perfluorooctane sul foni c Acid

*PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid

*PFHpA-Perfluoroheptanoic Acid

*PFHxA – Perfluorohexanoic Acid

*PFHxS – Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid

*PFPeA – Perf luoropentanoic Acid

For more information visit https://www.eps.apu/ofse

Drinking Water Quality Report-Meredith Manor Service Area 2023

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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Meredith Manor Service Area (PWS #3590823) which is obtained from ground water wells, aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide, chlorinated for disinfection, orthopolyphosphate is added for corrosion control. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.

Seminole County Utilities Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water ac-

cording 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, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023 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 2023, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment of the Sunshine Water Services, (Sanlando Utilities), PWS #3591121, 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 <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.</u>

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.









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 Utilities Department 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.





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.

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.



Meredith Manor Service Area

Meredith Manor Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3590823

| | M | eredith Ma | anor Conse | ecutive Water | System | I-PWSI | D# 3590823 |
|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | Inorganic Contan | ninants | | |
| Results in the Level Detect | ed column for in o | rean is contamin an ta | are the highest ever | ere at any of the samplin | e points or the l | hishest detected | level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequen |
| | ia calumin lar indi | gane contaminants | are the ingritic avera | ge at any of the samplin | g paints or the r | ngment d'etecte d | |
| Barlum (ppm) Sunshine Water Services | 09/23 | N | 0.02 | 0.0055 - 0.02 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refine erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer a |
| Fluoride Sunshine Water Services | 09/23 | N | 0.24 | 0.15 - 0.24 | 4 | 4 | aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes st teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| Sodium (ppm) Sunshine Water Services | 09/23 | N | 26 | 13 - 26 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| Mercury (Inorganic)(ppb) Sunshine Water Services | 09/23 | N | 0.052 | ND - 0.052 | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries a factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| itrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Sunshine Water Services | 01/23 -09/23 | N | 0.12 | N D - 0.12 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leadning from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| and the second s | | | Stage 1 | Disinfectants/Disinf | ection By-Pro | aducts | |
| For chlorine, the level dete | cted is the highes | trunning annual ava | | | overages of all sa | | The range of results is the range of results of all individual sampl |
| 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) Seminale County | 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 1.63 | 0.76 - 1.95 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Sunshine Water Services | 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 2.0 | ND-3.4 | D. D. | | |
| | | | | Disinfectants/Disinf | | and the second | |
| or Heloeoit is Acids (HAAS) or | Total Trihelometh | uanes (TTHM), the le | weld stected is the hi | ghest detected level at a monitoring locat | | nt.Kange of Nes | dts is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) f |
| 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) | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| (HAA5) (ppb) Seminale Countr | (7/22 | | 9.91 | 991 | N/A | MCI - 60 | Bu moduct of drinking uptor disinfaction |
| Sunshine Water Services | 07/23 08/23 | N | 20.19 | 8.46 - 20.19 | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes | | | | | | | |
| (TTHM) (ppb) | an/11 | | 24.91 | 24.91 | | MCL = 80 | Prograduate of this bigs up to a disinfection |
| Seminole County Sunthine Water Services | 07/23 08/23 | N | 24.91 | 19.28 - 26.47 | N/A | MILL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | | | | Lead and Copper (T | ap Water) | | |
| | Date of | | | Number of | | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Sampling (mo/yr) | AL Violation Y/N | 90th Percentile Result | sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| opper (tap water) (ppm) | 06/21 | N | 0.082 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of |
| Seminale County | | 0.00 | The Fifth Linces | ulated Contaminant | Monitoring Ri | de (UCMB5) | natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Sunshine Water Services I ou | r wholesale water | provide r) con tinue | s efforts to conduct st | tetewide drinking water | testine for Per- | and Polyluoroal | kyl Substances (IFAS). These man-made compounds are used in t |
| menufecturing of products re | sistent to water, p | rease or stains inclu | ding firefighting foem | is, deaners, cosmetics, p | ein ta, adheraivera i | and insectiones. | PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air and is likely preser |
| public health by proposing a | mas all over the National Primary I | world. The Environr Drinking Weter Heig | nental Protection Age alation (NPDWR) to e | rncy (EPA) has establishe stablish legally enforceab | d Health Advisor le levels, called | ry Levels (HALs) f Maximum Conta | or GenX, PFBS, PFCA, and PFCS. BPA is taking a key step to prote minant Laweb (MCLs), for six PPAS known to occur in drinking wa |
| | | | anticipates finalizing | the rule in 2024. If you w | ould like more | information on t | he EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), pi |
| | Date of | | call the S | afe Drinking Water Hotli | ne at (800) 42.6- | 4751. | |
| Contaminant | Sampling (mo/yr) | Range of Detect | Average Level | EPA HAL | | | |
| PFBS (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 11/21/23, | ND -1.3 | 0.33 | 2,000 | | | |
| PFHpA (ng/L) | 12/19/23 | ND-0.97 | 0.07 | 5 | | | |
| PFHxA (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 | ND-1.9 | 0.5 | | | | |
| PFHxS (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 | ND-2.1 | 0.7 | | | | |
| PFDA (ng/L) | 11/21/23, 12/19/23 11/21/23, | ND-2.9 | 0.81 | 0.004 | | | |
| PFOS (ng/L) | 12/19/23 | ND-2.7 | 0.78 | 0.02 | | | |
| PFPeA (ng/L) | 11/22 | ND-2.2 | 0.2 | | | | |
| erms and Abbreviations: lealth Advisory Level (HA |) - To provide A | mericans includi | ng the most consist | ve populations with | a margin of per | otection from a | lifetime of exposure to GenX, PFOA and PFOS from drini |
| water, EPA established he | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | inute in 2,000,0 | 00 years, ora single penny in \$10,000,000,000. |
| ND (No Detect) - No detec SenX - Hexafluoropropyle | | | detectable at the i | minimum reporting li | mit. | | |
| aenx - Hexatiuoropropyle PFBS - Perfluorobutanesul | | ALIG (HIPO-DA) | | | | | |
| PFOS – Perfluorooctanesul | fonic Acid | | | | | | |
| FOA - Perfluorooctanoic | 1000 a | | | | | | |
| PFHpA– Perfluoroheptano PFHxA – Perfluorohexanoi | | | | | | | |
| ······································ | | | | | | | |
| PFHxS – Perfluorohexanes | ulfonic Acid | | | | | | |

*PFHxS – Perfluorohexanesultonic Acid *PFPeA – Perfluoropentanoic Acid



Drinking Water Quality Report-Northeast Service Area 2023



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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Northeast Service Area (PWS #3590473) which 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 Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Utilities 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, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023 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 2023, 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 one (1) potential sources 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.

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.

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 Utilities Department 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 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.



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.



Sodium (ppm)

02/23

Northeast Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Northeast Water System - PWS ID# 3590473

| | | | | Inorganic Conta | minants | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|-----|--|--|--|--|
| Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic 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) | 02/23 | N | 0.0076 | 0.0076 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 02/23 | N | 0.74 | 0.74 | 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) | 02/23 | N | 0.20 | 0.20 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fer tilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

N/A

160

Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

8.50

8.50

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 individual samples collect ed 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) | 01/23-12/23 | N | 1.14 | 0.52 - 1.58 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes | | | | |
| Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or | For Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) or Total Trihalome thanes (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. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | 11/2023 | N | 14.30 | 11.84 - 14.30 | NA | MCL=60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 11/2023 | N | 33.98 | 26.31 - 33.98 | NA | MCL=80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | | | | |
| | | | | Lead and Copper (| Tap Water) | | | | | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | ALViolation Y/N | 90th Percentile Result | Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination | | | | |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 06/23-07/23 | N | 0.19 | 0 | 13 | 13 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | | | | |

Drinking Water Quality Report-Northwest Service Area 2023

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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Northwest Service Area (PWS #3594107) which 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 Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.

Seminole County Utilities 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, 2023.

Data obtained before January 1, 2023 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 2023, 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.

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.
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- (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.





Back to

Service Area Map



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 Utilities Department 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 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.



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

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| | N | lort | h w e | st So | e r v i | ice | Area | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | WA | TER Q | UALIT | YR | ESUL | LTS | | | | |
| | | | | ter System | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Radioactive Con | | | | | | | |
| Results in the Level Detected | column for radioacti | ve con taminants a | re the highest avera | ge at any of the samp | oling points or th | ne highest dete | cted level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. | | | | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | MCLViolation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | | | | |
| Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) | 2/23 | N | 3 | 1.2 - 1.8 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | |
| 8 | | 2 | 87 - 3 | Inorganic Conta | aminants | | | | | | |
| Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic 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) | 02/23 | N | 0.011 | 0.011 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 02/23 | N | 0.81 | 0.81 | 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) | 02/23 | N | 0.079 | 0.079 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 02/23 | N | 44.0 | 44.0 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil | | | | |
| | | | Stage 1 D | isinfectants/Disir | nfection By-P | roducts | | | | | |
| For chlorine, the level detec | ted is the highest rur | nn ing ann ual avera | ge (RAA), computed | quarterly, of month) collected during th | | samples colle d | ted. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples | | | | |
| 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) | 01/23-12/23 | N | 1.50 | 0.36 - 1.89 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes | | | | |
| | | | Stage 2 D | i sin fectants/ Dis ir | nfection By-P | roducts | | | | | |
| For Haloacetik Adds (HAA5) or | Total Trihalomethan | es (TTHM), the leve | el detected is the hi | ghest detecte d level a monitoring loc | | point. Range of | Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for | | | | |
| ** For Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) o | r Total Trihalometh a | nes (TTHM), the lev | vel de tecte d is the h | | ning annu al aver | age (LRAA). Rar | nge of Results is the range of individaul samples results (bowest to highe | | | | |
| 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) | 01/23-12/23 | N | 25.62* | 5.25 - 25.65 | N/A | MCL=60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 01/23-12/23 | Y | 86.95** | 31.93 - 87.69 | N/A | MCL=80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | | | | |
| The system incurred MCL viola | | | | | | | MCL of 80 ppb. LRAA results are shown in the table below. Some people ntrai nervoussystems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | itra nervoussystems, and may nave an increased risk of getting cancer. Ich in turn reduces the formation of TTHM's. | | | | |
| TTHM Monitoring Re | sults (ppb) | 1st Quarter 2023 | 2nd Quanter 2023 | 3rd Quarter 2023 | 4th Qu 202 | | | | | | |
| NW - 56 1799 Astor Quarterly Resu | 9 T 영 전성 방법 | 83.73 | 48.48 | 36.65 | 31. | 93 | | | | | |
| NW - 56 1799 Astor LRAA | Famrs Pl | 85.54 | 83.02 | 65.74 | 50.3 | 20 | Reported LRAA for quarters 1-3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table. | | | | |
| NW - 79 - 4965 5 Quarterly Resu | 88830 | 87.69 | 75.21 | 60.14 | 563 | 28 | | | | | |
| NW - 79 - 4965 S LRAA | 5R 46 | 83.83 | 86.95 | 80.64 | 69. | 83 | | | | | |
| and R. | | | l | ead 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) | 06/2023 | N | 0.56 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | | | | |



Drinking Water Quality Report-Southeast Service Area 2023



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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Southeast Service Area (PWS #3590571) which is obtained from ground water wells. The water is ozonated, aerated, filtered with granular activated carbon, chlorinated for disinfection, the pH is adjusted for corrosion control, then fluoridate for dental health purposes. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.



Seminole County Utilities 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, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023 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 2023, 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 <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.</u>

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.

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 Utilities Department 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 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.



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.



Southeast Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Southeast Water System - PWS ID# 3590571

Water Quality Testing Results Table

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) | 02/23 | N | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinerio erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 02/23 | N | 0.69 | 0.67 - 0.69 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes stro teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| litrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 02/23 | N | 0.33 | 0.074 - 0.33 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewa erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | 02/23 | N | 13.0 | 10.0 - 13.0 | NA | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| | | | Stag | ge 1 Disinfectants | /Disinfection | By-Products | |
| or bromate, chloramines, or ch | lorine, the level de | etected is the h | | nual average (RAA), co individual samples col | | | of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results |
| 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) | 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 1.26 | 0.23 - 2.26 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| | | | Stag | ge 2 Disinfectants | /Disinfection | By-Products | |
| For Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) or | Total Trihalometh | anes (TTHM), t | he level detected i | | al running annua itoring locations. | | e of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to hig |
| 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) | 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 26.74* | 15.53 - 33.80 | NA | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 48.97* | 30.85 - 64.46 | NA | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | | | | Lead and Co | pper (Tap Wa | ter) | |
| 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) | 06/2023 | N | 0.19 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| | | 2 | 2 | 8 | | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nat |

Drinking Water Quality Report-Southwest Service Area 2023

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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Southwest Service Area (PWS #3590785) which is obtained from ground water wells and is aerated, 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 Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.

Seminole County Utilities 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, 2023.

Data obtained before January 1, 2023 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 2023, 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 <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.</u>

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.









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 Utilities Department 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 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.



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.



Southwest Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Southwest Water System - PWS ID# 3590785

| | | | | Inorganic Cont | aminants | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|---|
| Results in the Level Detected | column for inorganic | motaminants | | × | | mintsor the | highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on th |
| | containing for more game. | | are the lights | sampling freq | | points of the | inglicat detected interaction and pairs according on a |
| 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) | 02/23 | N | 0.0096 | 0.0096 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 02/23 | N | 0.87 | 0.87 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer a aluminum factories. Water additive which promote strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| Vitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 02/23 | N | 0.067 | 0.067 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | 02/23 | N | 10 | 10 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| | | | Stage 1 Disi | nfectants/Disir | nfection By | -Products | |
| For chlorine, the level detected | d is the highest runnin | | - T | · · · | | | amples collected. The range of results is the range of results o |
| | J | | | samples collected | | | |
| 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) | 01/23 - 12/23 | N | 1.58 | 0.76 - 2.14 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| | | | Stage 2 Dis | infectant/Disir | nfection By | -Products | |
| For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or | Total Trihalomethane | es (TTHM), the | | d is the highest det to highest) for all n | | | ; point. Range of Results is the range of individual sample resul |
| 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) | 01/23 | N | 14.93 | 12.23 • 14.93 | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 01/23 | N | 30.34 | 25.31 - 30.34 | N/A | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | | | Lea | d and Copper | (Tap Water | •) | |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | AL Violation Y/N | 90th Percentile Result | Numberof sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 07/2023 | N | 0.28 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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). Southwest 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 occurence 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

n 2023 Seminole County Utilities Department sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants, including 29 PFAS compounds (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) and one metal, Lithium perEPA's UCMR5 requirement. Sample results showed no detectable quantities for any of the 29 PFAS compounds or Lithium. You have a right to know this data is available. Unregulated contaminants do not yet have a drinking water standard. This monitoring will help determine whether the contaminants should require on-going testing and establish allowable maximum contaminant limits. If you wish to learn more of the sample results, visit our website at:

https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/water/



Drinking Water Quality Report-Sun Shadows Consecutive Service Area 2023



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 Floridan Aquifer is the water source for the Sun Shadows Consecutive Service Area (PWS #3594216) which is obtained from ground water wells which are aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide, filtered with granular activated carbon, chlorinated for disinfection, and orthopolyphosphate is added for corrosion control. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Seminole County Utilities Department at 407-665-2110.



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is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. Data obtained before January 1, 2023 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 2023, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on City of Casselberry, PWS #3590159, 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 nine (9) 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.

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.

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 Utilities Department 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 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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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.



Sunshadows Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Sun Shadows Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3594216

Inorganic Contaminants

| Results in the Level Deter | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | ted column for inc | organic contamin | ants are the highest ave | erage at any of the samp | ing points or the | e highest detecter | I level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency. |
| Barium (ppm) City of Casselberry | 06/23 | N | 0.016 | 0.0087 -0.016 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) City of Casselberry | 06/23 | N | 0.19 | 0.18 - 0.19 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminu factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when a optimum level of 0.7 ppm |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen)(ppm) City of Casselberry | 01/23 - 06/23 | N | 0.21 | 0.073 - 0.21 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) City of Casse lberry | 06/23 | N | 14.0 | 9.80 - 14.0 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil |
| | | | Stage 1 | L Disinfectants/Disi | fection By-P | roducts | |
| For chlorine, the level detected | d is the highest run | nning ann ual ave | age (RAA), computed o | quarterly, of monthly ave during the pa | | les collected. The | range of results is the range of results of all individual samples collecte |
| 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) Seminole County City of Casselberry | 01/23 - 12/23 01/23 - 12/23 | N N | 1.62 1.83 | 0.39 - 1.74 0.33 - 3.29 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| | | | Stage 2 | 2 Disinfectants/Disi | nfection By-P | roducts | |
| * For Haloaœtic Acids (HAA5) | or Total Trihalom | ethanes (TTHM), | the level detected is th | | at any sampling p | point. Range of R | esults is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all |
| * For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | | | | | | | |
| | or Total Trihalome | thanes (TTHM), 1 | he level detected is the | monitoring loo highest locational runni all monitoring lo | ng annual avera | e (LRAA). Range | of Results is the range of individaul samples results (lowest to highest) |
| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | or Total Trihalome Date of Sampling (mo/yr) | thanes (TTHM), 1 MCL Violation Y/N | he level detected is the Level Detected | highest locational runni | ng annual avera | ge (LRAA). Range MCL or MRDL | of Results is the range of individaul samples results (lowest to highest) Likely Source of Contamination |
| | Date of Sampling | MCL | _ | e highest locational runni all monitoring lo | ng annual avera ocations. MCLG or | | |
| Measurement Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) Seminole County | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) 08/23 | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | e highest locational runni all monitoring la Range of Results 23.56 - 25.2 | ng annual avera ocations. MCLG or MRDLG | MCL or MRDL | |
| Measurement Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) Seminole County City of Casselberry Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb Seminole County | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) 08/23 01/23 - 12/23 08/23 | MCL Violation Y/N N N | Level Detected 25.2* 29.0** 51.00* | e highest locational runni all monitoring la Range of Results 23.56 - 25.2 18.14 - 32.98 43.15 - 51.00 | ng annual avera ocations. MCLG or MRDLG NA | MCL or MRDL MCL = 60 | Likely Source of Contamination By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Measurement Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) Seminole County City of Casselberry Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb Seminole County | Date of Sampling (mo/yr) 08/23 01/23 - 12/23 08/23 | MCL Violation Y/N N N | Level Detected 25.2* 29.0** 51.00* | e highest locational runni all monitoring la Range of Results 23.56 - 25.2 18.14 - 32.98 43.15 - 51.00 29.89 - 76.83 | ng annual avera ocations. MCLG or MRDLG NA | MCL or MRDL MCL = 60 | Likely Source of Contamination By-product of drinking water disinfection |