SEMINOLE COUNTY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2024

SEMINOLE COUNTY
FLORIDA'S NATURAL CHOICE

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report-2024

Seminole County Utilities Department is pleased to present you with the 2024 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 2024; 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.

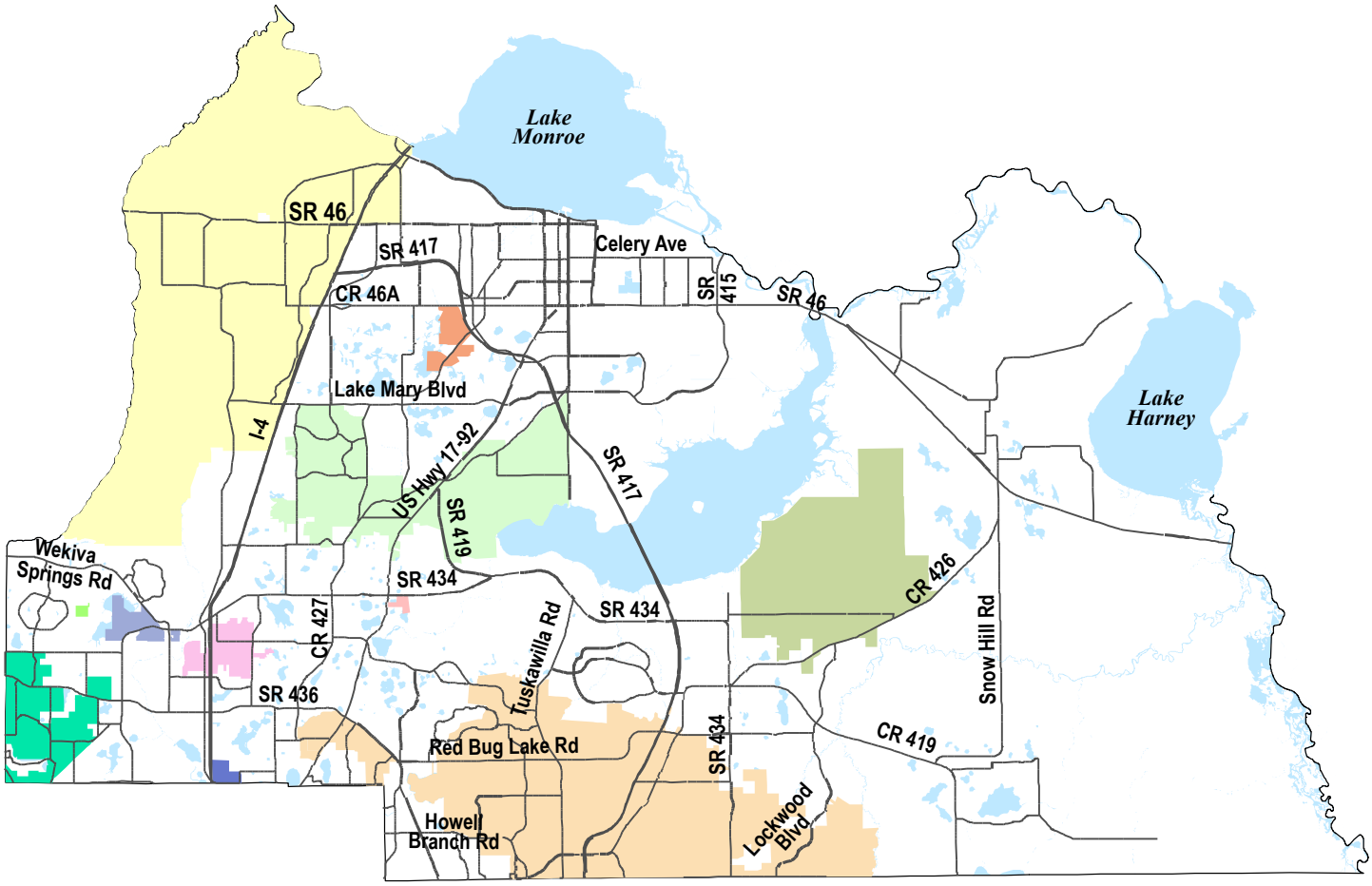
Seminole County residents are highly encouraged to register for emergency alerts through Alert Seminole by going to www.alertseminole.org. Residents can sign up to receive emergency alerts via text, email, or voice call about a variety of potential public safety and environmental hazards such as Boil 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 DrinkingWaterInfo@seminolecountyfl.gov to request your copy.

Sincerely,

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

Interactive Map of Water Service Areas



Drinking Water Quality Report-Apple Valley Service Area 2024

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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, 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 2024, 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 SWAPP (state.fl.us).

EPA Would Like You to Know

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Seminole County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Greg Walton @ 407-665-2795. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/.

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

Apple Valley Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Apple Valley Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3590039

Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm) *City of Altamonte Springs*	05/23	N	0.0086	0.0058 - 0.0086	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) *City of Altamonte Springs*	05/23	N	0.62	0.61 - 0.62	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppm) *City of Altamonte Springs*	05/23	N	0.001	0.00022 - 0.001	0	0.015	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nickel (ppb) *City 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) *City of Altamonte Springs*	05/23	N	14.6	9.1 - 14.6	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)							
Seminole County	01/24 - 12/24	N	1.29	0.46 - 1.71	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
City of Altamonte Springs	01/24 - 12/24	N	1.20	0.6 - 1.20			

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)							
Seminole County	07/24	N	28.68*	27.14 - 27.17	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
City of Altamonte Springs	1/24 - 12/24	N	34.5**	11.9 - 44.8			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)							
Seminole County	07/24	N	44.48*	42.98 - 44.48	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
City of Altamonte Springs	1/24 - 12/24	N	52.1**	18.8 - 66.2			

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) *Seminole County*	06/24	N	0.16	0	1.3	1.3	0.047 - 0.22	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Drinking Water Quality Report-Black Hammock Service Area 2024

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 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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, 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 2024, 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 SWAPP (state.fl.us).

EPA Would Like You to Know

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Seminole County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Greg Walton @ 407-665-2795. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

Black Hammock Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Black Hammock Consecutive Water System (PWS ID# 3594186)

Radioactive Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 *City of Oviedo*	07/23	N	1.3	1.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm) *City of Oviedo*	07/23	N	0.11	0.11	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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 strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen ppm) *City of Oviedo*	05/24	N	0.095	0.095	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)					MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Seminole County	01/24 - 12/24	N	2.76	1.04 - 3.14			
City of Oviedo	01/24 - 12/24	N	2.30	0.8 - 3.4			

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)					NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Seminole County	08/24	N	16.09	16.09			
City of Oviedo	05/24	N	20.96	10.31 - 20.96			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)					NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Seminole County	08/24	N	23.88	23.88			
City of Oviedo	05/24	N	23.44	23.39 - 23.44			

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) *Seminole County*	06/24	N	0.27	0	1.3	1.3	0.04 - 0.40	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb) *Seminole County*	06/24	N	2.1	0	0	15	0.0013 - 0.0031	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Drinking Water Quality Report-Chase Groves Consecutive Service Area 2024

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 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.

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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, 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 2024, 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 fourteen (14) 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 SWAPP (state.fl.us).

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.

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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).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Seminole County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Greg Walton @ 407-665-2795. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/

NOTICE: The City of Sanford, whom we purchase water from, failed to Comply with a Testing Procedure (monthly Bromate) due to Contracted Laboratory equipment failure and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. The results were not accepted due to the sample hold time being exceeded. Seminole County cannot be sure of the level of Bromate in your drinking water during that time. Some people who drink water containing Bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

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

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

Chase Groves Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Chase Groves Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3594214

Radioactive Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) *City of Sanford*	08/23	N	1.84	ND - 1.84	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb) *City of Sanford*	01/24 - 10/24	N	0.30	ND - 0.66	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) *City of Sanford*	07/23	N	0.022	0.011 - 0.022	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) *City of Sanford*	07/23	N	0.74	0.69 - 0.74	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *City of Sanford*	09/24	N	0.29	ND - 0.29	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) *City of Sanford*	07/23	N	38.3	20.6 - 28.3	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) *Seminole County* *City of Sanford*	 01/24 - 12/24 01/24 - 12/24	 N N	 1.80 1.30	 0.91 - 2.25 0.2 - 2.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromate (ppb) *City of Sanford*	1/24 - 12/24	N	1.6	ND - 6.7	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) *Seminole County* *City of Sanford*	 01/24 - 12/24 02/24 - 11/24	 N N	 26.59* 22.27*	 13.24 - 31.19 9.61 - 25.12	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) *Seminole County* *City of Sanford*	 01/24 - 12/24 02/24 - 11/24	 N N	 56.46* 61.36*	 31.69 - 64.91 41.39 - 76.02	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) *Seminole County*	06/23	N	0.052	0	1.3	1.3	0.025 - 0.10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Drinking Water Quality Report-Druid Hills Consecutive Service Area 2024

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 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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, 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 2024, 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 SWAPP (state.fl.us).

EPA Would Like You to Know

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Seminole County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Greg Walton @ 407-665-2795. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

Druid Hills Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Druid Hills Water System - PWS ID# 3590111

Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm) *City of Altamonte Springs*	05/23	N	0.0086	0.0058 - 0.0086	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) *City of Altamonte Springs*	05/23	N	0.62	0.61 - 0.62	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppm) *City of Altamonte Springs*	05/23	N	0.001	0.00022 - 0.001	0	0.015	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nickel (ppb) *City 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) *City of Altamonte Springs*	05/23	N	14.6	9.1 - 14.6	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)							
Seminole County	01/24 - 12/24	N	1.61	0.85 - 2.07	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
City of Altamonte Springs	01/24 - 12/24	N	1.20	0.6 - 1.20			

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five)							
Seminole County	07/24	N	26.82*	25.06 - 26.82	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
City of Altamonte Springs	1/24 - 12/24	N	34.5**	11.9 - 44.8			
Total Trihalomethanes							
Seminole County	07/24	N	37.31*	35.99 - 37.31	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
City of Altamonte Springs	1/24 - 12/24	N	52.1**	18.8 - 66.2			

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/24	N	0.16	0	1.3	1.3	0.033 - 0.41	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Drinking Water Quality Report-Lake Brantley Consecutive Service Area 2024

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 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.

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Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2024, 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 SWAPP (state.fl.us).

EPA Would Like You to Know

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

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(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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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).

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Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

Lake Brantley Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Lake Brantley Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3590685

Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm) *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	09/23	N	0.02	0.0055 - 0.02	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	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 strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm) *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	09/23	N	26	13 - 26	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Mercury (Inorganic)(ppb) *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	5/24	N	0.56	0.056 - 0.56	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) *Seminole County* *Utilities Inc - Sanlando*	 01/24 - 12/24 01/24 - 12/24	 N N	 1.75 2.10	 1.01 - 1.88 0.7 - 3.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) *Seminole County* *Utilities Inc - Sanlando*	 07/24 08/24	 N N	 17.73 17.5	 17.73 5.76 - 17.5	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) *Seminole County* *Utilities Inc - Sanland*	 07/24 08/23	 N N	 17.76 31.79	 17.76 16.19 - 31.79	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) *Seminole County*	06/24	N	0.028	0	1.3	1.3	0.025 - 0.030	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Sunshine Water Services (our wholesale water provider) continues efforts to conduct statewide drinking water testing for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). These man-made compounds are used in the manufacturing of products resistant to water, grease or stains including firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, paints, adhesives and insecticides. PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air and is likely present in the blood of humans and animals all over the world. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established Health Advisory Levels (HALs) for GenX, PFBS, PFOA, and PFOS. EPA is taking a key step to protect public health by proposing a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) to establish legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS known to occur in drinking water including PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals. EPA anticipates finalizing the rule in 2024. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminant	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Range of Detect	Average Level	MCL
PFBS (ng/L)	2/24	ND - 1.2	0.4	NA
PFHpA (ng/L)	2/24	ND-0.96	0.32	NA
PFHxA (ng/L)	2/24	ND-1.5	0.97	NA
PFHxS (ng/L)	2/24	ND-1.8	1.17	10.0
PFOA (ng/L)	2/24	ND-3.1	1.83	4.0
PFOS (ng/L)	2/24	ND-3.1	1.7	4.0
PFPeA (ng/L)	2/24	ND-1.9	1.17	NA

Terms and Abbreviations:

MCL - Maximum Contaminent Level

*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 Acid

*PFOS – Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid

*PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid

*PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic Acid

*PFHxA – Perfluorohexanoic Acid

*PFHxS – Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid

*PFPeA – Perfluoropentanoic Acid

For more information visit https://www.epa.gov/pfas

Drinking Water Quality Report-Meredith Manor Service Area 2024

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 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 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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, 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 2024, 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 SWAPP (state.fl.us).

EPA Would Like You to Know

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

(B) *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Seminole County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Greg Walton @ 407-665-2795. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

Meredith Manor Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Meredith Manor Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3590823

Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm) *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	09/23	N	0.02	0.0055 - 0.02	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	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 strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm) *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	09/23	N	26	13 - 26	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Mercury (Inorganic)(ppb) *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	5/24	N	0.56	0.056 - 0.56	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) *Seminole County* *Utilities Inc. - Sanlando*	 01/24 - 12/24 01/23 - 12/23	 N N	 1.83 2.10	 0.64 - 1.91 0.7 - 3.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) *Seminole County* *Utilities Inc - Sanlando*	 07/24 08/23	 N N	 18.90 17.5	 18.90 5.76 - 17.5	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) *Seminole County* *Utilities Inc - Sanland*	 07/24 08/23	 N N	 27.97 31.79	 27.97 16.19 - 31.79	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) *Seminole County*	06/24	N	0.098	0	1.3	1.3	0.047 - 0.43	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Sunshine Water Services (our wholesale water provider) continues efforts to conduct statewide drinking water testing for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). These man-made compounds are used in the manufacturing of products resistant to water, grease or stains including firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, paints, adhesives and insecticides. PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air and is likely present in the blood of humans and animals all over the world. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established Health Advisory Levels (HALs) for GenX, PFBS, PFOA, and PFOS. EPA is taking a key step to protect public health by proposing a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) to establish legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS known to occur in drinking water including PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals. EPA anticipates finalizing the rule in 2024. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminant	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Range of Detect	Average Level	MCL
PFBS (ng/L)	2/24	ND - 1.2	0.4	NA
PFHpA (ng/L)	2/24	ND-0.96	0.32	NA
PFHxA (ng/L)	2/24	ND-1.5	0.97	NA
PFHxS (ng/L)	2/24	ND-1.8	1.17	10.0
PFOA (ng/L)	2/24	ND-3.1	1.83	4.0
PFOS (ng/L)	2/24	ND-3.1	1.7	4.0
PFPeA (ng/L)	2/24	ND-1.9	1.17	NA

Terms and Abbreviations:

MCL - Maximum Contaminent Level
***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 Acid**
***PFOS – Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid**
***PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid**
***PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoic Acid**
***PFHxA – Perfluorohexanoic Acid**
***PFHxS – Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid**
***PFPeA – Perfluoropentanoic Acid**

For more information visit https://www.epa.gov/pfas

Drinking Water Quality Report- Northeast Service Area 2024

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 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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, 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 2024, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is one (1) potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at SWAPP (state.fl.us).

EPA Would Like You to Know

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

(B) *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Seminole County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Greg Walton @ 407-665-2795. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

Northeast Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Northeast Water System - PWS ID# 3590473

Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/24	N	0.19	0.19	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/23	N	8.50	8.50	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/24-12/24	N	1.24	0.39 - 2.05	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	11/24	N	12.43	7.21 - 12.43	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	11/24	N	28.65	22.46 - 28.65	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Range of Results	MCLG	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/23 - 07/23	N	0.19	0.028 - 0.79	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) - Northeast System

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). The Northeast Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring these unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the US Environmental Protection Agency determine whether these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

In 2024 Seminole County Utilities Department sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants, including 29 PFAS compounds (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) and one metal, Lithium per EPA'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-Northwest Service Area 2024

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 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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, 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 2024, 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 ten (10) 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 SWAPP (state.fl.us).

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.

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(D) *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/

NOTICE: The Northwest Water Treatment Plant, failed to Comply with a Testing Procedure (monthly Bromate) due to Contracted Laboratory equipment failure and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. The results were not accepted due to the sample hold time being exceeded. Seminole County cannot be sure of the level of Bromate in your drinking water during that time. Some people who drink water containing Bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. A Public Notice was sent to the affected customers in April 2024.

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.

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

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

Northwest Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Northwest Water System - PWS ID# 3594107

Radioactive Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 + 228, combined radium (pCi/L)	02/23	N	3	1.2 - 1.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	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)	02/24	N	0.077	0.077	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	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/24-12/24	N	1.50	0.36 - 1.89	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromate (ppb)	01/24-12/24	N	0.26	0.00 - 3.10	MCLG = 0	MCL = 10	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01/24-12/24	N	23.46*	6.27 - 28.01	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/24-12/24	Y	56.39*	23.14 - 78.77	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Range of Results	MCLG	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/2023	N	0.56	0.028 - 1.1	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) - Northwest System

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). The Nothwest Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring these unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the US Environmental Protection Agency determine whether these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

In 2024 Seminole County Utilities Department sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants, including 29 PFAS compounds (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) and one metal, Lithium per EPA'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- Southeast Service Area 2024

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 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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, 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 2024, 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 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 SWAPP (state.fl.us).

EPA Would Like You to Know

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

(B) *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Seminole County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Greg Walton @ 407-665-2795. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

Southeast Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Southeast Water System - PWS ID# 3590571

Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	02/23	N	0.01	0.01	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; 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 strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/24	N	0.20	0.054 - 0.20	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/23	N	13.0	10.0 - 13.0	NA	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/24 - 12/24	N	1.24	0.41 - 2.03	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01/24 -12/24	N	28.57*	15.73 - 40.27	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/24 -12/24	N	50.32*	33.07 - 59.61	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Range of Results	MCLG	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/2023	N	0.19	0.026 -1.2	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/2023	N	1.2	1.1 - 3.9	0	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains: erosion of natural deposits

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) - Southeast System

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). The Southeast Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring these unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the US Environmental Protection Agency determine whether these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

In 2024 Seminole County Utilities Department sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants, including 29 PFAS compounds (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) and one metal, Lithium per EPA'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-Southwest Service Area 2024

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 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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, 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 2024, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There is one (1) potential source of contamination identified for this system with low susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at SWAPP (state.fl.us).

EPA Would Like You to Know

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

(B) *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Seminole County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Greg Walton @ 407-665-2795. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/

NOTICE: The Northwest Water Treatment Plant, failed to Comply with a Testing Procedure (monthly Bromate) due to Contracted Laboratory equipment failure and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. The results were not accepted due to the sample hold time being exceeded. Seminole County cannot be sure of the level of Bromate in your drinking water during that time. Some people who drink water containing Bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. A Public Notice was sent to the affected customers in April 2024.

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

Southwest Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Southwest Water System - PWS ID# 3590785

Inorganic Contaminants

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	02/23	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 and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/24	N	0.055	0.055	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	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/24 - 12/24	N	1.56	0.52 - 2.00	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products

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

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)	01/24	N	29.96	26.67 - 29.96	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01/24	N	23.91	21.45 - 23.91	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Range of Results	MCLG	AL	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	07/2023	N	0.28	0.029 - 0.76	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Drinking Water Quality Report-Sun Shadows Consecutive Service Area 2024

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 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.

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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, 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 2024, 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 sixteen (16) 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 SWAPP (state.fl.us).

EPA Would Like You to Know

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

(B) *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Seminole County is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Greg Walton @ 407-665-2795. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Seminole County has created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by DEP to the best of its ability. Ongoing field verification is taking place to ensure all service line materials are accounted for. The inventory list will be updated as needed. The Service Line Inventory list can be accessed here https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/

Terms and Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

Sunshadows Service Area

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Sun Shadows Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3594216

Inorganic Contaminants

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual samples collected during the past year.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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 aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at 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 Casselberry*	06/23	N	14.0	9.80 - 14.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)							
Seminole County	01/24 - 12/24	N	1.38	0.78 -1.51	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
City of Casselberry	01/24 - 12/24	N	1.83	0.54 - 2.88			

Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

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

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

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)							
Seminole County	08/24	N	26.91*	22.25 - 26.91	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
City of Casselberry	01/24 - 12/24	N	29.83**	15.64 - 39.25			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb							
Seminole County	08/24	N	55.93*	52.47 - 55.93	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
City of Casselberry	01/24 - 12/24	N	52.87**	29.23 - 56.13			

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) *Seminole County*	06/24	N	0.33	0	1.3	1.3	0.10 - 0.48	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits