

# SEMINOLE COUNTY Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 24







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 <u>www.alertseminole.org</u>. Residents can sign up to receive emergency alerts via text, email, or voice call about a variety of potential public safety and environmental hazards such as Boil Water Notices.

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

Sincerely,

Willing Edward

Johnny Edwards, P.E. 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.

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 <u>https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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 <a href="https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/">https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/</a>.





WATERING RESTRICTION SCHEDULE Even house #'s thursday and sunday odd house #'s wednesday and saturday Non-residential tuesday and friday reclaim customers

two days per week



#### **Terms and Abbreviations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ( $\mu g/l$ ): 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.



### Apple Valley Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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

				Inorgen	c Contamin	anto	VO ID# 3390	
Recults in the Lovel Detected	column for inorg	anic contamina	nts synthetic organic c		c Contamin		atile organic contamin	ants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The
				results is of all individu				
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 drilli	ng 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		posits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories ch promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
ead (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 mi	ing 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	S	alt water intrusion, leaching from soil
				Stage 1 Disinfectant	ts/Disinfectio	on By-Product		
For chlorine, the level detected	l is the highest run	nning annual av	erage (RAA), computed		erages of all sa past year.	mples collected.	he range of results is th	e range of results of all individual samples collected during th
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL		Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Chlorine (ppm)</b> Seminole County City of Altamonte Springs	01/24 - 12/24 01/24 - 12/24	N N	1.29 1.20	0.46 - 1.71 0.6 - 1.20	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	w	ater additive used to control microbes
			Sta	ige 2 Disinfectant	s/Disinfecti	on By-Produ	cts	
** For Haloacetic Acids (HA Contaminant and Unit of			), the level detected is 1	the highest detected leve is the highest locationa	I at any samplir locations. I running annua oring locations. MCLG or	ng point. Range oi	Results is the range of i	ndividual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitorin ange of individaul samples results (lowest to highest for all Likely Source of Contamination
** For Haloacetic Acids (HA Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	A5) or Total Triha Date of	lomethanes (TTI MCL	), the level detected is f	the highest detected leve is the highest locationa monit	l at any samplir locations. I running annua oring locations.	ng point. Range of I average (LRAA).	Results is the range of i	
** For Haloacetic Acids (HA Contaminant and Unit of	AS) or Total Triha Date of Sampling	Iomethanes (TTI MCL Violation	), the level detected is f	the highest detected leve is the highest locationa monit	I at any samplir locations. I running annua oring locations. MCLG or	ng point. Range of I average (LRAA).	Results is the range of i	ange of individaul samples results (lowest to highest for all
** For Haloacetic Acids (H/ Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) Seminole County	VA5) or Total Triha Date of Sampling (mo/yr) 07/24	Iomethanes (TTI MCL Violation Y/N N	), the level detected is f HM), the level detected Level Detected 28.68*	the highest detected leve is the highest locationa monit Range of Results 27.14 - 27.17	l at any samplir locations. I running annua oring locations. MCLG or MRDLG	ig point. Range of l average (LRAA). MCL or MRDL	Results is the range of i lange of Results is the r By	ange of individaul samples results (lowest to highest for all Likely Source of Contamination
** For Haloacetic Acids (HA Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) Seminole County City of Altamonte Springs Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) Seminole County	VAS) or Total Triha Date of Sampling (mo/yr) 07/24 1/24 - 12/24 07/24	Iomethanes (TTI MCL Violation Y/N N N N	), the level detected is i HM), the level detected Level Detected 28.68* 34.5** 44.48*	the highest detected leve is the highest locationa monit Range of Results 27.14 - 27.17 11.9 - 44.8 42.98 - 44.48 18.8 - 66.2	l at any samplir locations. I running annua oring locations. MCLG or MRDLG NA	ng point. Range of average (LRAA). MCL or MRDL MCL = 60 MCL = 80	Results is the range of i lange of Results is the r By	ange of individaul samples results (lowest to highest for all Likely Source of Contamination product of drinking water disinfection
** For Haloacetic Acids (HA Contaminant and Unit of Measurement Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) Seminole County City of Altamonte Springs Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) Seminole County	VAS) or Total Triha Date of Sampling (mo/yr) 07/24 1/24 - 12/24 07/24	Iomethanes (TTI MCL Violation Y/N N N N	), the level detected is i HM), the level detected Level Detected 28.68* 34.5** 44.48*	the highest detected leve is the highest locationa monit Range of Results 27.14 - 27.17 11.9 - 44.8 42.98 - 44.48	l at any samplir locations. I running annua oring locations. MCLG or MRDLG NA	ng point. Range of average (LRAA). MCL or MRDL MCL = 60 MCL = 80	Results is the range of i lange of Results is the r By	ange of individaul samples results (lowest to highest for all Likely Source of Contamination product of drinking water disinfection

### Drinking Water Quality Report-Black Hammock Service Area 2024

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.





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Service Area Map



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

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 gal-vanized 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 <u>https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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 <a href="https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/">https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/</a>





WATERING RESTRICTION SCHEDULE Even house #'s thursday and sunday odd house #'s wednesday and saturday Non-residential tuesday and friday reclaim customers two days per week

#### **Terms and Abbreviations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



### Black Hammock Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

		Black I	Hammock C	Consecutive	Water Sy	/stem (P	WS ID# 359	94186)
				Radioactiv	ve Contamin	ants		
R	esults in the Level De	tected column for rad	dioactive contaminants a	re the highest detected lev	vel at any samplir	g point. The range	e of results is of all individ	dual 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
				Inorgani	c Contamina	nts		
Results in the Level Detected co	olumn for inorganic co	ntaminants, syntheti	c organic contaminants i		bicides, and volat ted during the pas		inants are the highest de	tected level at any sampling point. The range of results is of all individual
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 drillin	g wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
Fluoride (ppm) City of Oviedo	07/23	N	0.69	0.69	4	4		l deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. ich promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppn
Nitrate (as Nitrogen ppm) City of Oviedo	05/24	N	0.095	0.095	10	10	Runoff from fertiliz	ter use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natura deposits
				Stage 1 Disinfectan	nt/Disinfectio	n By-Product		
For chloramines, the level de	tected is the highes	t running annual a	verage (RAA), compute		averages of all s past year.	amples collected	l. The range of results i	is the range of results of all individual samples collected during the
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL		Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Chloramines (ppm)</b> Seminole County City of Oviedo	01/24 - 12/24 01/24 - 12/24	N N	2.76 2.30	1.04 - 3.14 0.8 - 3.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0		Water additive used to control microbes
			S	tage 2 Disinfectant	s/Disinfectio	n By-Product	S	
For Haloacetic Aci	ds (HAA5) or Total T	rihalomethanes (T	THM), the level detect	ed is the highest detecte	ed level at any s	ampling point. T	he range of results is c	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 Oviedo	08/24 05/24	NN	16.09 20.96	16.09 10.31 - 20.96	NA	MCL = 60		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) Seminole County	08/24	N	23.88	23.88	NA	MCL = 80		By-product of drinking water disinfection
City of Oviedo	05/24	N	23.44	23.39 - 23.44	opper (Tap V	/ater)		
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

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.

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 <u>https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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 <a href="https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/">https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/</a>





Even house #'s thursday and sunday odd house #'s wednesday and saturday Non-residential tuesday and friday reclaim customers two days per week

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.

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.



### Chase Groves Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

		Chase	e Groves Co	onsecutive W	/ater Sys	stem - P\	NS ID# 359	4214
				Radioactiv	e Contamina	ints		
Results in	the Level Detected co	lumn for radioacti	ve contaminants are t	he highest detected leve	l at any samplin	g point. The rang	e of results is of all in	dividual 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)	08/23	N	1.84	ND - 1.84	0	5		Erosion of natural deposits
City of Sanford				Inorganic	Contaminar	ts		
Results in the Level Detected	column for inorgani	c contaminants, sy			ides and herbic	ides, and volatile		ts are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of
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 natu	ural 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 drillin	ng wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
Fluoride (ppm) City of Sanford	07/23	N	0.74	0.69 - 0.74	4	4		l deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. ich promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppn
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) City of Sanford	09/24	N	0.29	ND - 0.29	10	10	Runoff from fertiliz	er use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Sodium (ppm) City of Sanford	07/23	N	38.3	20.6 - 28.3	N/A	160		Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
			St	tage 1 Disinfectants	s/Disinfection	n Bv-Products	5	
For chlorine, the level detecte	d is the highest runn	ing annual average		-				range of results of all individual samples collected during the past
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.
.,,,,.,.			Si	tage 2 Disinfectants	s/Disinfection	n By-Products		
* For Haloacetic Aci	ds (HAA5) or Total Tr	ihalomethanes (TT	HM), the level detected	l is the highest location	al running annu	al average (LRAA)	. The range of results i	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	01/24 - 12/24	N	26.59*	13.24 - 31.19	NA	MCL = 60		By-product of drinking water disinfection
City of Sanford Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	02/24 - 11/24	N	22.27*	9.61 - 25.12		Magin and		By-product of drinking water disinfection
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		
				Lead and Co	opper (Tap W	ater)		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites	MCLG	AL	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm) Seminole County	06/23	N	0.052	exceeding the AL 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

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.









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/



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



WATERING RESTRICTION SCHEDULE Even house #'s thursday and sunday odd house #'s wednesday and saturday Non-residential tuesday and friday reclaim customers two days per week



#### Terms and Abbreviations

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

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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.



### **Druid Hills Service Area** WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Druid Hills Water System - PWS ID# 3590111

			_	Inorgan	ic Contamina			
Results in the Level Detected c	olumn for inorgar	nic contaminan	ts, synthetic organi	Č.			d volatile organic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling	g point
Contominant and Units (	Date of	MCL	The range	of results is of all indivi	idual samples c	ollected during th	ne past year.	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Sampling (mo/yr)	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; erosi natural deposits	on of
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 aluminn factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at opt level of 0.7 ppm	
ead (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 pipe, casing and solder	t; lea
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	n soi
Sodium (ppm) City of Altamonte Springs	05/23	N	14.6	9.1 - 14.6	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	
			0	Stage 1 Disinfectan	ts/Disinfecti	on By-Produc	ts	
For chlorine, the level detecte	ed is the highest ru	unning annual a	average (RAA), comp		hly averages of ng the past year.		ected. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples coll	lecter
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 Altamonte Springs	01/24 - 12/24 01/24 - 12/24	N N	1.61 1.20	0.85 - 2.07 0.6 - 1.20	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
.,,,,,			-	Stage 2 Disinfectan	ts/Disinfecti	on By-Produc	ts	
* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA	ሪ) or Total Trihal	omethanes (TTH	HM), the level detect				ange of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for	r all
* For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	or Total Trihalom	ethanes (TTHM	), the level detected	is the highest locationa	toring locations Il running annu: toring locations	al average (LRAA).	. Range of Results is the range of individual samples results (lowest to highest	t for
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 City of Altamonte Springs	07/24 1/24 - 12/24	N N	26.82* 34.5**	25.06 - 26.82 11.9 - 44.8	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes Seminole County	07/24	N	37.31* 52.1**	35.99 - 37.31	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
City of Altamonte Springs	1/24 - 12/24	N	J2.1 <sup></sup>	18.8 - 66.2 Lead and C	Copper (Tap \	Vater )		
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 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 natural deposits; leaching from wood preservativ	



### Drinking Water Quality Report-Lake Brantley Consecutive Service Area 2024

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



Back to

Service Area Map

Seminole County Utilities Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 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 ranging from low to moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at SWAPP (<u>state.fl.us</u>).

#### **EPA Would Like You to Know**

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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



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 <u>https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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 <a href="https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/">https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/</a>





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#### Terms and Abbreviations

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

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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.



### Lake Brantley Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Lake Brantley Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3590685

				Inorgani	ic Contamina	ants		
Results in the Level Detected c	olumn for inorgai	nic contaminants, s	ynthetic organic cont				ile organic contamina	nts are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of
	<b>D i i i</b>		resu	ults is of all individual s	amples collecte	d during the past	t 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		ng 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		I deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. hich 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 fertiliz	zer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natura deposits
				Stage 1 Disinfectan	ts/Disinfecti	on By-Produc	ts	
For chlorine, the level detected	l is the highest ru	nning annual avera	ge (RAA), computed qı	arterly, of monthly aver	ages of all sam year.	ples collected. Th	e range of results is th	ne range of results of all individual samples collected during the past
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	1.75	1.01 - 1.88	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0		Water additive used to control microbes
Utilities Inc - Sanlando	01/24 - 12/24	N	2.10	0.7 - 3.6				
				Stage 2 Disinfectan	its/Disinfecti	on By-Produc	ts	
For Haloacetic Aci		al Trihalomethanes	(TTHM), the level dete	cted is the highest detect	ted level at any	sampling point.	The range of results is	of all individual samples collected during the past year.
Contaminant and Unit of	Date of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or	MCL or MRDL		Likely Source of Contamination
Measurement	(mo/yr)	Y/N			MRDLG		r	- ,
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)								
Seminole County	07/24	N	17.73	17.73	N/A	MCL = 60		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Utilities Inc - Sanlando Total Trihalomethanes	08/24	N	17.5	5.76 - 17.5				
(TTHM) (ppb)								By-product of drinking water disinfection
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
Sandes inc - Saniana	08/23	N	51.75		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
Senimole County		<u> </u>	The Fi	fth Unregulated Con	taminant Mor	nitoring Rule (I	JCMR5)	natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
								use man-made compounds are used in the manufacturing of products is likely present in the blood of humans and animals all over the world
The Environmental Protecti (NPDWB) to establish legally er	on Agency (EPA) h	has established Heal	th Advisory Levels (HA	ALs) for GenX, PFBS, PFO	A, and PFOS. EP	A is taking a key s	step to protect public	health by proposing a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals. EPA anticipates finalizing the rule in
(in birth) to establish regardy er								ig 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) Terms and Abbreviations:	2/24	ND-1.9	1.17	NA				
MCL - Maximum Contamine *Ng/L - Nanograms per liter *ND (No Detect) - No detec *GenX - Hexafluoropropyle PFBS - Perfluorobutanesul *PFDS - Perfluorobanesul *PFOA - Perfluorooctanesu	(ng/L) which eq tion means the ne Oxide Dimer fonic Acid fonic Acid Acid	constituent is not				nute in 2,000,0	00 years, or a single	penny in \$10,000,000,000.
*PFHpA Perfluoroheptanoi *PFHxA – Perfluorohexanoi								
*PFHxS – Perfluorohexanes								
*PFPeA – Perfluoropentano	IC ACIO		F	or more information	visit https://w	/ww.epa.gov/p	fas	

### Drinking Water Quality Report-Meredith Manor Service Area 2024

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

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

cording to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 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 (<u>state.fl.us</u>).

#### EPA Would Like You to Know

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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









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

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 gal-vanized 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 <u>https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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 <a href="https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/">https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/</a>



backyard swimming pool!



WATERING RESTRICTION SCHEDULE Even house #'s thursday and sunday odd house #'s wednesday and saturday Non-residential tuesday and friday reclaim customers two days per week

#### **Terms and Abbreviations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



#### **Meredith Manor Service Area** WATER QUALITY RESULTS

								500000
		Meredit	h Manor Co	onsecutive W	/ater Sys	stem - P\	NS ID# 3	3590823
				_	Contaminant			
Results in the Level Detected	column for inorga			taminants including pes sults is of all individual				aminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. Th
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 o natural deposits
Fluoride Utilities Inc Sanlando	09/23	N	0.24	0.15 - 0.24	4	4		natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the
Sodium (ppm) Utilities Inc Sanlando	09/23	N	26	13 - 26	N/A	160		optimum level of 0.7 ppm Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Mercury (Inorganic)(ppb) Utilities Inc Sanlando	09/23	N	0.052	ND - 0.052	2	2	Erosion of nat	ural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; run 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 f	ertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion natural deposits
		1	Sta	age 1 Disinfectants,	Disinfection	By-Products		
or chlorine, the level detected	is the highest run	nning annual avera					e range of results	is the range of results of all individual samples collected during
	o o		5- (····· //··· /		st 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	1.83	0.64 - 1.91	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0		Water additive used to control microbes
Utilities Inc Sanlando	01/23 - 12/23	N	2.10	0.7 - 3.6				
			St	age 2 Disinfectants,	/Disinfection	By-Products		
	(HAA5) or Total Tr	rihalomethanes (TT	HM), the level detected	d is the highest detected		npling point. The	range of results i	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)		N			N/A			By-product of drinking water disinfection
Seminole County Utilities Inc - Sanlando	07/24 08/23	N	18.90 17.5	18.90 5.76 - 17.5	N/A	MCL = 60		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) Seminole County	07/24	N	27.97	27.97	N/A	MCL = 80		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Utilities Inc - Sanland	08/23	N	31.79	16.19 - 31.79	17/5	WICE - 00		
				Lead and Cop	oper (Tap Wa	ter)		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	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 Contar	ninant Monito	oring Rule (UCI	MR5)	
6 H. W. 6 H (			<i>"</i>			15.14 1	10.1.1. (0.5	
								AS). These man-made compounds are used in the manufacturing or er, and air and is likely present in the blood of humans and animals er, and air and is likely present in the blood of humans and animals
over the world. The Environm Water Regulation (NPDWR)	ental Protection	Agency (EPA) has e	stablished Health Advi Is. called Maximum Co	sory Levels (HALs) for Gentaminant Levels (MCLs	enX, PFBS, PFOA ), for six PFAS kn	and PFOS. EPA is	s taking a key ste trinking water inc	p to protect public health by proposing a National Primary Drinkin cluding PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals. EPA
								Ill 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				
<u>Terms and Abbreviations:</u> MCL - Maximum Contamine	nt Level							
Ng/L - Nanograms per liter	(ng/L) which eq					nute in 2,000,0	00 years, or a si	ngle penny in \$10,000,000,000.
ND (No Detect) - No detec			t detectable at the i	minimum reporting li	mit.			
GenX - Hexafluoropropyle	ne Oxide Dimer	ACIO (HEPO-DA)						

\*PFBS - Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid

\*PFOS – Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid

\*PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid

\*PFHpA⊞ Perfluoroheptanoic Acid

\*PFHxA – Perfluorohexanoic Acid \*PFHxS – Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid \*PFPeA – Perfluoropentanoic Acid



### Drinking Water Quality Report-Northeast Service Area 2024



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.



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 <u>https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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 <a href="https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/">https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/</a>





WATERING RESTRICTION SCHEDULE Even house #'s thursday and sunday odd house #'s wednesday and saturday Non-residential tuesday and friday reclaim customers two days per week

#### **Terms and Abbreviations**

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

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

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

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/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.



### Northeast Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Northeast Water System - PWS ID# 3590473

				Inorga	anic Contam	inants		
Results in the Level Detected o	olumn for inorga	nic contaminants,		ntaminants including p esults is of all individu				nants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The rar
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N		Range of Results	MCLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	02/23	N	0.0076	0.0076	2	2	Discharge of drillin	ng wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natu deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/23	N	0.74	0.74	4	4		al deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorie hich promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of
itrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/24	N	0.19	0.19	10	10	Runoff from fertili	zer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of nat deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/23	N	8.50	8.50	N/A	160		Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
				Stage 1 Disinfecta	ants/Disinfe	ction By-Prod	ucts	
For chlorine, the level detecte	d is the highest ri	unning annual ave	rage (RAA), compute	ed quarterly, of month	nly averages of a past year.	all samples collect	ted. The range of resu	Its is the range of results of all individual samples collected during
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 Disinfecta	ants/Disinfe	ction By-Prod	ucts	
For Haloacetic Acids	(HAA5) or Total T	rihalomethanes (	TTHM), the level det	ected is the highest de	etected level at	t any sampling po	int. The range of resul	ts 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 (Ta	p 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

#### 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

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 (<u>state.fl.us</u>).

#### **EPA Would Like You to Know**

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include

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

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

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 <u>https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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 <a href="https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/">https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/</a>



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.



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							ce A	
		l					SULTS	
			Northwe	st Water S	ystem -	PWS ID	# 3594107	
				Radioad	ctive Contam	ninants		
Results in t	he Level Detected co	olumn for radioactiv	ve contaminants are	the highest detecte	d level at any sa	mpling point. Th	ne range of results is o	f 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
				Inorga	nic Contami	nants		
Results in the Level Detected	l column for inorganio	c contaminants, syn		aminants including pe ults is of all individual				ants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of
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 dril	ling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/23	N	0.81	0.81	4	4		ral deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. ich 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 ferti	lizer 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
			S	tage 1 Disinfecta	ants/Disinfe	ction By-Pro	ducts	
For bromate and chlorine, th	e level detected is th	ne highest running a	annual average (RA)		rly, of monthly a ring the past yea		mples collected. The	range of results is the range of results of all individual samples collected
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL		Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/24-12/24	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
			S	tage 2 Disinfecta	ants/Disinfe	ction By-Pro	ducts	
* For Haloacetic Acid	is (HAA5) or Total Trih	nalomethanes (TTHI	M), the level detect	ed is the highest loca	itional running a	nnual average (	LRAA). The range of r	esults 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 I	Monitoring	Rule (UCN	1R5) - Northwe	
								under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The Nothwest Water
								ne whether these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR nformation on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring
			Rule, pl	ease call the Safe D	Drinking Water	Hotline at (80	00) 426-4791	

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



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 (<u>state.fl.us</u>).

#### **EPA Would Like You to Know**

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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



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 <u>https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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 <a href="https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/">https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/</a>





WATERING RESTRICTION SCHEDULE Even house #'s thursday and sunday odd house #'s wednesday and saturday Non-residential tuesday and friday reclaim customers two days per week

#### **Terms and Abbreviations**

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

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

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

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



### Southeast Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Southeast Water System - PWS ID# 3590571

					-			
				Ino	organic Conta	minants		
Results in the Level Detected	d column for inorga	anic contaminar						aminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. Th
			ra	ange of results is all ind	dividual samples	collected during t	he 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 drillin	g wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natu deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/23	N	0.69	0.67 - 0.69	4	4		deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorie ich promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of ( ppm
litrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/24	N	0.20	0.054 - 0.20	10	10	Runoff from fertilize	er use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natu deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/23	N	13.0	10.0 - 13.0	NA	160		Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
				Stage 1 Disinfe	ectants/Disin	fection By-Pr	oducts	
For chlorine, the level dete	ected is the highes	t running annu	al average (RAA),	, computed quarterly,	of monthly aver	ages of all sample	s collected. The range o	f 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 Disinfe	ectants/Disin	fection By-Pr	oducts	
* For Haloacetic Acids (H/	AA5) or Total Triha	lomethanes (T	THM), the level d	etected is the highest	locational runni	ng annual average	e (LRAA). The range of r	esults 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 a	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 li connecting buildings to water mains: erosion of nature deposits
		The Fif	th Unrogul	tod Contomina	nt Monitor	ing Bulo (110	MDE) Couthoo	
		ine Fi	thonregula	ated Contamina	int Wonitor	ing Rule (UC	CMR5) - Southea	st system
								set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The Southe
								gency determine whether these contaminants need to be
egulated. The UCMR progra	m is the primary						tory determinations. er Hotline at (800) 42	If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregul
		U						
1 2024 6 1 1 6 1 1								

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 UCMRS 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 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

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.









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 <u>https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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 <a href="https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/">https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/</a>



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.

07/2023

Copper (tap water) (ppm)

Ν

0.28

0.029 - 0.76

1.3

1.3



### Southwest Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Southwest Water System - PWS ID# 3590785

#### Inorganic Contaminants

				Inorg	anic Conta	minants			
Results in the Level Detected	column for inorganic						sicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling ng 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 ferdinzer and audinnum factories Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.		
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 detect	ed is the highest runn	ing annual a	verage (RAA), co		, of monthly a ted during the		samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Chlorine (ppm)	01/24 - 12/24	N	1.56	0.52 - 2.00	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes		
			St	age 2 Disinfec	tant/Disin	fection By-	Products		
For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or	Total Trihalomethane	rs (TTHM), the	level detected i		cted level at a onitoring loca		oint. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for a		
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 an	d Copper (1	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 Likely Source of Contamination exceeding the AL		

Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of

natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

0



### Drinking Water Quality Report-Sun Shadows Consecutive Service Area 2024



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.

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 <u>https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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 <a href="https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/">https://www.seminolecountyfl.gov/departments-services/utilities/lead-copper-rule-revision/</a>





WATERING RESTRICTION SCHEDULE Even house #'s thursday and sunday odd house #'s wednesday and saturday Non-residential tuesday and friday reclaim customers two days per week

#### **Terms and Abbreviations**

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



### Sunshadows Service Area WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Sun Shadows Consecutive Water System - PWS ID# 3594216

				Inorg	anic Contami	nants		
Results in the Level Detected c	olumn for inorga	nic contaminan		ontaminants including p esults is of all individua				nants are the highest detected level at any sampling point. The range of
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 drill	ing 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		ral deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. /hich 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 fertil	lizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natura 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 Disinfect	ants/Disinfe	ction By-Prod	ucts	
For chlorine, the level detected	l is the highest ru	nning annual av	verage (RAA), computed	l quarterly, of monthly a	verages of all sa year.	mples collected.	The range of results is	s the range of results of all individual samples collected during the pas
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL		Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) Seminole County City of Casselberry	01/24 - 12/24 01/24 - 12/24	N N	1.38 1.83	0.78 -1.51 0.54 - 2.88	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0		Water additive used to control microbes
				Stage 2 Disinfect	ants/Disinfe	ction By-Prod	ucts	
* For Haloacetic Acids (HA	45) or Total Trihal	omethanes (TTH	HM), the level detected	is the highest detected l	evel at any samp locations.	oling point. Range	e of Results is the rang	e of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring
** For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	or Total Trihalor	nethanes (TTHM	I), the level detected is	the highest locational ru	unning annual a locations.	verage (LRAA). Ra	nge of Results is the ra	ange of individaul samples results (lowest to highest) for all monitorin
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 Casselberry	08/24 01/24 - 12/24	N N	26.91* 29.83**	22.25 - 26.91 15.64 - 39.25	NA	MCL = 60		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb Seminole County City of Casselberry	08/24 01/24 - 12/24	N N	55.93* 52.87**	52.47 - 55.93 29.23 - 56.13	NA	MCL = 80		By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Lead and	d Copper (Taj	o 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 natura deposits