



2007 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

*An annual report detailing the quality of water
supplied to you by the City of Ocoee*

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The City of Ocoee is pleased to once again present to you its Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This drinking water quality report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water delivered to you every day. The Utilities Department's continuous goal and commitment is to provide residents and businesses with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water, and to ensure its long term quality. Utilities provide this information to our residences so they may understand the concerted efforts made to continually maintain and improve the water treatment process and preserve Ocoee's precious water resources.

The City of Ocoee wants its valued customers to stay informed about their water. If you have any questions concerning this report, or would like to learn more about your water utility, please contact the **Utilities Department** at (407) 905-3159. Office hours are 8:00 am to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and offices are located at 1800 A.D. Mims Road, Ocoee, Florida 34761. You can also visit www.ci.ocoee.fl.us for more information.

The Utilities Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State regulations. The following table shows the results of the monitoring period from January 1st to December 31st 2007. The state allows for the monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Therefore, some of the provided data, though representative, is more than a year old.

Terms and Abbreviations:

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms the following definitions have been provided:

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and ground water. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, which picks 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 may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

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

(E) Radioactive contaminants 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.



Prepared by the City of Ocoee June 1, 2008

Test Results Table

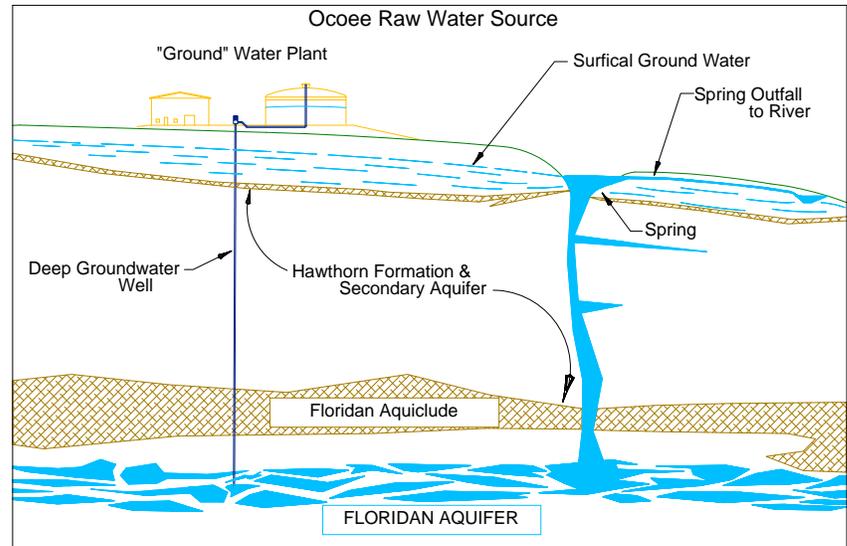
Containment and Unit of Measure	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL/ Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	01/2003	No	1.4	0.7-1.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/l)	02/2003	No	2.1	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/30/05	No	0.014	0.012-0.014	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	03/30/05	No	6.0	5.0-6.0	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/30/05	No	0.680	0.306-0.680	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm; and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel (ppb)	03/30/05	No	1	ND-1.0	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Selenium (ppb)	03/30/05	No	2.0	ND-2.0	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	03/30/05	No	25.5	12.9-25.5	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	08/2005	No	0.282	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	08/2005	No	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP Contaminants)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2007	No	1.4	0.6-2.8	N/A	4	Water additive to control microbes.
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/2007	No	26.9 (Annual average)	19.2-34.0	N/A	MCL= 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/2007	No	15.0 (Annual Average)	10.6-19.5	N/A	MCL= 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Prepared by the City of Ocoee June 1, 2008

Ocoee's Water Source, Treatment and Protection

The following is a brief overview of the City's water system from source to final quality assurance at consumption. If after reading this overview you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the City's Utilities Department.

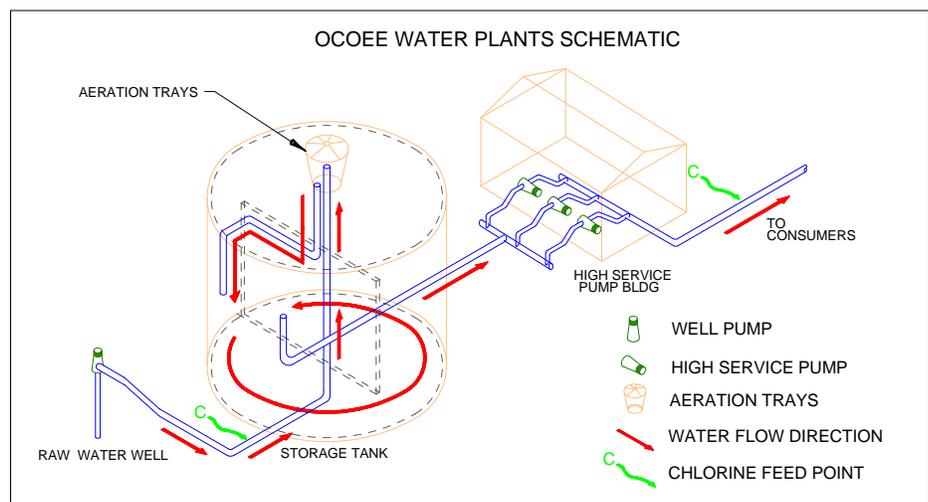
SOURCE: The City of Ocoee's drinking water comes from the Floridan Aquifer (see Floridan Aquifer diagram) which underlies most of the state and varies in depth – from 200' near Ocala to 1,200' underneath the Everglades. The Floridan Aquifer is capped by an impervious layer called an aquiclude and is contained in porous limerock underneath the aquiclude. The water in the aquifer generally flows down the center and out the sides of the state, flowing from 1' per 1,000 years to many feet per day. Geologically, the Floridan Aquifer is overlaid by stratus of alternating layers of sands, clays and limerock. Based on the makeup and thickness of layers above the Floridan Aquifer, downward water movement is greatly affected. The net effect over time is that the water is cleansed by both filtration and a natural biological process before entering the Floridan Aquifer.



The Floridan Aquifer is the only major artesian (under pressure) aquifer within Florida, where water can rise above the aquiclude. The elevation that the water will reach is called the piezometric level of an aquifer. If the piezometric level is above ground and the aquifer's water can find a path to the surface, a spring is formed. The Floridan has been estimated to exceed the volume of the Great Lakes, but due to increased demand, the aquifer's piezometric level has an average dropped 0.4 feet since 1930.

For Ocoee, the Floridan Aquifer provides an excellent and consistent water source. Ocoee has six wells that extend to an average depth of 1,200' and into a high yielding zone in the aquifer. The water quality is consistently outstanding running down the center of the state and gets worse as you move toward the coast. Because of the natural protection provided, the aquifer is not usually subjected to external influences that other water sources experience. Ocoee's water supply is as clean and desirable as any spring water within the state.

TREATMENT: Raw groundwater entering an Ocoee Water Treatment Plant is first mixed with both liquid chlorine and fluoride, which is conveyed up and into aeration trays that sit upon the plants' half million gallon storage tanks. The trays are configured such that the water cascades over them to allow undesirable gasses within the water to diffuse to the air. The bottom of the trays are ported into a corner of the storage tank (yes a round tank can have a corner!). Afterwards, the half-treated water slowly moves around the perimeter of the tank to the other corner where the chlorine has more time for disinfection while settling particles reach the tank's bottom. A



plumbed connection in the tank conveys water to the plant's high service pumps that send water under pressure to Ocoee's water consumers. To ensure that the water remains safe, it is polished by adding chlorine as it leaves the plant.

PROTECTION: The key elements that are considered in the delivery of water to customers after treatment are the length of time before water is consumed, the amount of chlorine concentration received by the end user, and the maintenance of pressure in the water lines. The City addresses the first issue by use of sound engineering; waterlines that are looped are not oversized and should

Prepared by the City of Ocoee June 1, 2008

not be extended in one direction for a long distance. Also, in cooler weather the City may be required to flush lines to speed the water through the system.

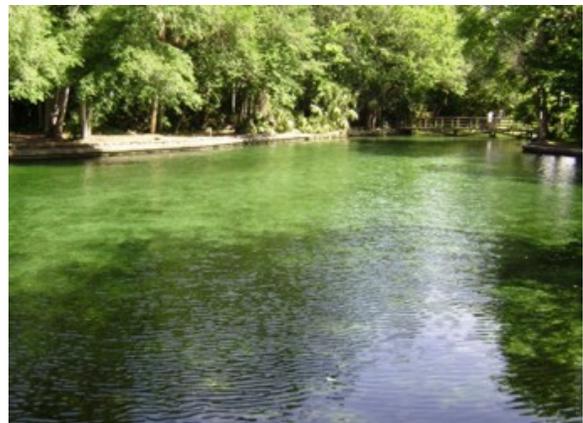
Chlorine in water lines continues to react and slowly dissipate. The City’s goal is to have a minimum concentration of 0.5 mg/l (milligrams per liter) with a maximum concentration of 1.5 mg/l. By maintaining this range, the City ensures the water is safe and its taste is not overtly affected. To ensure this goal is met, Utilities Staff continuously samples chlorine throughout the system, including their customers’ homes. With the results from this monitoring, the final chlorine polish as discussed above can be adjusted to ensure the City’s goal is achieved.

Water pressure is the measure of stored energy that is able to perform work and is commonly measured in pounds per square in (PSI). This energy is used to propel water from one location to another, run irrigation systems and most importantly, protect the water system. Higher pressure in the water lines ensures that water will move out of the lines and not allow contaminant intrusion into the line. However, line pressure is occasionally interrupted and the City has operational protocols to address those interruptions, which include system repairs, boil alert notices, flushing of lines, two successive days of passing water sample(s) and/or super-chlorination of affected lines. The City shall notify each affected consumer of the issue and follow that up with a second notification when the water is safe for consumption.

Finally, there are times that a consumer’s pressure becomes higher than the City’s line pressure. The City can not guarantee the safety of the consumers’ water. So to ensure that outside water does not enter the City’s lines, the City requires the consumers to install a device that will not allow backflow into the lines. The Utilities Department has a dedicated division that determines locations and types; and inspects, coordinates and tests these devices at both homes, commercial and/or industrial locations.



Ocoee’s Raw Water Supply comes from the same source as one of the local springs.



Some people with special medical needs may be more vulnerable to impurities in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as people with cancer that are undergoing chemotherapy, people who have received organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and occasionally infants, can be particularly at risk for infection from this and any drinking water source. These people should seek advice about consuming 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).

The United States Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) has established primary drinking water contaminant standards with a risk assessment goal of the following:

“An individual would have to drink two liters of water every day for a lifetime (70 years), from the same source, which contained the maximum level of contaminants allowed, in order to face a one in a million risk of developing cancer or other disease as a result of drinking the water.” In order to assess this risk, the following statistics from the National Safety Council (www.nsc.org) have been provided for comparison:

Lifetime Odds of Death Due To:	
Fireworks Discharge	1 in 949,602
Contact with Venomous Snakes and Lizards	1 in 542,630
Contact with Hot Tap Water	1 in 88,335
Exposure to Lightning	1 in 79,133
Accidental Drowning or Submersion	1 in 1,060



POWR Protect Ocoee's Water Resources



What is POWR? You may have seen the logo around Ocoee and had the very same question. Just as the acronym indicates, the POWR program is all about protecting and conserving Ocoee's water resources. The Mayor, City Commissioners and City Staff are committed to preserving both the City's water quality and water resources, while your commitment to do the same is the program's ultimate goal. Through a public outreach program, education in this area has been gaining momentum continuously since POWR's inception in 2000. Schools, homeowners associations and other community-based organizations have become aware of the POWR Program and are actively requesting additional information and speaking appearances from the POWR team.

To promote community awareness and involvement, POWR has scheduled seminars and workshops throughout the year featuring various water conservation techniques and very knowledgeable speakers from Central Florida; in addition to implementing programs such as the Showerhead Exchange. A big focus of the seminars and workshops is drought-tolerant landscaping and irrigation, since the highest percentage of our fresh water resources is used for irrigation.

Another aspect of POWR involves the enforcement of watering restrictions. Should you receive a water violation, please feel free to contact the Water Conservation Division in your efforts to resolve the circumstances surrounding it. The POWR team would like to provide assistance in your efforts to conserve water. Please be advised that odd numbered addresses may water on Wednesday and/or Saturday, even numbered addresses and locations with no address may water on Thursday and/or Sunday. Irrigation is prohibited between the hours of 10:00 am and 4:00 pm. Remember, Protecting Ocoee's Water Resources starts with you!

If you have any questions or would like more information about the POWR program, you can visit the City of Ocoee website at: www.ci.ocoe.fl.us or contact the Water Conservation Division at 407-905-3100 ext. 4009.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS AND INFO

- ◆ Repairing a dripping faucet can save up to 30 gallons of water per day. A leaky toilet? 100 gallons.
- ◆ A garden hose without an automatic shutoff nozzle allows the waste of 530 gallons of water in an hour!
- ◆ Never cut more than 1/3 of the height of your grass at one time.
- ◆ You can save up to 1,000 gallons of water a month if you only run your washing machine and dishwasher when they are completely filled.
- ◆ 3% of the water on the planet is fresh water. Of that 3%, 97% is trapped unusable in glaciers. This really puts the need for water conservation in perspective!

