

Annual Consumer Confidence Report

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





FROM YOUR UTILITIES DIRECTOR

IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT WATER IS LIFE – AND OCOEE, AS The Center of Good Living, is blessed with an extremely high quality water source located deep in the ground under our community.

Our customers enjoy water with no taste or odor, and very little mineral hardness, fresh from the Floridan Aquifer, with minimal treatment or chemical processing. Our water’s naturally low sodium, hydrogen sulfide and chloride levels mean that every time you turn on the tap, you receive water that rivals some of the best bottled water money can buy.

This pristine water supply is a precious resource, which is why your Utilities Department greatly appreciates the community’s support in embracing the implementation of reclaimed water. Reclaimed water saves money for all of Ocoee and decreases demand on the finite water supply beneath our feet.

Ocoee is working to expand our reclaimed system as quickly and efficiently as possible, based on available funding. The City has partnered with Orange County to ensure sufficient reclaimed supply to meet our customers’ needs until 2026. Ocoee is also installing a three-quarter million gallon reclaimed storage tank on Maguire Road to better provide for peak demand. That project is scheduled to be completed toward the end of the summer. Reclaimed from Orange County should be available by mid-fall.

Reclaimed customers, keep up the good work! You are helping to reduce the use of our drinking water and helping us bring the reclaimed system to more customers’ sprinklers. To all, this is your utility, and we are working to keep you ahead of the curve on water conservation.

Drink up!

Sincerely,

Charles K. Smith, P.E.
Utilities Director



Starke Lake

Ocoee City Hall



THE CITY OF OCOEE 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 provides this Annual Consumer Confidence Report to Ocoee residents so they may understand the concerted and rigorous efforts made to continually maintain and improve the water treatment process and preserve Ocoee's precious water resources.

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 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and offices are located at 1800 A.D. Mims Road, Ocoee, Florida 34761, across from the Jim Beech Recreation Center. You can also visit www.ocoe.org for more information.

The City of Ocoee's drinking water is groundwater drawn, via wells, from the Floridan Aquifer, one of the world's largest sources of drinking water. It is chlorinated for disinfection and fluoridated for dental health. Your Utilities Department routinely monitors for contaminants in accordance with Federal and State regulations.



In 2011 the Florida 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 three potential sources of contamination identified for this system with moderate susceptibility levels. The City of Ocoee's wells were tested April 27, 2011 by the Florida Department of Health and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The analysis did not find any chemicals of concern in the water supply.

The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from the Utilities Department at (407) 905-3159.

WHY WE MONITOR

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.

SPECIAL HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

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).

TEST RESULTS TABLE

The City of Ocoee 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, 2011. Data obtained before January 1, 2011, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. A violation was generated last year because this mandatory language was omitted.

Contaminant 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)	04/2011	No	3.5	1.0-3.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	04/2011	No	1.0	1.2-1.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	04/04/11	No	0.015	0.013-0.015	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	04/04/11	No	5.27	4.42-5.27	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	04/04/11	No	0.595	0.471-0.595	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
Sodium (ppm)	04/04/11	No	8.56	8.03-8.56	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	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	09/2011	No	0.153	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	09/2011	No	1.51	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	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2011	No	1.6	1.4-1.7	N/A	4	Water additive to control microbes
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/2011	No	33.1 (Annual average)	31.7-34.4	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/2011	No	32.4 (Annual average)	29.9-34.8	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Frequently Asked Unregulated Aesthetic Water Quality Values							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Range of Results		Recommended Range				
Alkalinity (mg/l)	79-103		Poor = < 30 mg/l, Good = 30 - 400 mg/l, Poor = > 400 mg/l				
Calcium (mg/l)	31-32		> 200 mg/l water begins to develop hardness characteristics				
Hardness (grains/gallon)	5-6		Soft = < 5, Moderate = 5 - 12, Hard = > 12				
Magnesium (mg/l)	7.8-7.9		Normal = < 30% of Calcium hardness				

TABLE TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Non-Applicable (N/A) - does not apply

Units: ppm (Parts Per Million) - The equivalent of 1 cent in \$10 thousand; ppb (Parts Per Billion) - The equivalent of 1 cent in \$10 million;
 pCi/L (picocuries Per Liter) - A measure of radioactivity;
 MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level;
 MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

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 - 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Ocoee is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The City of Ocoee's water sample for lead was 2.4 ppb (parts per billion), which is significantly less than the Maximum Contact Limit of 15 ppb.

For more information about this report or if you have any questions, please contact the Utilities Department at 407-905-3159 or their office at 1800 A.D. Mims Road, across from the Jim Beech Center.