



2012 Annual

Drinking Water Quality Report of the City of Ocoee

ENGLISH VERSION

Spanish-language version also available. Details: Para obtener una copia en idioma español del Informe Anual de la Calidad del Agua Potable de la Ciudad de Ocoee de 2012, comuníquese con el Departamento de Servicios de Acueducto, Alcantarillado y Agua Reciclada llamando al 407.905.3159 o visitando www.OcoeeCCRinfo.org.





THE CITY OF OCOEE UTILITIES DEPARTMENT'S *continuous goal and commitment* is to provide residents and businesses with a safe and reliable supply of drinking water, and to ensure its long-term quality. The Utilities Department provides this annual Drinking Water Quality Report to Ocoee residents so you may understand the concerted and rigorous efforts that are made to continually maintain and improve the water-treatment process and preserve Ocoee's precious water resources.

The City of Ocoee's drinking water is ground water drawn from wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer, one of the world's largest sources of drinking water, at a depth of 340 to 1,450 feet.

In 2012, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Our water is obtained from ground-water sources and is chlorinated for disinfection purposes and then fluoridated for dental health purposes.

If you have any questions about this report or about your water utility, please contact the City of Ocoee 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, FL 34761, across from the Jim Beech Recreation Center. You can also visit www.occoee.org for more information.

Your 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, 2012. Data obtained before January 1, 2012, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

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)**.



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**.

Lead

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

THE CITY OF OCOEE UTILITIES DEPARTMENT has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1.800.426.4791**.

The City of Ocoee's water sample for lead was **1.51 ppb** (parts per billion), which is **significantly less than the Maximum Contaminant Limit of 15 ppb**.





Test Results Table

The following table shows the results of the monitoring period from January 1 to December 31, 2012. The State of Florida 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.

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Date of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (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)	04/2011	No	0.595	0.471-0.595	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	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 Sampling	AL Exceeded 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)							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	No	1.5	0.6-2.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	08/2012	No	28.35 (Ann. Average)	26.6-30.1	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/2012	No	35.9 (Ann. average)	29.5-42.3	N/A	MCL = 80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Frequently Asked Unregulated Aesthetic Water Quality Values							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Range of Results	Recommended Range					
Alkalinity (ppm)	79-103	Poor = < 30 mg/l, Good = 30-400 mg/l, Poor = > 400 mg/l					
Calcium (ppm)	31-32	> 200 mg/l water begins to develop hardness characteristics					
Hardness (grains/gallon)	5-6	Soft = < 5, Moderate = 5-12, Hard = > 12					
Magnesium (ppm)	7.82-7.89	Normal = < 30% of Calcium hardness					
pH	7.8-7.9	Normal = 7-8					

Table terms and abbreviations

- Non-Applicable (N/A): Does not apply
- Parts per million (ppm): One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.
- Parts per billion (ppb): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): Measure of radioactivity in water.
- 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 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 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 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.