

Drinking Water Quality Report of *the City of Ocoee*

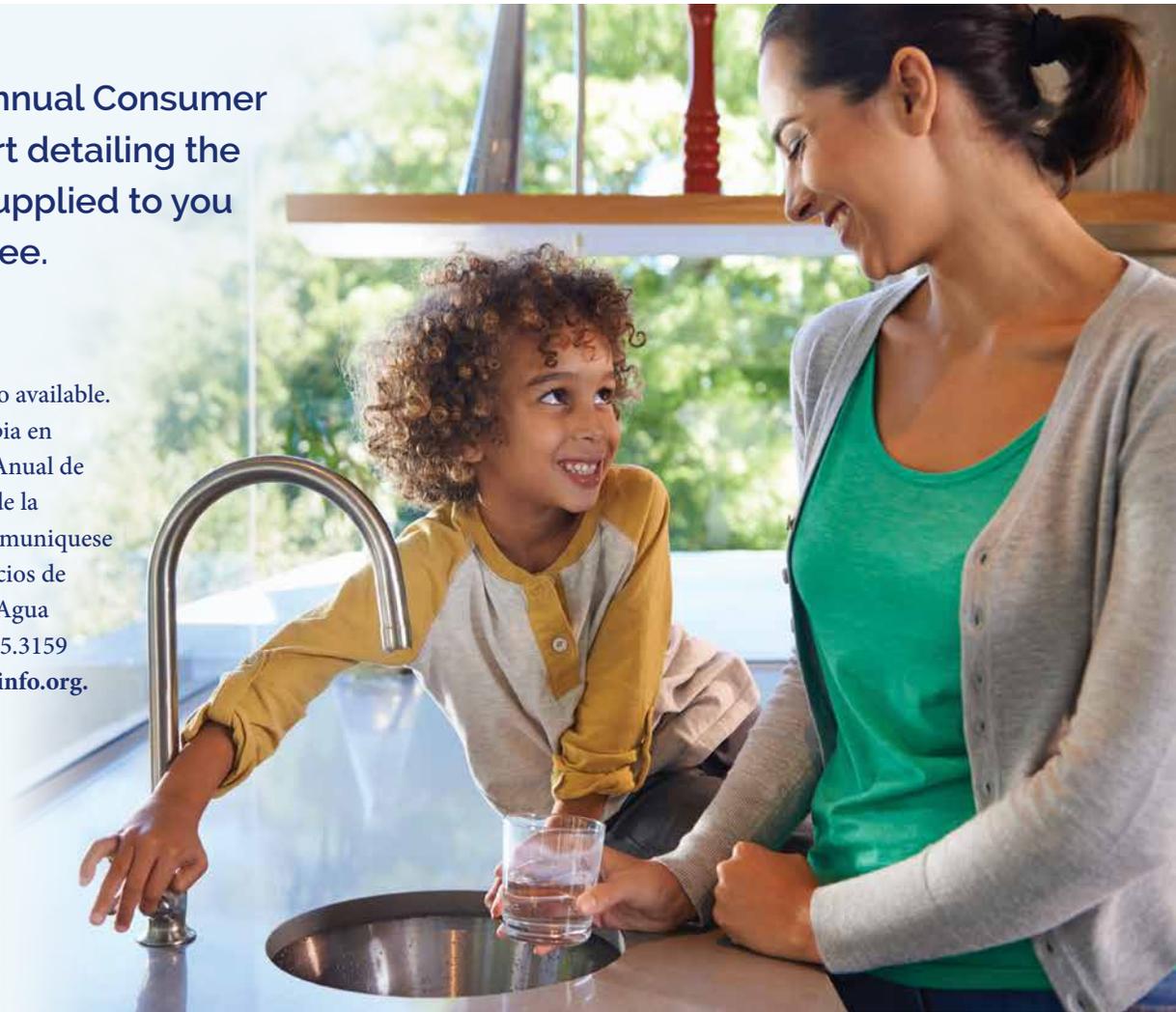


This is the 2014 Annual Consumer Confidence Report detailing the quality of water supplied to you by the City of Ocoee.

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 2014, comuníquese con el Departamento de Servicios de Acueducto, Alcantarillado y Agua Reciclada llamando al 407.905.3159 o visitando www.OcoeeCCRinfo.org.





2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of the City of Ocoee

From Your Utilities Director

At the City of Ocoee Utilities, it is our goal to provide safe, viable water services while protecting public health and contributing to the environmental and social vigor of the community.

We continually explore new technologies. We consider it our duty to find innovative ways to improve the delivery of services and to reduce our carbon footprint. Our state-of-the-art smart meters help control meter-reading costs and allow you to monitor consumption and set leak alerts. We are researching the implementation of a solar farm to help offset our environmental impact; the solar farm will power our electric vehicle and administrative building, among other things.

We take the extra step when providing customer service. We are here for you 24/7. We believe in creating a seamless customer service experience by offering online bill payment and after-hours emergency services to our residents. Our teams, those who provide the public face of our efforts and those behind the scenes, take care and pride in providing you with the best obtainable water in Central Florida. They truly are stewards of the public interest.

Our accolades and other noteworthy performances. We are the proud recipients of the Central DEP District **2014 Plant Operations Excellence Award**. This achievement recognizes outstanding operation through dedicated professionalism for our wastewater treatment facility. Of all of our accomplishments, we are perhaps most pleased with our efforts in exceeding the standards of mandated laws, rules and regulations by consistently maintaining and improving our water system to avoid contamination. For the third year in a row, the DEP's Source Water Assessment indicated there are no potential sources of contamination in our water.

My promise to you: We will leave no stone unturned in offering high quality services in a manner which achieves savings, stays abreast of latest technology, and maintains our City's standards of excellence!

Sincerely,

Charles K. Smith, P.E.
Utilities Director



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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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

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 2014, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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.ocoee.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, 2014. Data obtained before January 1, 2014, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

The City of Ocoee draws drinking water from the Floridan Aquifer, one of the world's largest sources of drinking water.





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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (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 EPA'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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The City of Ocoee's water sample for lead was 1.0 ppm (parts per million), which is significantly less than the Maximum Contaminant Limit of 15 ppm.

The City of Ocoee Utilities Department has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. EPA determine the occurrence of UCs in drinking water and whether 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800.426.4791**.

The City of Ocoee's water sample for lead was 1.0 ppm

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.



Test Results Tables - The following tables show the results of the monitoring period from January 1 to December 31, 2014. 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 Measurement	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL/ Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive 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)	02/2014	No	0.015	0.013-0.015	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2014	No	0.836	0.713-0.836	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)	02/2014	No	10.1	10.1	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)	06/2014	No	0.09	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	06/2014	No	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (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)	2014	No	1.30	0.5-2.0	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive to control microbes
THAA [Total Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2014	No	18.2 (Annual Average)	11.5-29.1	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2014	No	28.98 (Annual Average)	21.2-34.9	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 (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)	30-32	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.
- Picocuries 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.
- Milligrams per liter (mg/L): Measure of alkalinity and calcium in water.
- 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.