DRINKING WATER REPORT 2023

ORANGE COUNTY UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

Innovating for a Sustainable Tomorrow

Published 2024

Orange County's
Annual Drinking Water Report

Orange County Utilities is pleased to present its annual drinking water report. The name of the report reflects the year the data was collected rather than the year published. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water we deliver every day. It is our pleasure to report that the drinking water we produce meets or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations.

The water quality information in this report is organized by service areas and identified by the associated Public Water System (PWS) number. Use the map to determine your service area, then go to the associated water quality data. To request a printed copy of this report, please contact the Orange County Utilities Water Division at 407-254-9850.

For assistance with web accessibility, please call 311.

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Water Quality Data by Service Area

Jerry L. Demings
Mayor

Nicole H. Wilson
District 1 Commissioner

Christine Moore
District 2 Commissioner

Mayra Uribe
District 3 Commissioner

Maribel Gomez Cordero
District 4 Commissioner

Emily Bonilla
District 5 Commissioner

Michael "Mike" Scott
District 6 Commissioner

Message from the Mayor

Dear Valued Customer:

I am pleased to present the 2023 Orange County Utilities Annual Drinking Water Report. The report contains important information about the quality of water produced and distributed to the homes and businesses served by the Orange County Utilities Department.

This information has been collected and reported in accordance with the standards required by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The water supplied by Orange County Utilities continues to meet or exceed the standards set by these agencies.

Other useful information in the report includes where our drinking water comes from and ways to conserve it. Orange County Utilities is committed to providing reliable, safe drinking water that is sustainable for generations to come. Thank you for reading this report and learning more about this precious resource.

Sincerely,

Jerry L. Demings
Orange County Mayor

Community Involvement

Orange County Utilities is a department of Orange County Government and is governed by the Orange County Board of County Commissioners. If you want to learn more about Orange County Government, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Orange County Board of County Commissioners meetings. The board meets on most Tuesdays, beginning at 9:00 a.m. The meetings are conducted in the Commission Chambers located on the first floor of the Orange County Administration Center at 201 S. Rosalind Avenue, Orlando, and are open to the public. For a meeting agenda or to watch a board meeting online, visit Orange County's website at **www.ocfl.net**.

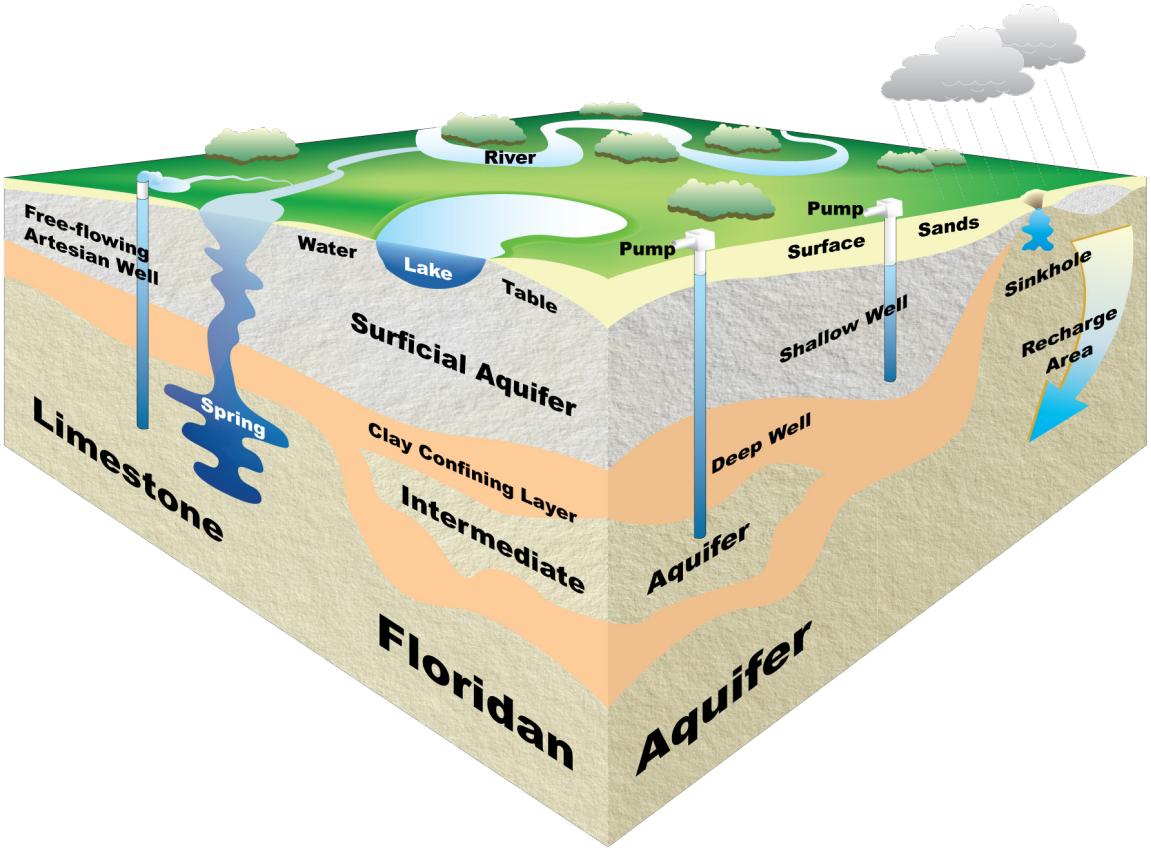
In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if any person with a disability as defined by the ADA needs special accommodation to participate in these proceedings, then not later than two (2) business days prior to the proceeding, please contact the Orange County Communications Division at 407-836-5631.

Your Water Utility

Orange County Utilities' water system continues to provide reliable service to a growing number of customers in Orange County. In 2023, Orange County Utilities provided quality water service to over 168,800 accounts, serving a population of more than 591,000. We produced 26.3 billion gallons of water in our four regional water facilities and eight remote facilities. The water was distributed through 2,009 miles of water mains throughout the 451 square mile service area.

Your Water Supply Source

Beneath Orange County lies a freshwater reservoir known as the Floridan Aquifer. The groundwater from this aquifer is of consistently high quality and is used as a source of potable water for our systems and other systems in this area. It is primarily fed by rainwater that is filtered through hundreds of feet of sand and rock in a natural filtering process. Because of its high quality, the groundwater we use needs little or no treatment other than disinfection and aeration to remove naturally present hydrogen sulfide.



Water Quality Data Abbreviations

AL - Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level 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.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.

MFL - Million Fibers Per Liter measures the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is 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.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is 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.

NA - Not Applicable.

ND - Not Detected indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

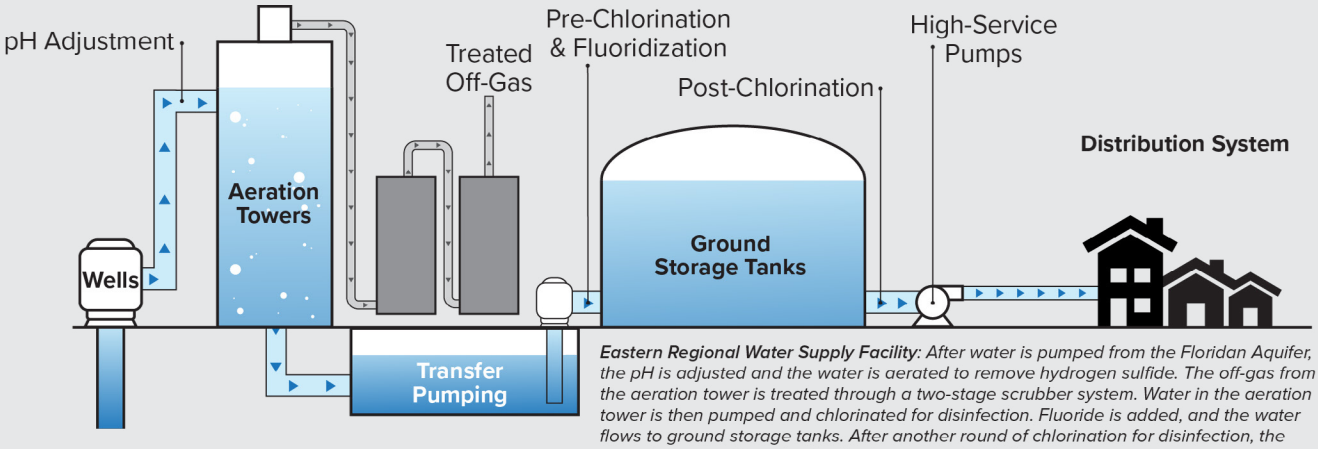
pCi/L - Picocuries Per Liter measures the radioactivity in water.

ppb - Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of water sample.

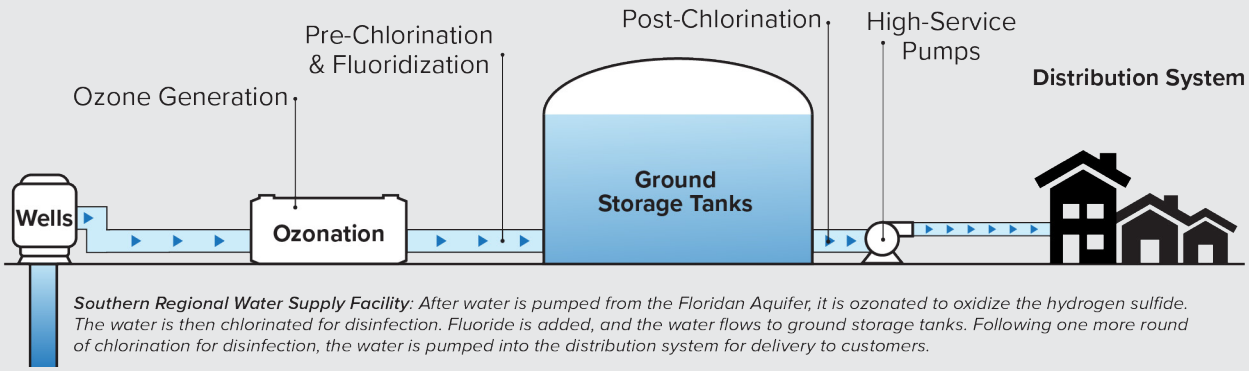
ppm - Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of water sample.

PWS - Public Water System.

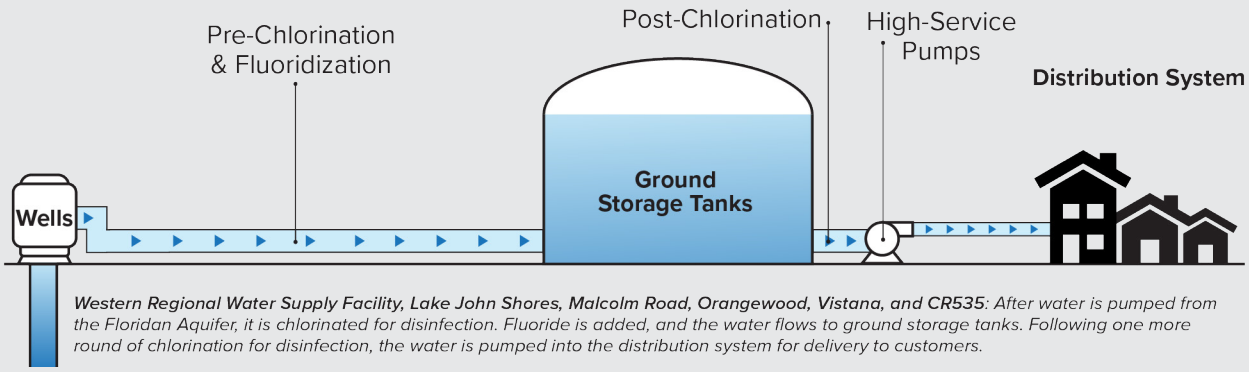
Water Treatment Flow Diagrams



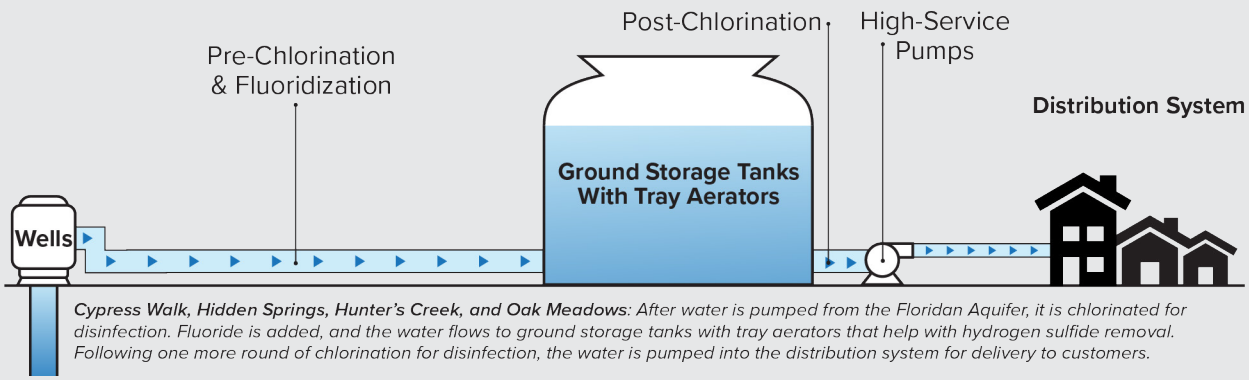
Eastern Regional Water Supply Facility: *After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, the pH is adjusted and the water is aerated to remove hydrogen sulfide. The off-gas from the aeration tower is treated through a two-stage scrubber system. Water in the aeration tower is then pumped and chlorinated for disinfection. Fluoride is added, and the water flows to ground storage tanks. After another round of chlorination for disinfection, the water is pumped into the distribution system for delivery to customers.*



Southern Regional Water Supply Facility: *After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, it is ozonated to oxidize the hydrogen sulfide. The water is then chlorinated for disinfection. Fluoride is added, and the water flows to ground storage tanks. Following one more round of chlorination for disinfection, the water is pumped into the distribution system for delivery to customers.*



Western Regional Water Supply Facility, Lake John Shores, Malcolm Road, Orangewood, Vistana, and CR535: *After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, it is chlorinated for disinfection. Fluoride is added, and the water flows to ground storage tanks. Following one more round of chlorination for disinfection, the water is pumped into the distribution system for delivery to customers.*



Cypress Walk, Hidden Springs, Hunter's Creek, and Oak Meadows: *After water is pumped from the Floridan Aquifer, it is chlorinated for disinfection. Fluoride is added, and the water flows to ground storage tanks with tray aerators that help with hydrogen sulfide removal. Following one more round of chlorination for disinfection, the water is pumped into the distribution system for delivery to customers.*

Understanding Your Drinking Water Report

The water distributed to our customers' homes and businesses is regularly monitored by state-certified operators and analyzed by our laboratory to ensure compliance with state and federal drinking water standards, thus providing the highest quality water. Our commitment to water quality is reflected by more than 300,000 analyses performed during 2023, which is far above the required testing. Orange County Utilities monitors for more than 150 substances in the drinking water supply. Orange County water systems are monitored on different cycles ranging from monthly to every three years according to state and federal laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2023.

ORANGE COUNTY UTILITIES
WATER WISE
NEIGHBOR PROGRAM

Helping our customers become as water efficient as possible at no cost

Irrigation consultation and the following devices are available to program participants:

- Smart irrigation Wi-Fi timers
- Hose bib timers
- Rain sensor shut-off devices
- High-efficiency spray nozzles
- High-efficiency faucet aerators
- High-efficiency showerheads

Additional ways Orange County Utilities can help you conserve water:

- Rain barrels
- Landscaping and irrigation training classes
- Irrigation timer programming and timer reset training
- $100 credit per toilet to replace older, inefficient models

Email Water.Wise@ocfl.net for more information or to register for a class.

Federal Regulations

Healthy Drinking Water

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all public water suppliers to routinely monitor for contaminants in the drinking water according to federal and state laws. The state allows us to monitor less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. 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 800-426-4791.

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 U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Orange County Utilities 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 two 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**.

Orange County Utilities is proactively working to ensure compliance with the new federal regulations for lead and copper sampling, reporting, lead service lines, and service line replacement. Information about these changes will be made available by the October 16, 2024 EPA deadline.

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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

State Regulations

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP)

SWAPP stands for Source Water Assessment and Protection Program. This program is meant to ensure that your drinking water is safe, not just at the tap, but at its source. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) initiated SWAPP as part of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Lakes, rivers, streams, and aquifers make up the drinking water sources in Florida. These source waters can be threatened by potential contaminants such as hazardous chemicals, stormwater runoff, waste disposal sites, and underground storage tanks. It is a national priority to protect these sources and ensure safe drinking water for citizens. SWAPP was created to protect these vital resources.

FDEP completed the initial baseline study for our water systems in 2004 and updated the study in 2023. The results are posted on the FDEP SWAPP website at **prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**. Since initial evaluation is based on existing databases, FDEP can only make preliminary and tentative evaluations. Changes that are reported can help update the databases and provide timely information. Community members can help by reviewing this information and reporting any discrepancies identified to FDEP.

In 2023, FDEP performed a source water assessment on our systems. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. The results of the source water assessment, as shown below, are not reflective of our treated water quality, but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under guidelines of SWAPP.

Eastern Regional Water System
Three unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

Southern Regional Water System
Fifteen unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level.

Western Regional Water System
Fourteen unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level.

Daetwyler Shores
Sixty-eight unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level.

Flamingo Crossing
Nine unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

Lake John Shores
Two unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level.

Magnolia Woods
Fourteen unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level.

Northeast Resort
Nine unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

One Golden Oak
Nine unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level.

Partlow Acres
Fourteen unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level.

SAVING WATER *STARTS WITH YOU!*

We appreciate the commitment from our customers to conserving water! Keep up the good work in your home and yard, and thank you for making a difference in our community by preserving this essential natural resource.

For more ways to save water, join us at a showerhead exchange event. Visit bit.ly/showerhead-exchange to sign up for free.

Additional Information - Eastern Regional Water System

Important Information About Your Drinking Water
Monitoring Requirement for Eastern Regional Water Supply Facility - State Water System ID# PWS 348-4132
9100 Curry Ford Road, Orlando, FL 32825

Utilities are required to monitor the drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The results of this monitoring serve as an indication as to whether or not the water meets drinking water standards. During June 1 through September 20, 2023, Orange County Utilities (OCU) did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead and copper for Public Water System (PWS) 348-4132, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. OCU was required to sample 50 locations for lead and copper, but in April of 2024, learned that only 48 of the 50 sites sampled and submitted to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) met the selection criteria. For this reason, OCU is in violation of 62-550 Drinking Water Standards, Monitoring and Reporting. OCU will resume sampling every six months so we can monitor the levels in our water system. None of the samples submitted exceeded the action levels for lead or copper.

How does lead and copper get into drinking water?
OCU's source water, the Floridan Aquifer, does not contain lead or copper nor are they present in drinking water when it leaves the Water Supply Facility. Lead and copper may be introduced to drinking water if it is in contact for several hours with pipes or plumbing that contains lead or copper. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have plumbing containing lead or copper. New homes may also have lead or copper. Even "lead-free" plumbing may contain some lead.

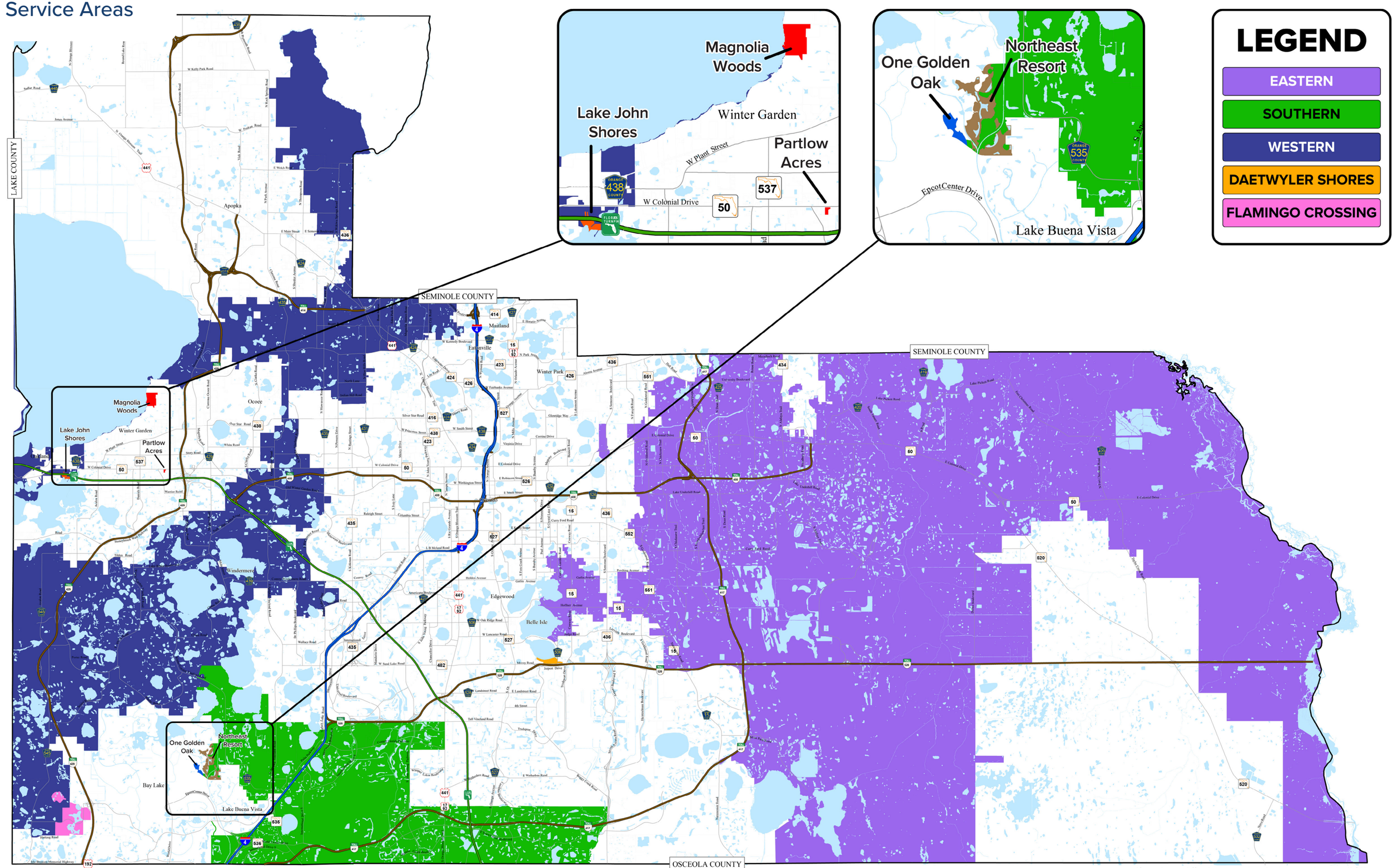
Health effects of lead and copper.
Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. Children exposed to lead during their mother's pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Ways to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
1. Run your water for 30 seconds or until it becomes cold to flush out lead.
2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.
3. Do not boil water. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.
5. Test your water for lead. Contact the OCU Laboratory at 407-254-9550.
6. Get your child's blood tested.
7. Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead.

For more information call the OCU Laboratory at 407-254-9550 or email us at OCUDLab@ocfl.net. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home or business and the health effects of lead visit the EPA's website at **www.epa.gov/lead** or visit the FDEP's website at **https://floridadep.gov/water/source-drinking-water/content/monitoring-lead-and-copper-florida-drinking-water**. Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people who live in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Approved by FDEP: April 15, 2024

Service Areas



If you have difficulty accessing the image, please call 311.

Eastern Regional Water System (PWS 3484132) Water Quality Data

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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.021	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.65	NA	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
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.027	NA	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.028	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	03/2023	N	15.0	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2023	N	1.25	0.20-2.46	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2023	N	30.45	19.88-35.02	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)[3]	01-12/2023	N	78.91	35.46-84.01	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	06-08/2023	N	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06-08/2023	N	1.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.
3. Five samples during 2023 had TTHM results exceeding the MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation because all annual average results were below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Southern Regional Water System (PWS 3484119) Water Quality Data

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	02/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5	6	6	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.08	ND-0.08	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.38	ND-0.38	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.029	ND-0.029	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	02/2023	N	2.4	ND-2.4	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.61	0.52-0.61	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.51	ND-0.51	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.02	ND-0.02	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.04	ND-0.04	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	02/2023	N	13	5.3-13.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Bromate (ppb)	01-12/2023	N	4.42	3.0-6.0	MCLG=0	MCL=10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2023	N	1.09	0.20-1.59	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2023	N	29.25	18.85-34.00	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2023	N	64.19	43.62-76.96	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	02-03/2023	N	0.28	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	02-03/2023	N	1.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Western Regional Water System (PWS 3481546) Water Quality Data

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	01-02/2023	N	1.6	ND-1.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	01-02/2023	N	0.076	ND-0.076	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppm)	01-02/2023	N	1.4	0.182-1.4	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	01-02/2023	N	0.019	0.009-0.019	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	01-02/2023	N	1.7	ND-1.7	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	01-02/2023	N	0.76	ND-0.76	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	01-02/2023	N	1.09	ND-1.09	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	01-02/2023	N	0.035	0.023-0.035	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01-02/2023	N	0.026	ND-0.026	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	01-02/2023	N	17.0	9.6-17.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2023	N	1.94	0.31-3.08	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2023	N	18.13	7.67-22.23	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2023	N	50.51	13.42-55.94	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	03-05/2023	N	0.16	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	03-05/2023	N	0.81	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Daetwyler Shores (PWS 3480265) Water Quality Data

The water for Daetwyler Shores is purchased from Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) (PWS 3480962). OUC uses ozone for taste and odor control.

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	02/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5	6	6	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	02/2023	N	1.5	ND-1.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Asbestos (MFL)[1]	06/2020	N	0.99	ND-0.99	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.036	0.01-0.036	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.89	0.56-0.89	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
Nickel (ppb)	02/2023	N	2.0	ND-2.0	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.09	ND-0.09	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[2]	02/2023	N	12.6	7.27-12.6	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[3]							
Bromate (ppb)	01-12/2023	N	4.2	ND-10.5	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2023	N	1.22	0.70-1.68	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2023	N	30.40	1.64-41.42	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)[4]	01-12/2023	N	76.77	29.54-83.20	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	08/2021	N	0.206	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	08/2021	N	1.42	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Range of Results for this contaminant was updated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to reflect corrected data for the 2020 sample.
2. The FDEP standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
3. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.
4. One sample during 2023 had TTHM results exceeding the MCL of 80 ppb. However, the system did not incur an MCL violation because all annual average results were below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Flamingo Crossing (PWS 3484437) Water Quality Data

The water for Flamingo Crossing is purchased from Central Florida Tourism Oversight District (PWS 3484093).

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	03/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	03/2023	N	1.8	ND-1.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.016	0.011-0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	03/2023	N	12.0	ND-12.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.076	0.054-0.076	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.3	ND-0.3	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2023	N	1.7	ND-1.7	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2023	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)[1]	03/2023	N	10.6	5.3-10.6	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2023	N	1.06	0.94-1.37	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2023	N	6.78	6.68-6.78	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2023	N	23.89	23.13-23.89	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	06-07/2023	N	0.06	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06-07/2023	N	2.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Lake John Shores (PWS 3480700) Water Quality Data

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	04/2021	N	6.0	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	04/2021	N	1.9	NA	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)[1]	04/2021	N	0.205	NA	0	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	04/2021	N	4.09	NA	NA	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)[1]	04/2021	N	0.018	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	10/2021	N	0.19	NA	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride (ppm)	04/2021	N	0.18	NA	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/2023	N	0.50	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/2023	N	0.004	NA	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	04/2021	N	3.1	NA	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)[2]	04/2021	N	13	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	04/2021	N	0.66	NA	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[3]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2023	N	1.80	0.40-2.90	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2023	N	10.25	10.14-10.25	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2023	N	37.74	36.74-37.74	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	07/2021	N	0.25	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	07/2021	N	2.9	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Level Detected for this contaminant was updated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to reflect corrected data for the 2021 sample.
2. The FDEP standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
3. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Magnolia Woods (PWS 3480792) Water Quality Data

The water for Magnolia Woods is purchased from City of Winter Garden (PWS 3481481).

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	02/2023	N	4.2	ND-4.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.9	ND-0.9	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.019	0.012-0.019	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.21	0.12-0.21	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02-05/2023	N	0.62	0.068-0.62	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	02/2023	N	21.0	10.0-21.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2023	N	2.00	1.05-2.95	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2023	N	9.50	7.31-9.50	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2023	N	28.97	18.60-28.97	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)[3]							
Copper (ppm)	06/2021	N	0.037	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.
3. Orange County Utilities regularly tests for Lead and Copper in tap water. In 2021, Lead in tap water was non-detected.

Northeast Resort (PWS 3484422) Water Quality Data

The water for Northeast Resort is purchased from Central Florida Tourism Oversight District (PWS 3484093).

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	03/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	03/2023	N	1.8	ND-1.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.016	0.011-0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	03/2023	N	12.0	ND-12.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.076	0.054-0.076	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.3	ND-0.3	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2023	N	1.7	ND-1.7	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2023	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)[1]	03/2023	N	10.6	5.3-10.6	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2023	N	0.71	0.38-0.95	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2023	N	20.77	15.48-20.77	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2023	N	58.07	41.39-58.07	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	06-07/2022	N	0.08	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06-07/2022	N	0.92	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

One Golden Oak (PWS 3484434) Water Quality Data

The water for One Golden Oak is purchased from Central Florida Tourism Oversight District (PWS 3484093).

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	03/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	03/2023	N	1.8	ND-1.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.016	0.011-0.016	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	03/2023	N	12.0	ND-12.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2023	N	0.076	0.054-0.076	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
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/2023	N	0.3	ND-0.3	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2023	N	1.7	ND-1.7	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2023	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)[1]	03/2023	N	10.6	5.3-10.6	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2023	N	0.75	0.52-0.87	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2023	N	19.64	18.66-19.64	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2023	N	57.49	55.25-57.49	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	06-08/2022	N	0.08	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06-08/2022	N	0.81	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Partlow Acres (PWS 3481547) Water Quality Data

The water for Partlow Acres is purchased from City of Winter Garden (PWS 3481481).

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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	02/2023	N	4.2	ND-4.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2023	N	0.9	ND-0.9	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.019	0.012-0.019	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2023	N	0.21	0.12-0.21	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02-05/2023	N	0.62	0.068-0.62	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	02/2023	N	21.0	10.0-21.0	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2023	N	1.79	1.08-2.56	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2023	N	8.00	6.84-8.00	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2023	N	30.52	28.66-30.52	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (ppm)	06/2021	N	0.064	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06/2021	N	1.20	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) standard for Sodium is 160 ppm. FDEP has set the MCL for Sodium at a more stringent level than federal regulations require.
2. For the parameters monitored under the Stage 2 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average for the samples collected: Haloacetic Acids (60 ppb) and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

EVERY DROP COUNTS

Orange County Utilities constantly monitors drinking water to ensure it is **SAFE**, **RELIABLE**, and **AFFORDABLE**. Our water supply meets rigorous federal and state health protective standards. We make sure that there is an adequate supply of tap water to meet the needs of the community every day.

For more information concerning water quality or this report, please call the Orange County Utilities Water Division at 407-254-9850 (select option 1, then option 1).

Para más información, por favor llame al Departamento de Servicios Públicos del Condado de Orange y pida hablar con un representante en español. El número de teléfono es 407-254-9850 (seleccione la opción 9, luego la opción 1).

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Publication of this document is required by federal regulations 40CFR, Part 141, Subpart O and state regulations 62-550 and 62-555.