ANNUAL **DRINKING WATER REPORT** 2021

ORANGE COUNTY UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

Innovating for a Sustainable Tomorrow

Published 2022

Important Change to Orange County's Annual Drinking Water Report

Orange County Utilities is pleased to present its 2021 Annual Drinking Water Report. This year, Orange County Utilities has changed the name of the report to reflect the year the data was collected rather than the year published.

The Annual Drinking Water 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. Beginning on page 8, you will find a series of maps for each PWS. Use the maps to determine your water service area, then go to the page associated with that map to find the water quality test results for that area. You are encouraged to review the water quality test results for other service areas as well. 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 Reports 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

Victoria P. Siplin
District 6 Commissioner

Message from the Mayor

Dear Valued Customer:

It is my pleasure to present the 2021 Orange County Utilities Drinking Water Report. The Orange County Utilities Department ensures that the quality of water produced and distributed to our residents, businesses, and visitors in Orange County is reliable and safe.

While the primary focus of the Annual Drinking Water Report is the water quality test results, it is also a comprehensive document that provides additional important information about your water to include the source of our drinking water, the Floridan Aquifer, and the process we use to deliver it to your tap. This report is one of the ways we continue to offer educational opportunities for the community to learn more about their water source and how we can conserve this precious resource. The information provided has been collected and reported according to the standards set by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. We continue to meet or exceed the standards set by these agencies.

As our community grows, the Orange County Utilities Department continues to implement strategies for conserving water and ways to sustain our water resources for future generations. The reliable supply of safe drinking water is vital to the health and safety of everyone in our community, and I take this responsibility very seriously.

Thank you for taking the time to read this important information.

Sincerely,

Jerry L. Demings
Orange County Mayor

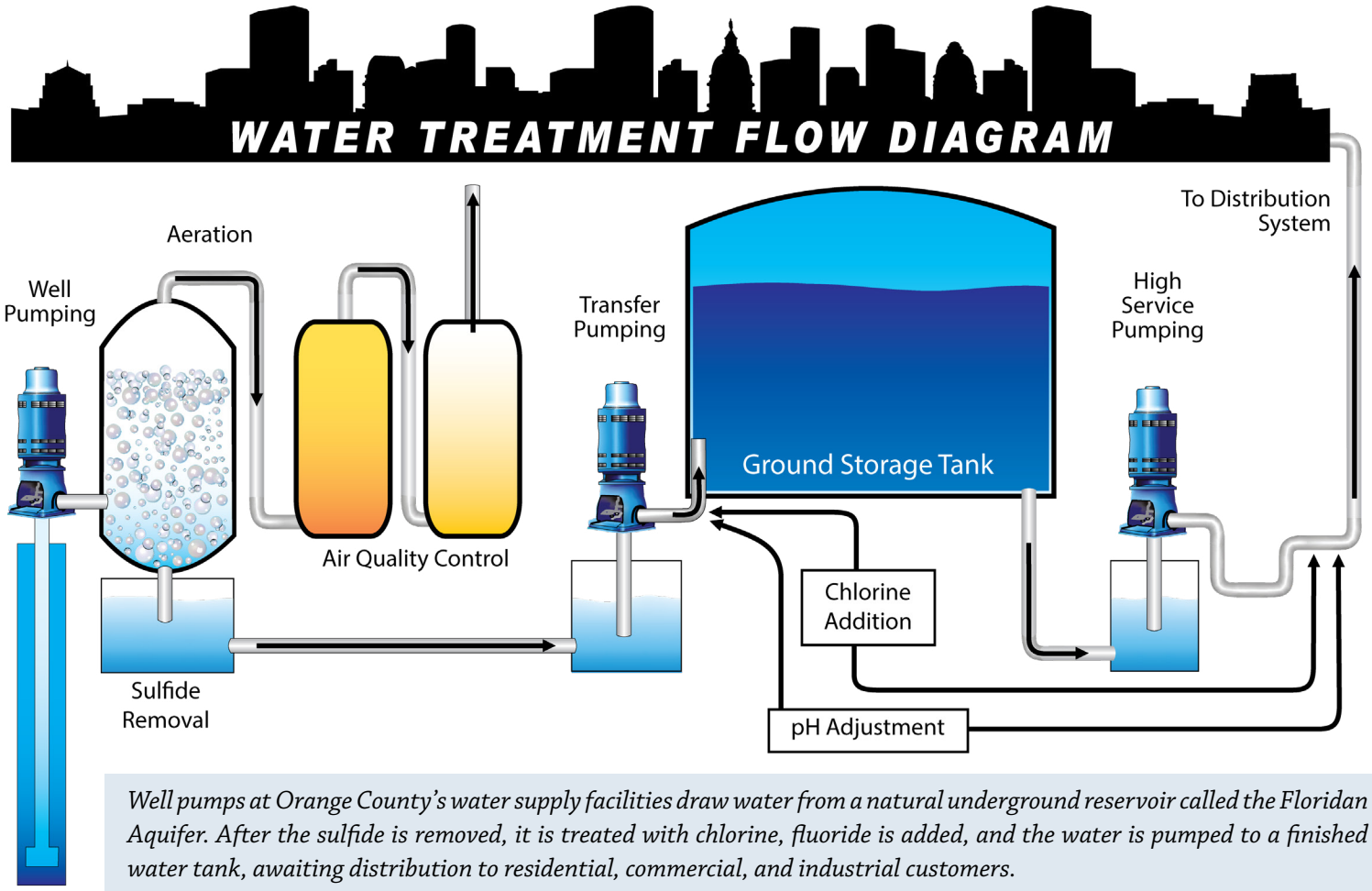
Community Involvement

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, he or she should contact the Orange County Communications Division at **407-836-5517**.

Your Water Utility

Orange County Utilities' water system continues to provide reliable service to a growing number of customers in Orange County. In 2021, Orange County Utilities provided quality water service to over 164,190 accounts, serving a population of more than 574,000. We produced 24.2 billion gallons of water in our four regional water facilities and eight remote facilities. The water was distributed through 1,972 miles of water mains throughout the 451 square mile service area.

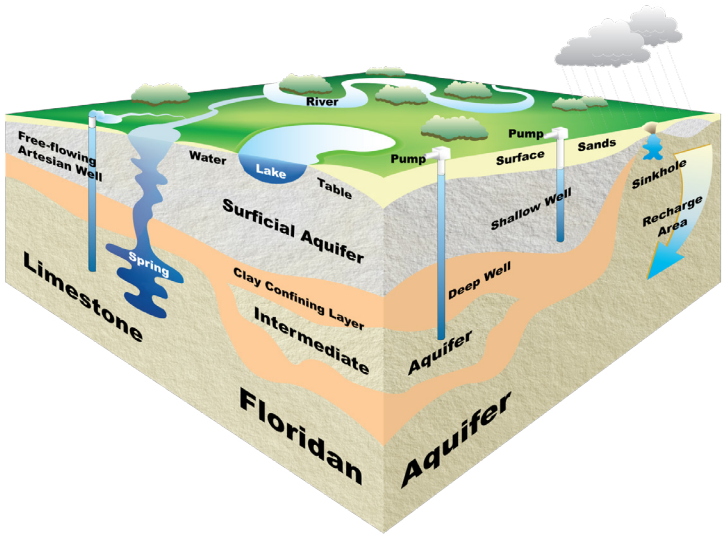


Well pumps at Orange County's water supply facilities draw water from a natural underground reservoir called the Floridan Aquifer. After the sulfide is removed, it is treated with chlorine, fluoride is added, and the water is pumped to a finished water tank, awaiting distribution to residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

Note: Typical graphical depiction. Some processes are not required to meet FDEP and USEPA standards.

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.



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 Environmental Protection Agency'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 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**.

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 2021. The results are posted on the FDEP SWAPP website at **fldep.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 the information and reporting any discrepancies that are identified.

Conservation

5 Easy Ways to Save Water

Replace all sink faucets with 1.5 gallons/minute or less aerators

Replace showerheads with 2 gallons/minute or less units

Check that the irrigation system is free from leaks and breaks

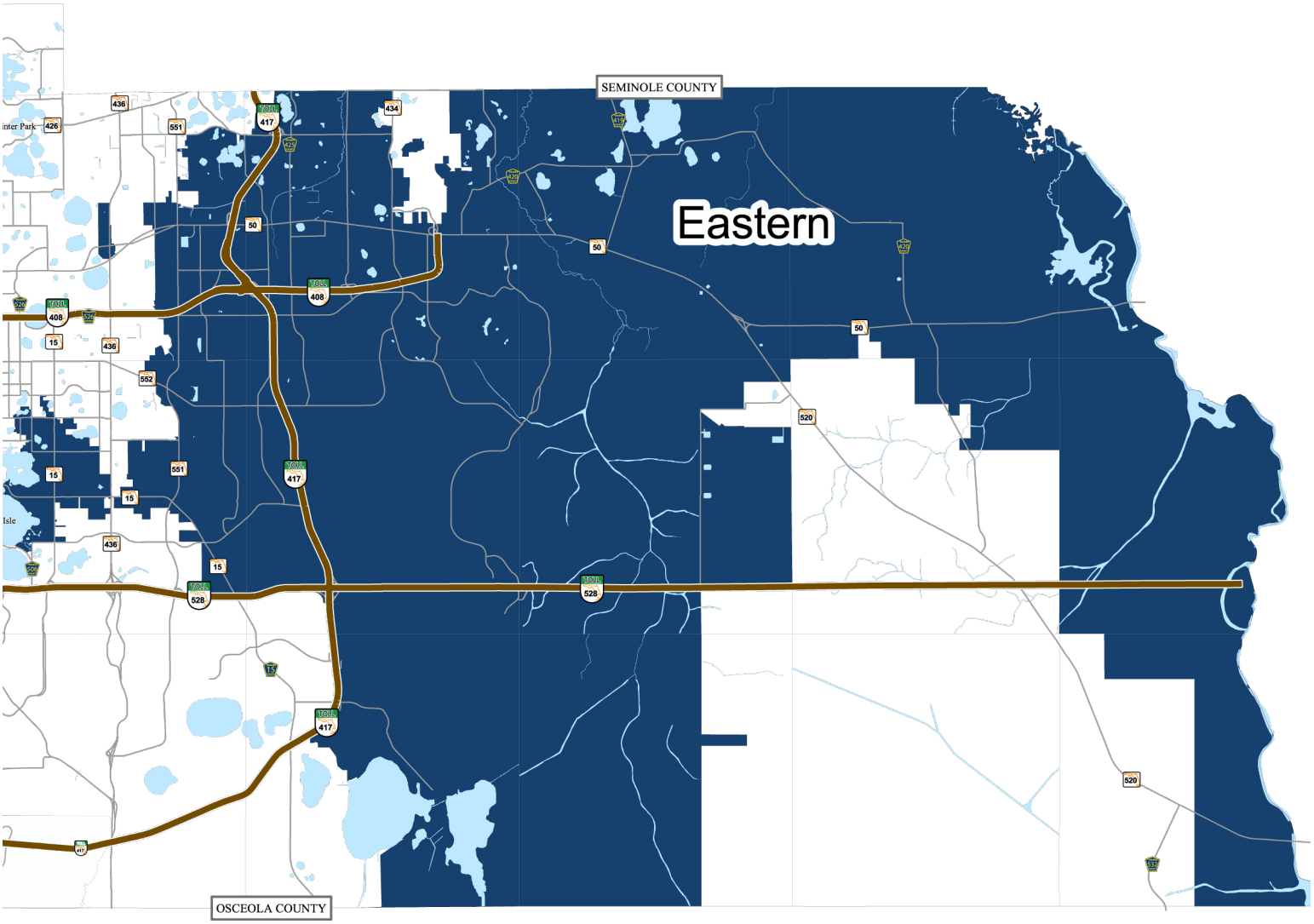
Adjust sprinkler heads to minimize water on sidewalks and driveways

Adjust irrigation timer to Orange County watering restrictions

occonservewater.net

Eastern Regional Water System Service Area

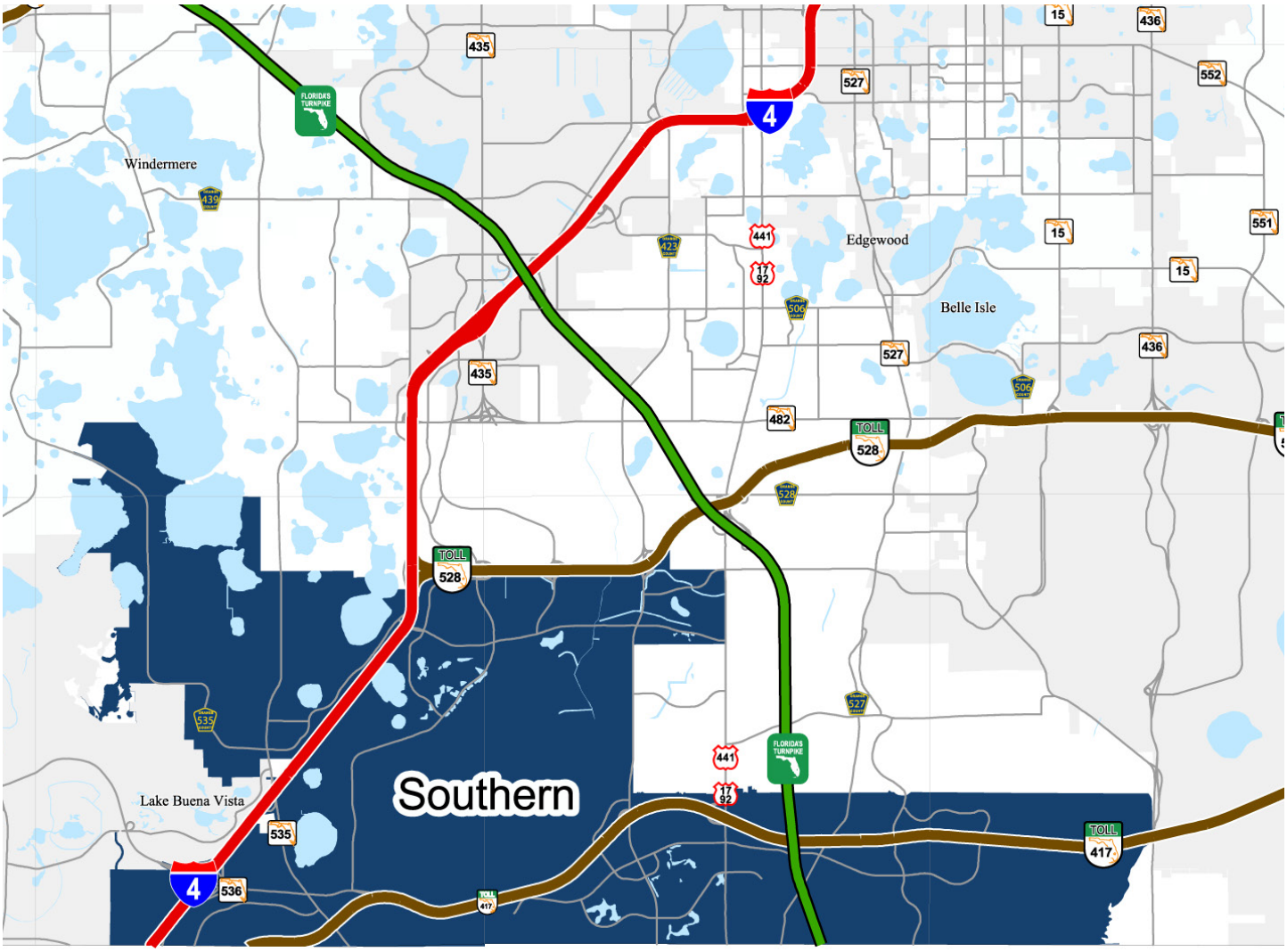
The image below is a map of the service area that receives potable water from the Orange County Utilities Eastern Regional Water Supply Facility. If you have questions about this service area, please call 407-254-9850 (select option 1, then option 2).



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

Southern Regional Water System Service Area

The image below is a map of the service area that receives potable water from the Orange County Utilities Southern Regional Water Supply Facility. If you have questions about this service area, please call 407-254-9850 (select option 1, then option 2).



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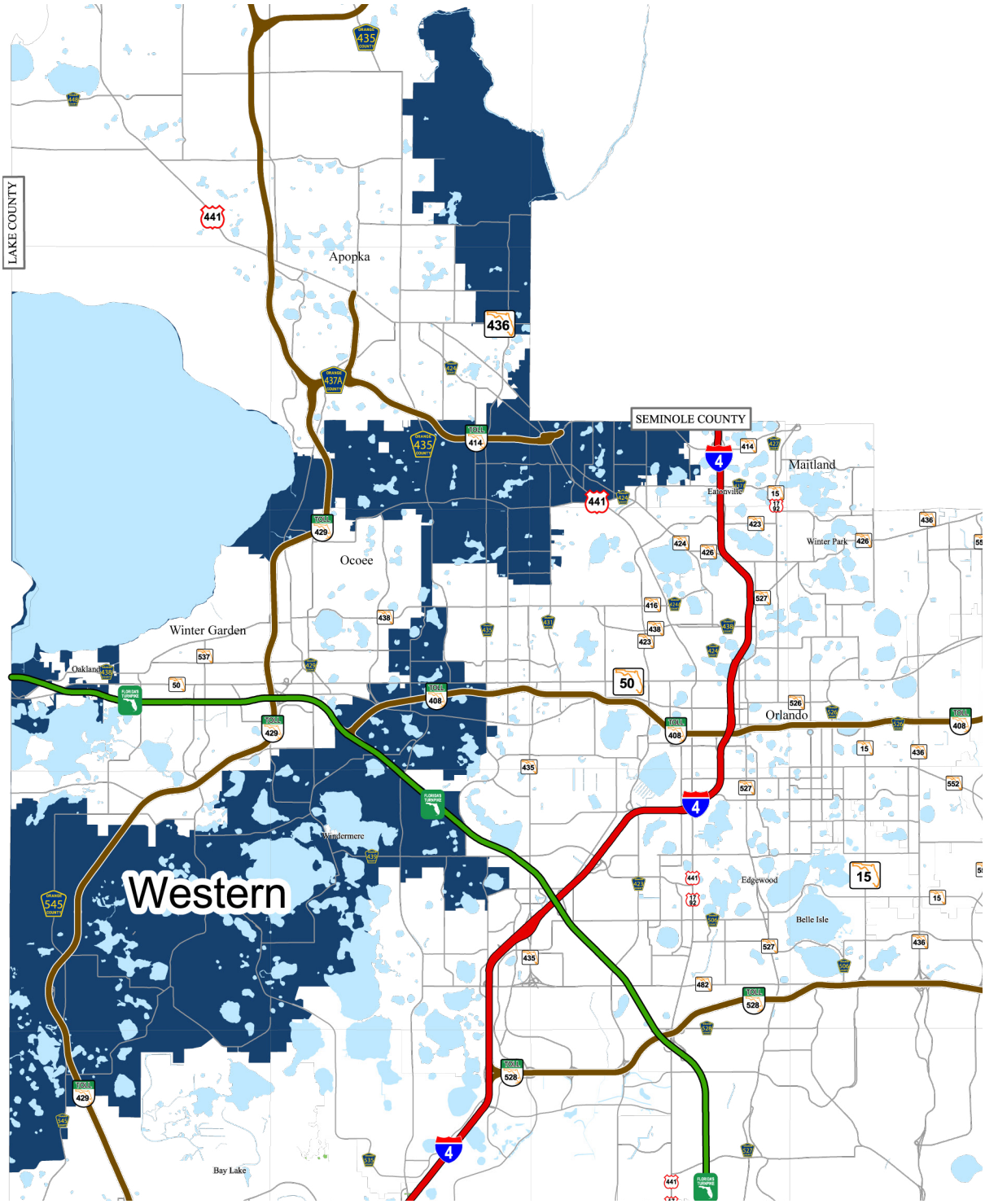
Western Regional Water System Service Area

The image below is a map of the service area that receives potable water from the Orange County Utilities Western Regional Water Supply Facility. If you have questions about this service area, please call 407-254-9850 (select option 1, then option 2).



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Daetwyler Shores Service Area

The image below is a map of the Daetwyler Shores service area that receives potable water from Orange County Utilities. If you have questions about this service area, please call 407-254-9850 (select option 1, then option 2).

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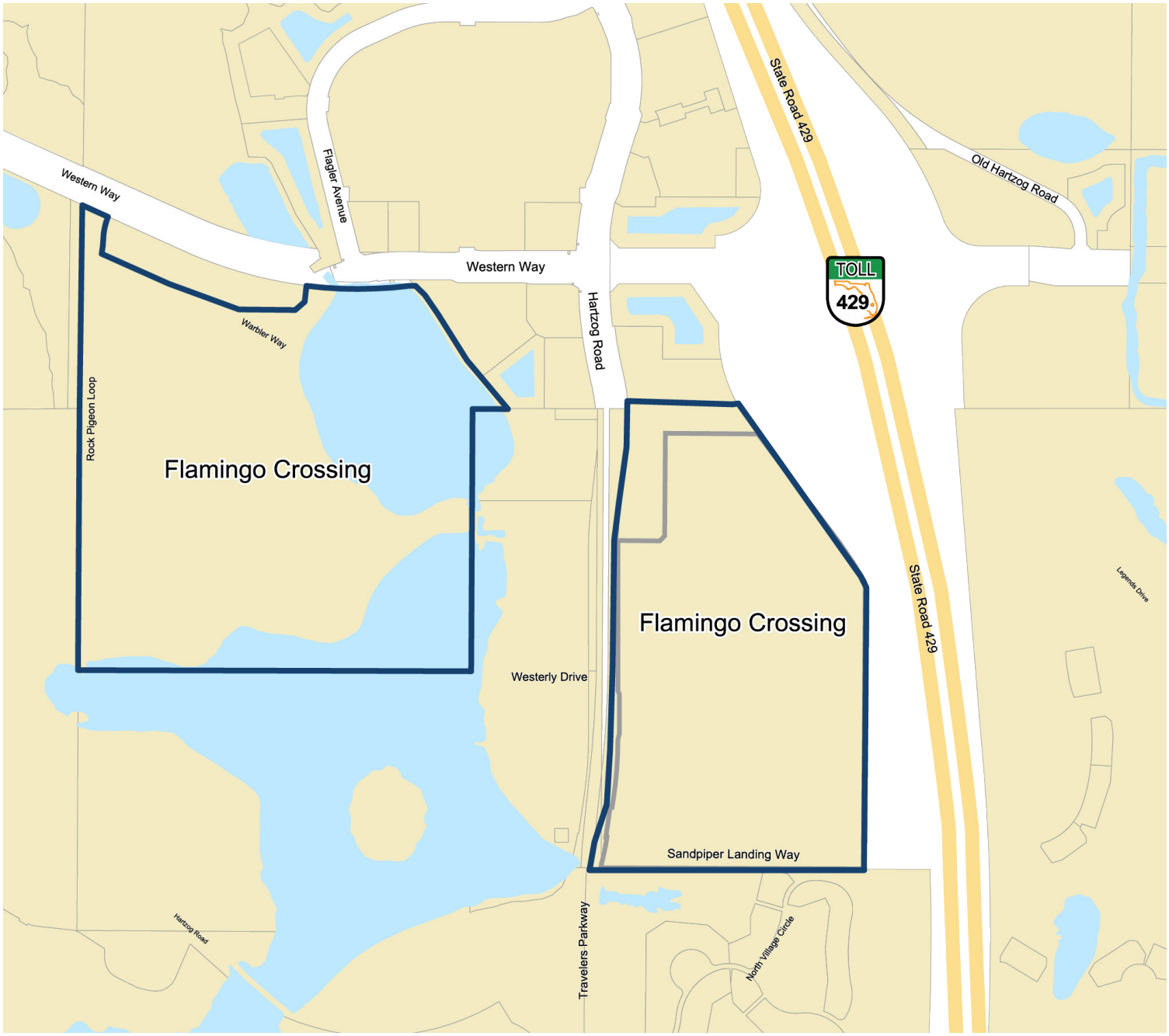
Flamingo Crossing Service Area

The image below is a map of the Flamingo Crossing service area that receives potable water from Orange County Utilities. If you have questions about this service area, please call 407-254-9850 (select option 1, then option 2).



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

Lake John Shores Water System Service Area

The image below is a map of the Lake John Shores service area that receives potable water from Orange County Utilities. If you have questions about this service area, please call 407-254-9850 (select option 1, then option 2).

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

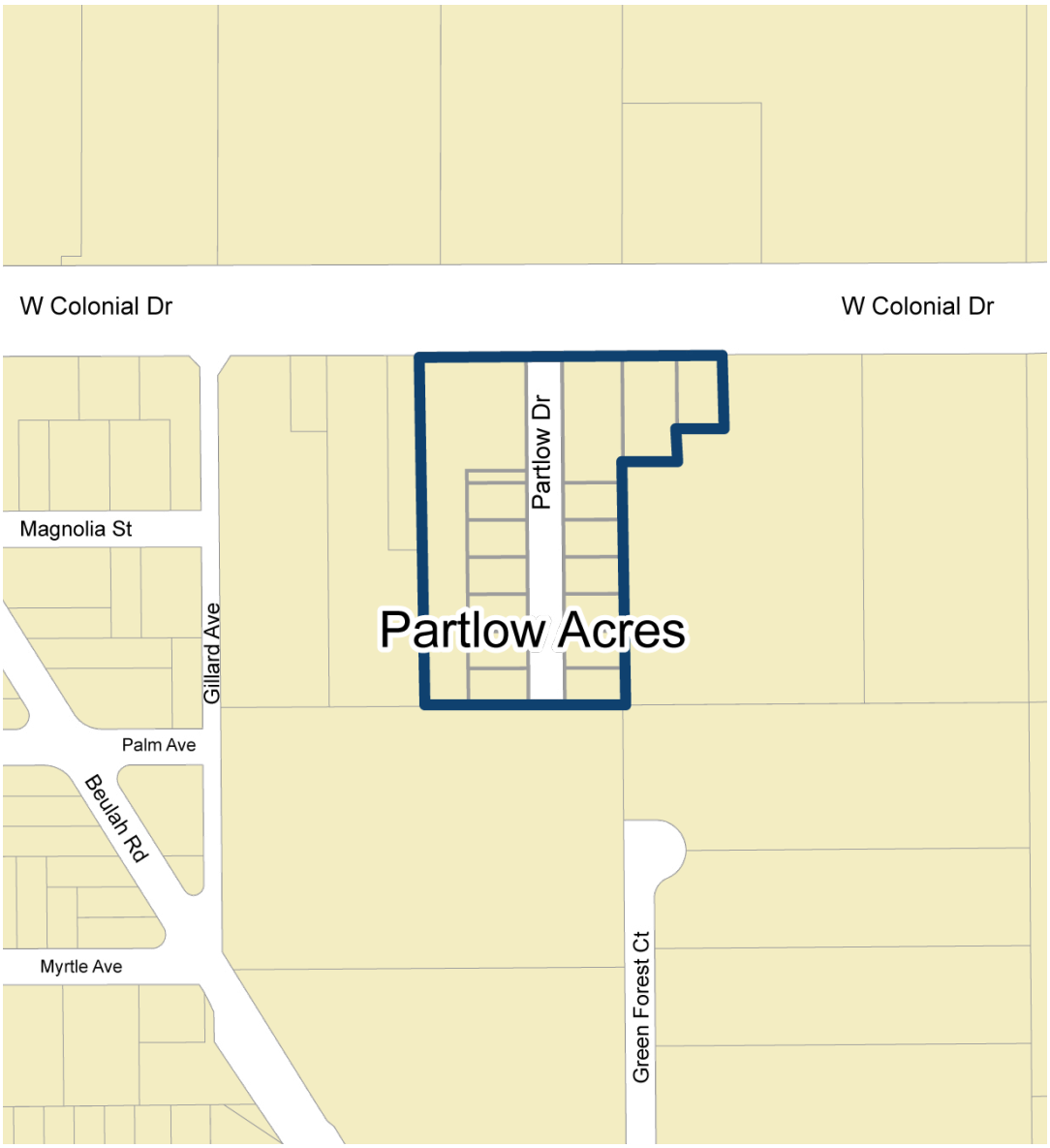
Magnolia Woods Service Area

The image below is a map of the Magnolia Woods service area that receives potable water from Orange County Utilities. If you have questions about this service area, please call 407-254-9850 (select option 1, then option 2).

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

Partlow Acres Service Area

The image below is a map of the Partlow Acres service area that receives potable water from Orange County Utilities. If you have questions about this service area, please call 407-254-9850 (select option 1, then option 2).



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Eastern Regional Water System - PWS 3484132
Water Quality Test Results

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)	02/2020	N	0.019	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.6	NA	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.716	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/2021	N	0.02	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	02/2020	N	22.0	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2021	N	1.26	0.20-2.17	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2021	N	37.1	22.2-34.8	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2021	N	78.1	54.5-84.5	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)	06/2020	N	0.23	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06/2020	N	1.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Understanding Your Water Quality Report

The water distributed to the homes of our customers 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 350,000 analyses performed during 2021, 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, 2021.

In 2021, FDEP 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 unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. These results of the source water assessment are not reflective of our treated water quality, but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under guidelines of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP). The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at **fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**.

One sample during 2021 (11500 Moss Park Road) 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.

Key to 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.
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.
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.

Footnotes to Water Quality Test Results

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.

Southern Regional Water System - PWS 3484119
Water Quality Test Results

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)	01/2020	N	2.6	ND-2.6	6	6	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	01/2020	N	2.0	0.6-2.0	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	01/2020	N	0.41	ND-0.41	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	01/2020	N	0.025	0.013-0.025	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	01/2020	N	0.85	0.08-0.85	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	01/2020	N	7.89	ND-7.89	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	01/2021	N	0.04	ND-0.04	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	01/2020	N	14	4.7-14	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Bromate (ppb)	01-12/2021	N	3.8	ND-6.3	MCLG=0	MCL=10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2021	N	1.10	0.20-1.88	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2021	N	40.6	16.5-39.1	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2021	N	69.6	47.0-77.2	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)	07/2020	N	0.46	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	07/2020	N	1.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Understanding Your Water Quality Report

The water distributed to the homes of our customers 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 350,000 analyses performed during 2021, 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, 2021.

In 2021, FDEP 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 16 unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level. These results of the source water assessment are not reflective of our treated water quality, but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under guidelines of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP). The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at **fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that another potentially harmful waterborne pathogen may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. Corrective action was not required.

Key to 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.
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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 - Measure of 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.

Footnotes to Water Quality Test Results

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 Test Results

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
E. coli[1]	07/2021	Y	2	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is *E. coli* positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli* positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for *E. coli*	Human and animal fecal waste

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)	08-10/2021	N	1.7	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	08-10/2021	N	0.8	0.5-0.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppm)	08/2021	N	2.2	NA	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	08/2021	N	0.011	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	08/2021	N	0.10	NA	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03-08/2021	N	0.016	ND-0.016	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[2]	08/2021	N	8.5	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[3]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2021	N	1.50	0.22-2.74	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2021	N	17.5	7.2-18.2	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2021	N	57.2	20.9-64.7	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)	10-11/2021	N	0.07	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	10-11/2021	N	3.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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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.
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 - Measure of 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.

Footnotes to Water Quality Test Results

1. *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We had an *E. coli* positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample. We had a total coliform positive repeat sample following an *E. coli* positive routine sample.
2. 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.
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.

Daetwyler Shores - PWS 3480265
Water Quality Test Results

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							
Asbestos (MFL)	06/2020	N	0.99	0.20-0.99	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.034	0.011-0.034	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.64	0.13-0.64	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2021	N	0.06	ND-0.06	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.8	ND-0.8	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)[1]	02/2020	N	13.7	7.16-13.7	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Bromate (ppb)	01-12/2021	N	3.2	ND-10.1	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2021	N	1.25	0.91-1.69	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	01-12/2021	N	45.4	34.5-45.4	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	01-12/2021	N	72.7	67.2-71.6	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

Understanding Your Water Quality Report

The water distributed to the homes of our customers 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. The water source for Daetwyler Shores is groundwater from wells that draw from the Floridan Aquifer and is purchased from Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) (PWS 3480962). OUC uses ozone for taste and odor control. Our commitment to water quality is reflected by more than 350,000 analyses performed during 2021, 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, 2021.

In 2021, FDEP 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 67 unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level. These results of the source water assessment are not reflective of our treated water quality, but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under guidelines of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP). The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at **fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**.

Key to Abbreviations:

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

Footnotes to Water Quality Test Results

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.

Flamingo Crossing - PWS 3484437
Water Quality Test Results

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)	03/2020	N	3.3	1.1-1.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	03/2020	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/2020	N	0.015	0.011-0.015	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/2020	N	0.070	0.062-0.070	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/2021	N	2.3	ND-2.3	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/2020	N	1.6	1.1-1.6	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)[1]	03/2020	N	10.4	4.9-10.4	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2021	N	0.91	0.45-1.35	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2021	N	7.29	7.24-7.29	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2021	N	30.5	28.9-30.5	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)	01/2021	N	0.08	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	01/2021	N	1.7	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Understanding Your Water Quality Report

The water distributed to the homes of our customers 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. The water source for Flamingo Crossing is groundwater from wells that draw from the Floridan Aquifer and is purchased from Reedy Creek Improvement District (PWS 3484093). Our commitment to water quality is reflected by more than 350,000 analyses performed during 2021, 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, 2021.

In 2021, FDEP 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 nine unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. These results of the source water assessment are not reflective of our treated water quality, but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under guidelines of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP). The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at **fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**.

Key to Abbreviations:

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

Footnotes to Water Quality Test Results

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 Test Results

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)	04/2021	N	2.05	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)	04/2021	N	0.18	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; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	04/2021	N	0.69	NA	10	10	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)[1]	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[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2021	N	1.60	0.50-2.17	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2021	N	9.0	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2021	N	32.2	NA	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

Understanding Your Water Quality Report

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In 2021, FDEP 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 two unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a moderate susceptibility level. These results of the source water assessment are not reflective of our treated water quality, but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under guidelines of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP). The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at **fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**.

Key to Abbreviations:

AL - Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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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.
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.
pCi/L - Picocuries Per Liter - Measure of 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.

Footnotes to Water Quality Test Results

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.

Magnolia Woods - PWS 3480792
Water Quality Test Results

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							
Antimony (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.64	0.37-0.64	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2020	N	2.2	0.47-2.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.061	0.012-0.061	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	02/2020	N	1.08	0.84-1.08	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.22	0.06-0.22	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.80	0.70-0.80	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nickel (ppb)	02/2020	N	2.47	0.88-2.47	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	05/2021	N	0.49	0.03-0.49	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	02/2020	N	19.1	10.4-19.1	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2021	N	1.60	1.09-1.92	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2021	N	11.6	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2021	N	19.1	NA	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

Understanding Your Water Quality Report

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In 2021, FDEP 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 14 unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level. These results of the source water assessment are not reflective of our treated water quality, but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under guidelines of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP). The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at **fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**.

Key to Abbreviations:

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

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.

Partlow Acres - PWS 3481547
Water Quality Test Results

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							
Antimony (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.64	0.37-0.64	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	02/2020	N	2.2	0.47-2.2	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.061	0.012-0.061	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	02/2020	N	1.08	0.84-1.08	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2020	N	0.22	0.06-0.22	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/2020	N	0.80	0.70-0.80	NA	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nickel (ppb)	02/2020	N	2.47	0.88-2.47	NA	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations; natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	05/2021	N	0.49	0.03-0.49	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)[1]	02/2020	N	19.1	10.4-19.1	NA	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters[2]							
Chlorine (ppm)	01-12/2021	N	1.19	0.69-1.71	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2021	N	9.59	NA	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2021	N	38.43	NA	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	0.18	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	06/2021	N	1.30	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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In 2021, FDEP 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 14 unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low to high susceptibility level. These results of the source water assessment are not reflective of our treated water quality, but rather a rating of susceptibility of contamination under guidelines of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP). The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at **fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp**.

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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.
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.
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.

Footnotes to Water Quality Test Results

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).

www.ocfl.net • Water.Division@ocfl.net

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

Visit www.ocfl.net/2021DrinkingWaterReport to view this report online.