

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

MCL=s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Please be advised that the City of Oviedo is still under watering restrictions. We encourage every Citizen to practice water conservation whenever possible. The City has trained personnel to assist you in reducing your water consumption around your home or business. Please give us a call at 407 977 6066 with any questions you may have regarding xeriscaping (native vegetation plantings), irrigation audits to maximize the efficiency of your irrigation system and water saving devices for use in your home.

We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children=s future

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in our water system. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

City of Oviedo Public Works Department
400 Alexandria Blvd.
Oviedo Florida, 32765



City of Oviedo

2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year=s Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water! Our ground water source comes from wells that are between 200 and 500 feet deep and draws water from the Floridan Aquifer. We monitor the drinking water treatment process around the clock, from the well head all the way to your tap to insure our residents are supplied with the purest and safest drinking water we can produce.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Thomas King, Facilities Superintendent, 400 Alexandria Blvd. Oviedo, Florida, or at (407) 977-6066. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

(E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In the following tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The **Maximum Allowed** is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The **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.

The City of Oviedo routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2001. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. **It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.** Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

YOUR DRINKING WATER MEETS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS AT THESE LEVELS!

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria * highest monthly number of positive samples	09/2001	No	1.0*	N/A	0	presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i> * total number of positive samples for the year	09/2001	No	1.0*	N/A	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	02/1999	No	2.0	1.1-2.0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	03/1999	No	0.4	ND-0.4	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	03/1999	No	1.7	0.7-1.7	N/A	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	03/1999	No	0.0203	0.0172-0.0203	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	03/1999	No	5.6	5.1-5.6	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/1999	No	1.3	0.833-1.3	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	03/1999	No	0.3	0.2-0.3	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint.; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	03/1999	No	1.2	1.1-1.2	N/A	100	Pollution from electroplating operations
Selenium (ppb)	03/1999	No	4.8	4.4-4.8	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	03/1999	No	58.9	37.9-58.9	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	1999	No	1.8 (90 th percentile)	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	1999	No	0.451 (90 th percentile)	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Trihalomethanes							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2001	No	53.21 (annual average)	37.3-69.5	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination