

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 remains under watering restrictions Level II as provided for in City Ordinance No. 1221. 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 6329 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. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, the City of Oviedo has several utility projects currently underway. A few of these projects are: The completion of the new West Mitchell Hammock Water Plant, the Water and Sewer Master Plan study and the St. Johns River Water Management Certificate of use Permit Renewal. The city staff welcomes any questions our residents may have concerning these projects. We would enjoy the opportunity to discuss all the enhancements the City is making to the community to make living in Oviedo a wonderful experience.

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



City of Oviedo 2005 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! Your water is obtained from ground water sources, chlorinated for disinfection purposes, and then fluoridated for dental health purposes.

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

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, Utilities Manager, 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.

CITY OF OVIEDO WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES WATER QUALITY

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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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) –means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. *MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.*

Maximum residual disinfectant level MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. *MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*

Picourie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

The City of Oviedo routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2004. 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.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	01/2002	N	2.6	1.1-2.6	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 or combined radium (pCi/L)	07/2003	N	2.6	1.1-2.6	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	02/2002	N	0.0171	0.0111-0.0171	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	02/2002	N	7.4	7.4-7.4	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/2002	N	1.24	0.98-1.24	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	02/2002	N	1.2	ND-1.2	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and reining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Selenium (ppb)	02/2002	N	7.9	6.9-7.9	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	02/2002	N	45.1	30.1-45.1	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
Chloramines and Chlorine (ppb)	2004	N	2.23 (annual average)	1.0-3.5	MDRL =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2004	N	28.9 (annual average)	17.9-46.4	N/A	MCL= 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2004	N	49.2 (annual average)	47.4-64.5	N/A	MCL= 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/2002	N	0.195 (90 th percentile)	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/2002	N	1.1 (90 th percentile)	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits