

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. 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 1-800-426-4791.



In 2006 the Department of Environmental Protection 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 17 potential sources of contamination identified for this system ranging from low to high level susceptibility. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

"The City Of Oviedo works 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.

Water Saving Tips:

1. **Fix leaky faucets**
2. **Use water aerators**
3. **Install low water flow**
 - **Shower heads &**
 - **Toilet flappers**

Save up to 25,000 gal/yr.



2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



**400 Alexandria Boulevard
Oviedo, Florida 32765
407-971-5555
www.cityofoviedo.net**

For water emergencies Between
7:00 am and 3:30 pm
you may call 407-971-5692,
after 3:30 pm, on weekends and holidays call
407-971-5675.

2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water from wells. The wells draw from the Floridian Aquifer.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Stephen Medeiros Treatment Facilities Supervisor, 400 Alexandria Blvd. or at 407-971-5684, we encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The City Of Oviedo routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007. Data obtained before January 1, 2007, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the Test Result Table, located on the back of this brochure, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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

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 trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

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 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.

**CITY OF OVIEDO WATER TREATMENT
FACILITIES WATER QUALITY**

TEST RESULTS TABLE

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
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2006	N	2.625 (average)	1.4 - 4.7	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	2006	N	0.5 (average)	ND - 1.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2006	N	0.0139	0.0133-0.0139	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	2006	N	4.9	3.9 - 4.9	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2006	N	0.734	0.63 - 0.734	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	2006	N	2.2	ND - 2.2	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Selenium (ppb)	2006	N	2.7	ND - 2.7	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	2006	N	32.0	24.6 - 32.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm) Running Annual Average	Jan. thru Dec. 2007	N	2.72	1.2 - 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) Running Annual Average	2/07 8/07	N	32.56	18.2 - 57.4	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) Running Annual Average	2/07 8/07	N	27.72	14.9 - 53.2	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of water disinfection.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violations Y/N	90th 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)	2007	N	0.369	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2007	N	2.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

We're please to present to you this year's Annual Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts that we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water! The City of Oviedo's water is obtained from ground water sources, with a treatment process of aeration, fluoridation and Chloramines.

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).