Customers are encouraged to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions or concerns about this report or your water utility, please contact Stephen Medeiros Treatment Facilities, Supervisor at (407) 971-5684.

"The City Of Oviedo works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap". Please respect and help protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Cross-Connection Control A cross-connection is any temporary or permanent connection between a public water system or consumer's potable (i.e. drinking) water system and any source of system containing non-potable water or other substances.

Keeping your water safe from contaminants is easy.

- Never submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs or sinks. Keep an air gap between the end of the hose to eliminate possible contaminants.
- Don't use spray attachments without a backflow prevention device on hose bibs.
- Purchase and install inexpensive backflow prevention devices for all threaded faucets around your home. They are available at hardware stores and home-improvement centers.

Be advised and not surprised!

One can never predict the onset of a flood, until it has happened. As a homeowner, there are measures you can take to protect your investments.

Take the time to find out if you are covered with your homeowners insurance for flood damage. Find out if there is an elevation certificate for your home by contacting the City Stormwater Program Coordinator. If there is no certificate available, you should consider investing in one. This will allow you to know your risk in a catastrophic event and what you and your family can do to be as safe as possible.

The City provides free flood proofing advice and other educational materials. For more information regarding pollution prevention, please contact Amanda Kortus, Stormwater Coordinator, at (407) 971-5682.

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

For water emergencies/after hours support call 407-971-5692.

The City water utility is pleased to provide this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the outstanding water service provided to you over the past year. The City's water utility goal is simple, provide safe and sustainable drinking water to our community. The City utility withdraws groundwater from 10 Floridian Aquifer wells, using teamwork and technology to produce drinking water. The utility treats the groundwater with a process of forced draft aeration, fluoridation and chloramines - disinfection.

The City's Mitchell Hammock Water Facility's modern forced draft aeration system removes 99.9% of odorous hydrogen sulfides from the source groundwater. The City's drinking water distribution system has over 180 miles of water mains. The system also includes the AM Jones water storage and booster pump station to retain water pressure under emergency situations.

The City of Oviedo utility uses a state-of-the-art Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition, (SCADA) computer system with redundant analyzers to ensure safe and reliable drinking water 24 hours per day. Treatment staff also routinely tests for potential contaminants in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report details the results of the January 1 to December 31, 2015 monitoring period. Data obtained before January 1, 2015 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Water Saving Tip Almost 60% of Florida's potable water is used outside the house for irrigation usage. Please check your irrigation timer, rain sensor, and system regularly. This will help save our water for future generations. Using reclaimed water where available also helps create a sustainable water supply. Visit the City of Oviedo's website under Water Conservation for current restrictions, days, and times to water.

In the Test Results Table, located on the reverse side 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.

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 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.

Water Treatment Facility Water Quality Report: In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

West Mitchell Hammock Water Treatment Facility

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)	3/26/2014	N	0.013	0.013	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	3/26/2014	N	0.13	0.13	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
Sodium (ppm)	3/26/2014	N	38	38	N/A	160	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8/13/2015	N	0.14	0.14	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage/Number	MCLG	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination
1. Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	June 2015 April 2015	N	5	0	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples. For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in >1 sample collected during a month		Naturally present in the environment
Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Products							
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
Chloramines (ppm)	Jan. Thru Dec. 2015	N	2.33 (Average)	1.2-3.4	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Products							
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
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	5/13/2015	N	12.58 Avg.	11.03-14.12	N/A	MCL= 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	5/13/2015	N	18.75 Avg.	18.2-19.29	N/A	MCL= 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/14	N	0.31	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/14	N	5.7	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

The Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)

Purpose : To collect occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Southeast Regional Water Treatment Plant has been monitoring these unregulated contaminants as part of a study to help the US Environmental Protection Agency determine whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. The UCMR program is the primary source of drinking water contaminant occurrence data used by EPA in regulatory determinations. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Chromium-6 (ppb)	11/14/13	0.21	0.21-0.25	Naturally-occurring element, used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Chlorate (ppb)	11/14/13	505	499-505	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Strontium (ppb)	11/14/13	216	207-216	Naturally-occurring element, historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions

SWAPP

In 2015 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 is one (1) potential source of contamination identified for this system with moderate susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us./SWAPP.

Source Water

The drinking water for the West Mitchell Hammock Water Treatment Facility is obtained from ground water wells and treated with chloramines for disinfection purposes and then fluoridated for dental health purposes. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact City of Oviedo at 407-971-5692.

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.

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. The City of Oviedo 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 2 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 http://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 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).