2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of Reedy Creek Improvement District

Reedy Creek Improvement District (RCID) is pleased to present the 2018 Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water provided during the year 2018. Included are details about the source of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We want to keep you informed about the quality 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. Drinking water for RCID is supplied from 8 wells that are strategically located throughout the property. These wells range from 340 to 900 feet deep into the Upper Floridan Aquifer. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

In 2018 the Florida 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 9 potential sources of contamination identified for this system with 6.66 to 16.66 susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ or they can be obtained from Jerry Hubbard at 407-824-4841.

This report contains important information about the quality of water in your community. A written copy of the report will be mailed to customers only upon request and is also available at 2151 South Service Lane, Lake Buena Vista, Florida 32830.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Una copia escrita del este reporte sera enviada por correo unicamente a quien asi lo solicite. Si usted tiene alguna pregunta sobre este reporte o su servicio de agua, favor the comunicarse con Jose Garcia al 407-824-1248.

RCID routinely monitors for over 80 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, 2018.

Data obtained before January 1, 2018, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've 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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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.

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Date of Sampling	MCL/AL Violation? Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected	MCLG	MCL	Possible Sources
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	3/17	N	0.014	0.011 - 0.014	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	3/17	N	0.094	0.068 - 0.094	4	4.0	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)	3/17	N	0.9	ND – 0.9	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/18	N	1.8	ND– 1.8	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	3/17	N	1.1	ND – 1.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	3/17	N	9.5	4.7 – 9.5	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Dalapon (ppb)	3/17	N	1	0.0-1.0	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products/ (D/DBP)							
Disinfectants or Contaminant and Unit of Measure	**Date of Sampling**	**MCL Violation? Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Results**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Disinfection By-Product Possible Sources**
Chlorine (ppm)	01/18-12/18	N	0.89*	0.2-1.4	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids ((HAA5) (ppb)	01/2/18 04/3/18 07/3/18 10/9/18	N	24**	5.0-33.4***	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	01/2/18 04/3/18 07/3/18 10/9/18	N	58.78**	24.9-74.3***	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
* Annual average based on monthly chlorine residual averages for 2018. **Highest Detected = Highest of all locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated using 4 sampling quarters in 2018. ***Range of detected includes individual samples at each of the Stage 2 D/DPB sampling locations.							

Lead & Copper Tap Water Samples							
Contaminant	**Date of Sampling**	**AL Violation? Y/N**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Disinfection By-Product Possible Sources**
Copper (ppm)	6/17	N	0.42	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	6/17	N	4.5	3	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This includes monitoring for lead at customer's taps. In June 2017, lead

levels at 3 of the 50 taps sampled exceeded the action level of 15 ppb. The 90th percentile result and the number of sampling sites exceeding the AL is shown in the test results table. The AL exceedance was not a violation but rather a trigger for additional steps the system must take. Our system complied with all required follow-up to this exceedance including notifying those customers whose water samples exceeded the AL.

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. RCID 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.

In 2018 RCID has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UC. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UMCR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. If requested the complete report can be obtained from Jerry Hubbard at 407-824-4841.

Unregulated Contaminants (UC)		
Contaminant and Unit of Measure	**Date of Sampling**	**Average Level Detected**
Manganese (ug/l)	01/02/18 05/22/18 07/03/18	3.1ug/l
Bromide (ug/l)	01/02/18 07/03/18	33.53 ug/l
HAA5 (ppb)	01/02/18 07/03/18	19.1 ppb
HAA6Br (ppb)	01/02/18 07/03/18	8.16 ppb
HAA9 (ppb)	01/02/18 07/03/18	26.37 ppb

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

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.

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).

“Please DO NOT FLUSH your unused/unwanted medications down toilets or sink drains. More information is available at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm.”

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.