

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Central Florida Tourism Oversight District

Central Florida Tourism Oversight District (CFTOD) is pleased to present the 2023 Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed of the excellent water and services delivered to you over the past year. Included are details about the source of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Our water source is ground water from wells that are chlorinated for disinfection purposes. Drinking water is supplied from 8 wells that are strategically located throughout the property. These wells range from 340 to 900 feet deep and draw water from the Upper Floridan Aquifer. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

In 2023 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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 a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/> or they can be obtained from the water department 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. For more information or to request a mailed copy, please contact Stephanie Hebert at 407-824-4841.

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

CFTOD routinely monitors 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, 2023.

Data obtained before January 1, 2023 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.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products 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 for the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 scientific 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 Nanograms 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.

TON: Threshold odor number

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	03/21/2023	N	3.5	ND-3.5 pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	03/21/2023	N	1.8	ND-1.8 pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point.

Stage 1 Disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2023	N	1.2	0.6-1.4	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	MCL Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1/12/2023 4/12/2023 7/13/2023 10/11/2023	N	26.1 ppb*	7.8-27.4 ppb ***	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1/12/2023 4/12/2023 7/13/2023 10/11/2023	N	58.7 ppb*	30.2-68.3 ppb***	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2023	N	1.2	0.6-1.4	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes

*The level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected.

***The range of results of all the individual samples collected during 2023.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	03/21/2023	N	0.016 ppm	0.011-0.016 ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	03/21/2023	N	0.076 ppm	0.054-0.076 ppm	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03/21/2023	N	1.7 ppm	ND-1.7 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	03/21/2023	N	1.1 ppb	ND-1.1 ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	03/21/2023	N	10.6 ppm	5.3-10.6 ppm	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil
Cyanide (mg/l)	03/21/2023	N	0.012	ND-0.012	N/A	0.2	Discharge or improper disposal from electroplating, steel processing, plastics, synthetic fabrics, and fertilizer products

Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06/14/2023	N	0.98 ppm	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	06/14/2023	N	6.4 ppb	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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. CFTOD 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 by visiting the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

CFTOD has participated in unregulated contaminant monitoring (UCMR) as part of a study by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to determine the occurrence of UCMRs in drinking water to establish the need for regulation. At present, no health standards have been established for UCMRs. However, FDEP requires utilities to publish the analytical results of UCMR monitoring in the annual water quality report if detectable levels were reported. CFTOD had no detectable levels of UCMRs for 2023. For more information on EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Reporting Violations

Water Quality Parameters Not Met

From January 31 to March 1, 2023, and from May 1 to May 7, 2023, the reported pH at one water plant within the District was outside the recommended optimal range. This was due to the inaccuracy of the pH analyzer at this treatment facility. The pH analyzer was replaced in May of 2023 and the issue was corrected.

The state requires routine monitoring of pH in drinking water to ensure that the parameters stay within the recommended optimal range of 7.0-8.5 in order to ensure that no distribution pipe corrosion occurs. If the pH drops below the recommended range for more than 9 days in one month, it is considered a treatment technique violation of the Federal Lead and Copper Rule.

Source Water and Contaminants

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, 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 permissible 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 those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 regarding proper disposal of unused/unwanted medications is available at

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/medications/pages/disposal.htm>.

CFTOD works around the clock to provide high quality drinking 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.