ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024

City of Lake Mary

Lake Mary Public Works is pleased to present you with the 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report will inform you about the quality of water and services that we deliver to you every day. The water quality results in these reports show the commitment and teamwork of our certified water operators. Our constant goal is to provide you with a clean and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment processes and the distribution system to protect our water resources. We are proud to share this report, which is based on water quality testing from January through December 2024. You will find that we supply water that meets or exceeds all Federal and State Water Quality Regulations.

Introduction

The City of Lake Mary's water supply comes from six groundwater wells that draw water from the upper Floridian Aquifer. All groundwater wells supply water to our single Water Treatment Plant (WTP), which was named in honor of former Commissioner Harry Terry who actively encouraged our City to build its own facility. The water is treated at the WTP with an Ultraviolet Light Advanced Oxidation Process (UVAOP) with the use of hydrogen peroxide, granulated activated carbon, fluoridation, and chlorination before it is pumped into the distribution water mains that bring water to your home. This year we treated and distributed more than 1.378 billion gallons, which averages 3.775 million gallons daily. The City has four water main interconnections with Seminole County and one with the City of Sanford. These interconnects are available for use during fire emergencies and system repairs.

Our treated drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerns with your water utility, please contact the Director of Public Works at 407-585-1452 between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. In case of any water-related emergency after hours, such as a line or service break, please contact the Seminole County Sheriff non-emergency at 407-665-6650. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, you are invited to attend and participate in any water utility discussions held during City Commission meetings on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month.

The City of Lake Mary routinely monitors 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 – December 31, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024, and presented in this report, are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Source Water Assessment Plan

In 2024, 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. The assessment indicated that there are seven potential contamination sources with low to moderate susceptibility. The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/ or they can be obtained from Public Works at 407-585-1452.

EPA Would Like You to Know

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, 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, 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 number 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 some small amounts of 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; 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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.

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL**: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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 million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** – one part by weight of analytic to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** – one part by weight of analytic to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)** – one part by weight of analytic to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Picocurie per liter (pCi/L)** - the measure of radioactivity in water.
- **Level 1 Assessment –** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water

Water Quality Results

Microbial Contaminant

During the past year the City of Lake Mary was required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment. The Level 1 Assessment was completed, and the findings indicated a collection or lab procedure error. The standard procedures were updated and reviewed by all sample collection staff.

Inorganic Contaminants

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
Barium, ppm	03/23	N	0.010	0.010	2.0	2.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	03/23	N	0.59	0.59	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Lead, ppm	03/23	N	0.004	0.004	0.0	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen), ppm	03/24	N	0.067	0.067	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium, ppm	03/23	N	10.3	10.3	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

Secondary Contaminants

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
Color, units	03/23	Y	25.0	5.0 – 25.0	-	15.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product

For bromate, chloramines, or chloride, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all individual samples collected during the past year.

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
Chlorine, ppm	01/24 - 12/24	N	0.56	0.22 – 0.89	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product

For Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), the level detected is the locational running annual average (LRAA). Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb	08/24	N	10.2	8.3 – 10.2	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb	08/24	N	29.2	25.7 –29.2	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR-5)

The City of Lake Mary has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UC) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UC and if 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 (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information regarding the group of chemicals referred to collectively as "PFAS" in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure can be

found at the following website: https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-explained, or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Additional information can be found at https://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/drinking-water/_documents/pfoa-pfos-fs-20161.pdf.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	Level Detected	Range Low - High	MCLG	Proposed MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobtanesulfonic acid, ppt	04/24	3.8	3.8	-	4.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorohexanoic acid, ppt	04/24	4.2	4.2	-	4.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid, ppt	04/24	3.6	3.6	-	4.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Perfluoropentanoic acid, ppt	04/24	4.1	4.1	-	4.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Samples Results	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, ppm	09/23	N	0.566	0	0.0078 – 0.96	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead,ppb	09/23	N	2.2	0	0.25 – 4.4	0.0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

A Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) was conducted and completed by the City of Lake Mary which concluded none of the water service lines were lead material. For additional information regarding the LSLI contact the Public Works Department at 407-585-1452.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The city of Lake Mary is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American

National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Lake Mary Public Works Department at 407-585-1452. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

The City of Lake Mary would like 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.

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