2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Central Florida Tourism Oversight District

Central Florida Tourism Oversight District (CFTOD) is pleased to present the 2024 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 2024 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 10 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, 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.

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 2024	N	1.3	0.4-1.6	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) (ppm)	1/9/2024 4/10/2024 7/11/2024 10/8/2024	N	24.0 ppm*	7.7-29.1 ppm ***	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppm)	1/9/2024 4/10/2024 7/11/2024 10/8/2024	N	60.4 ppm*	25.3-76.0 ppm***	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*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 2024.

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
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)	03/12/2024	N	1.8 ppm	ND-1.8 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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
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	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	10/02/2024	N	0.11 ppm	0	ND-0.4 ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	10/02/2024	N	0.31 ppb	0	ND-2.0 ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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. CFTOD 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 formula, 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 service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, 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 CFTOD representative, Stephanie Hebert at stephanie.hebert@disney.com or 407-448-2767. 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*.

Lead Service Line Inventory

In order to comply with the EPA issued Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, CFTOD published a Lead Service Line Inventory listing the material type of all service lines within the service area. This inventory may be accessed at *https://www.oversightdistrict.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Inventory.pdf*

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

In 2024, CFTOD sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants, including PFAS compounds and one metal. You have a right to know these data are available. There were no detectable quantities for Lithium or any of the 29 per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances. Unregulated contaminants do not yet have a drinking water standard; this monitoring will help determine whether the contaminants should require on-going testing and establish allowable maximum contaminant limits. If you wish to examine the results please Stephanie Hebert at stephanie.hebert@disney.com or 407-448-2767.

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.