



Reedy Creek Improvement District
 PO Box 10175
 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830

2011 Water Quality Report



Water Conservation Measures Implemented at RCID

Water conservation practices at RCID have continued their prior success resulting in a savings of over 4.41 million gallons of water per day (MGD), comparing the consumption of the base year 2000 to that of the year 2010. That is an annual savings of nearly 1.61 billion gallons of potable water, and demonstrates a sustainable level of savings since 2001. One of the major factors contributing to the conservation efforts at RCID is the use of a weather driven and computer controlled irrigation system. The system adjusts the irrigation cycles and frequencies to meet the optimum needs of the irrigated species. The system is able to sense a variety of factors, including rainfall and evapotranspiration, to achieve optimum irrigation efficiency and thereby ensure that no overwatering occurs.

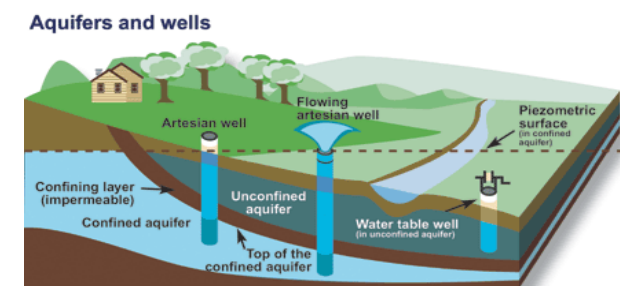
Rainfall measured at RCID during 2010 averaged 45.84", which is 2.76" below the average annual rainfall for the 2001 – 2010 time period (48.6").

Water conservation efforts employed throughout the District included restricting irrigation to no more than twice per week and averaging no more than 0.75"/week, use of reclaimed water for street and sidewalk wash-down and cooling tower make up, reducing pressure in select buildings, remaining diligent on leak detection and repair, and continuing to rely on reclaimed water for most non-potable demands. These practices ensure the future viability and sustainability of RCID's water supply and that of the Central Florida area.

Our Water Source

Reedy Creek Improvement District water comes from a safe, reliable, and protected underground source. The Upper Floridan Aquifer is one of the largest underground reservoirs of freshwater in the country. The aquifer is primarily fed by rainwater that is filtered through hundreds of feet of sand, clay and rock, undergoing a natural cleansing process. The water is of consistently high quality; therefore, no treatment other than chlorination is required. RCID's water system processed an average of 16.52 million gallons of water per day (MGD) for public use in 2010. An additional 5.8 MGD of reclaimed water was used for irrigation and other non-potable uses.

Reedy Creek Improvement District drinking water is supplied from 9 wells that are strategically located throughout the District. These wells range from 340 to 900 feet deep into the Upper Floridan Aquifer.



EPA Statement About Water, Resources 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:

Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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

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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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.



Using reclaimed water, not only helps the environment, it lowers your monthly utility bill.

This report contains important information about the quality of water in your community.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerry Hubbard at 407-824-4841

RCID Water Surpasses All Drinking Water Standards

The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. This assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. Potential sources of contamination identified include 10 underground petroleum storage tanks. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Reedy Creek Improvement District (RCID) is proud to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water provided during the year 2010. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. RCID is committed to providing you with a safe, reliable source of drinking water and useful information about your water supply. We believe that customers who are well informed are our best allies in protecting our water supply.

Water Quality Test Results

| Microbiological Contaminant | Date of Sampling | MCL/AL Violation? Y/N | Highest Monthly Percentage of Positive Samples | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Possible Sources |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|------|------|---------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 8/10 | N | 1.94%* | N/A | 0 | 5%** | Naturally present in the environment. |
| *Highest monthly percentage of total Coliform positive samples. ** For systems collecting at least 40 samples/month: MCL = Presence of Coliform bacteria in more than 5% of monthly positive samples. | | | | | | | |

| Radiological Contaminant | Date of Sampling | MCL/AL Violation? Y/N | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detected | MCLG | MCL | Possible Sources |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------|-----|------------------------------|
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | 03/08* | N | 3.8 | 1.8 - 3.8 | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium 226 (pCi/L) | 03/08* | N | 0.5 | 0.3 - 0.5 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| * Most recent required sampling conducted 03/08. | | | | | | | |

| Inorganic Contaminants | Date of Sampling | MCL/AL Violation? Y/N | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detected | MCLG | MCL | Possible Sources |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------|-----|---|
| Antimony (ppb) | 03/08* | N | 0.34 | ND - 0.34 | 6 | 6 | Fire retardants; electronics; solder. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 03/08* | N | 1.0 | ND - 1.0 | N/A | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium (ppm) | 03/08* | N | 0.013 | 0.010 - 0.013 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 03/08* | N | 5.3 | ND - 5.3 | 200 | 200 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 03/08* | N | 0.066 | 0.045 - 0.066 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead (point of entry) (ppb) | 03/08* | N | 0.89 | 0.24 - 0.89 | N/A | 15 | Man-made pollution residue such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 05/10 | N | 2.1 | ND - 2.1 | 10 | 10 | Fertilizer runoff; septic tanks leaching; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium (ppb) | 03/08* | N | 1.8 | ND - 1.8 | 50 | 50 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium (ppm) | 03/08* | N | 7.7 | 4.1 - 7.7 | N/A | 160 | Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil. |
| * Most recent required sampling conducted 03/08. | | | | | | | |

| TTHM's and Stage 1 Disinfection/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|--------|--|
| Contaminant | Date of Sampling | MCL/AL Violation? Y/N | Annual Average | Range of Detected | MCLG | MCL | Possible Sources |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 01/10 - 12/10 | N | 1.12* | 1.06 - 1.17 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | Water Additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 10/07 - 07/10 | N | 7.34** | 0.55 - 59.6*** | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 10/07 - 07/10 | N | 29.21** | 8.7 - 106.30*** | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| *Annual average based on monthly chlorine residual averages for 2010. **Annual average based on annual samples collected 07/10. ***Range of detected includes results of IDSE monitoring 10/07-10/09. | | | | | | | |

| Lead & Copper Tap Water Samples | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|------|-----|---|
| Contaminant | Date of Sampling | AL Violation? Y/N | 90 th Percentile Result | Number of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL | Possible Sources |
| Copper (ppm) | 7/10 | N | 0.472 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead (ppb) | 7/10 | N | 4.61 | 2 | 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. 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 order that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (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.

RCID routinely monitors for 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. The EPA Requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the tables above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

The Water Quality Data Tables above show that the Reedy Creek Improvement District system had no violations. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data (e.g., for lead and copper tap samples), though representative, are more than one year old.

Immune-compromised persons: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791).

Abbreviation Key:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

ppm: Parts per million. One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

ppb: Parts per billion. One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

pCi/L: Picocurie per liter. Measure of radioactivity in water.

N/A: Not applicable.