

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of Reedy Creek Improvement District

Reedy Creek Improvement District (RCID) is pleased to present the 2020 Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have 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 to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Our water source is ground water from wells and is 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 2020 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 a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP SWAPP website at <https://fldep.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.

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 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, 2020.

Data obtained before January 1, 2020, 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 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 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 (mo/yr) | MCL Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 6. Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 03/10/20 | N | 3.3 | 1.1-3.3 pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 7. Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L) | 03/10/20 | N | 1.1 | 1.0-1.1 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.

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) | 03/10/20 | N | 0.015 ppm | 0.011-0.015 ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 03/10/20 | N | 0.081 ppm | 0.062-0.081 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) | 03/10/20 | N | 1.6 ppm | ND-1.6 ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 03/10/20 | N | 1.6 ppb | ND-1.6 ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Sodium (ppm) | 03/10/20 | N | 10.4 ppm | 4.9-10.4 ppm | N/A | 160 | Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil |

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

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

| 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 |
|--|--|---------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|---|
| 83. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 01/08/20 04/08/20 07/08/20 10/08/20 | N | 28.9 ppb* | 8-35.5 ppb ** | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 84. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 01/08/20 04/08/20 07/08/20 10/08/20 | N | 59.9 ppb* | 27-80.5 ppb** | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

* Highest Detected = highest locational running annual average (LRRA) calculated using 4 sampling quarters. ** Range of detected includes individual samples at each of the Stage 2 D/DPB sampling locations.

One sample during 2020 had a TTHM result of 80.5 ppb. However the system did not incur an MCL violation, because all annual average results at all sites were below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo/yr) | AL Exceeded (Y/N) | 90th Percentile Result | No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL | MCLG | AL (Action Level) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|------|-------------------|--|
| 85. Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 06/09/20 | N | 0.079 ppm | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 86. Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 06/09/20 | N | 0.6 ppb | 0 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Secondary Contaminants

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo/yr) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Result | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 03/10/20 | Y | 4 TON * | 1-4 TON | | 3 | Naturally occurring organics |

*One odor result was over the MCL and is a monitoring violation. As it is a secondary contaminant, no corrective action is required at this time.



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>.



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.