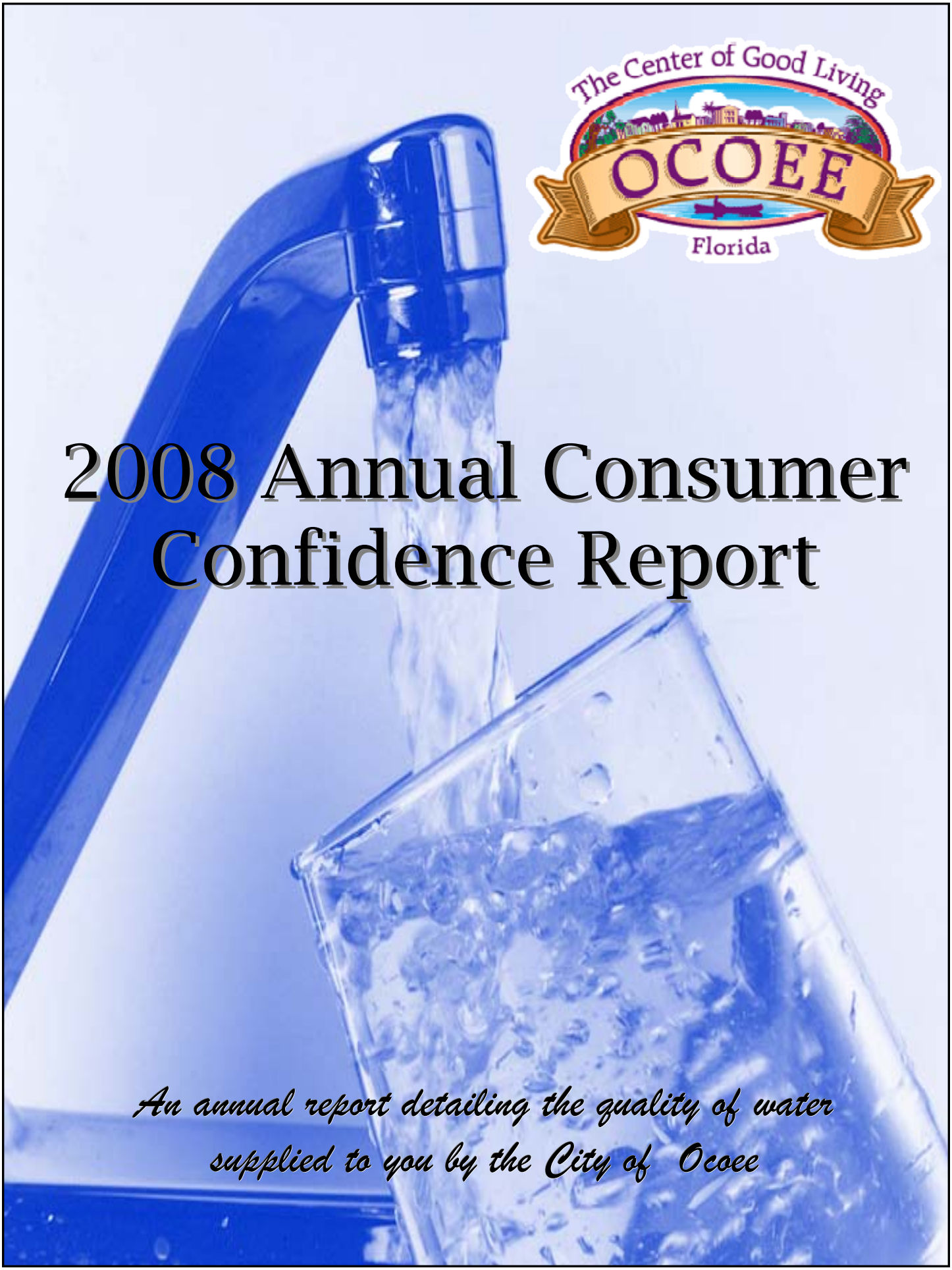

2008 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

An annual report detailing the quality of water supplied to you by the City of Ocoee

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The City of Ocoee is pleased to once again present to you its Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This drinking water quality report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water delivered to you every day. The Utilities Department's continuous goal and commitment is to provide residents and businesses with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water, and to ensure its long term quality. Utilities provides this information to our residents so they may understand the rigorous efforts made to continually maintain and improve the water treatment process and preserve Ocoee's precious water resources.

The City of Ocoee wants its valued customers to stay informed about their water. If you have any questions concerning this report, or would like to learn more about your water utility, please contact the **Utilities Department** at **(407) 905-3159.** Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and offices are located at 1800 A.D. Mims Road, Ocoee, Florida 34761. You can also visit www.ocoee.org for more information.

The Utilities Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State regulations. The following table shows the results of the monitoring period from January 1st to December 31st 2008. The state allows for the monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Therefore, some of the provided data, though representative, is more than a year old.

Terms and Abbreviations:

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms the following definitions have been provided:

***Non-Applicable (N/A)** – does not apply*

***Non-Detects (ND)** – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.*

***Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*

***Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.*

***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.*

***Action Level –(AL)** the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.*

***Maximum Contaminant Level** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG)** is 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.*

***MCLs** are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.*

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and ground water. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, which picks 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*** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

(D) ***Organic chemical contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, which may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(E) ***Radioactive contaminants*** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Prepared by the City of Ocoee June 1, 2009

Test Results Table

Containment and Unit of Measure	Date of Sample Analysis	MCL/ Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	03/2008	No	2.2	1.4-2.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/l)	03/2008	No	2.7	2.2-2.7	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	03/25/08	No	0.014	0.012-0.014	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	03/25/08	No	3.4	2.9-3.4	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/25/08	No	0.665	0.563-0.665	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm; and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium (ppm)	03/25/08	No	16.0	7.05-16.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Date of Sample Analysis**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th Percentile Result**	**No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (Tap Water) (ppm)	07/2008	No	0.295	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (Tap Water) (ppb)	07/2008	No	2.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP 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**	**Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination**
Chlorine (ppm)	2008	No	1.4	0.5-2.2	N/A	4	Water additive to control microbes.
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/2008	No	32.6 (Annual average)	31.7-33.5	N/A	MCL= 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/2008	No	21.4 (Annual Average)	19.9-22.9	N/A	MCL= 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Some people with special medical needs may be more vulnerable to impurities in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer that are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have received organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and occasionally infants, can be particularly at risk for infection from this and any drinking water source. These people should seek advice about consuming 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).

Future Water Supply

Last year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) discussed the City's current water system from its deep wells to the customer's faucets. This year's discussion is an overview of one of the single most important issues affecting Ocoee's water system: future water supply.

All of Central Florida's communities are grappling with the issue of where to the find additional water that is needed to meet future demands. The City's future demand is predicted to increase from an average daily flow of 6.22 to 11.46 million gallons per day (mgd). The following provides a brief summary of possible sources for the increased flows:

Groundwater is inexpensive to treat, easily found and conveyed, and is generally the highest quality of any water source – however, it is limited. St. Johns Water Management District research predicts that uncontrolled increased withdrawals after 2013 will lead to unacceptable impacts to the water supply; and thus the District will limit or not approve additional increases after this date. The City has requested a graduated increased allowance of 0.92 mgd to the year 2028. As expected, the cost to develop and treat this water is by far the most economical alternative.

Surface water has varied water quality based on location and time of the year, and is not conveniently located. There are no sustainable surface water sources within Ocoee, thus the City must explore partnerships with other agencies. These multi-agency efforts require a high magnitude of withdrawal and are very controversial as they will affect others who share in the use of these water bodies. Finally, treated water from different sources mixed together may result in some unexpected nuisances that will require additional treatment to polish the water to an acceptable aesthetic level. The cost to develop, produce and convey water from this source would range from 3 to 5 times the cost of groundwater.

Salt/Brackish Water has increased in popularity. With reverse osmosis (R.O.) techniques, salts, organics and other undesirable components can be easily removed. The water quality is usually outstanding; however, supplementing groundwater will incur mixing issues also. For Ocoee, salt/brackish water is not a local source and will again require partnerships. Another big issue with R.O. is the disposal of the filtered material, which is difficult to permit and would add to the expense of treatment. This alternative's cost would range from 5 to 10 times the cost of groundwater.

Alternative Water: Both reclaimed (recycled) water and stormwater are limited, and would require massive storage facilities and/or prudent usage management. The deployment of this alternative water will require Ocoee to extend a second water system throughout the city. This water source is environmentally sound, providing relief from high quality groundwater withdrawal. This last alternative's cost would be the nearest to groundwater.

Note to Reclaim Customers: We would like to thank all of our reclaim customers for embracing reclaim water for irrigation purposes. You are helping the City of Ocoee reach its water conservation goals. Due to the success of the reclaim program, the system must occasionally be shut down so that the reclaim supply can be replenished. Please note that if you have little to no water pressure in your irrigation system, contact the Utilities Department at (407) 905-3159 before contacting your irrigation specialist.

For a better understanding of the Department's treatment processes, tours of the South Water Treatment Plant, Forest Oaks Water Treatment Plant and Wastewater Treatment Plant are available for your family or groups. To schedule a tour, or if you have any questions or concerns, please contact your Utilities Department at (407) 905-3159.