



*2019 Annual  
Drinking Water Quality  
Report of the  
Town of Oakland*

PWS #3480913

*This report will be mailed to customers only upon request and is also available at Oakland Town Hall, located at 230 N Tubb Street upon request.*

## ***A Message from the Public Works Director***

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want 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. Our water source is the Floridan Aquifer.

The Town's raw water is fed from two separate wells, one located at Speer Park and one located at VanderLey Park. Raw water from both wells is sent to our treatment plant, also located at VanderLey Park, where it is treated with chlorine for disinfection.

In 2019 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for The Town of Oakland. A potential source of contamination was identified at one location for this system with a moderate concern level and a susceptibility score of 33.33. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at:

[https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/DisplayPWS.asp?pws\\_id=3480913](https://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/DisplayPWS.asp?pws_id=3480913).

The well located at Speer Park is categorized as a "delineated area" and was given a susceptibility score of 33.33 and a "moderate" concern level. According to the State of Florida's Department of Environmental Protection website,

*Approximately 427,897 acres in 38 counties have been delineated for ground water contamination. Of these areas, the majority are delineated for EDB [Ethylene Dibromide] contamination with a few additional areas delineated for solvents and gasoline...These areas are typically mapped using a 1000-foot protective setback from a contaminated well or site.*

In layman's terms, the well located at Speer Park is within a 1000-foot radius of an area where ground water has been found to have either contaminants of EDB (Ethylene Dibromide), solvents, or gasoline. The State of Florida has enacted strict regulations and protocols for wells located within a delineated area. Florida Department of Environmental Protection states the following:

*Within delineated areas more stringent well construction standards are required for new drinking water well construction, along with testing of well water for the chemicals of concern and clearance for potable use by the Florida Department of Health. Contaminated potable water wells are typically remediated by installation of a granular activated carbon filtration system or by connection to a municipal water system. In addition, community and non-transient non-community public water systems with wells located within a delineated area routinely monitor for EDB and solvents.*

For more information on delineated areas, please see the cited resource listed below.

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/pwc.asp#groundwater>

***We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.***

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Public Works Director, Michael Parker at 407-656-1117 ext. 2304. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Commission meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month. See the Town's calendar for upcoming meetings at [www.oaklandfl.gov](http://www.oaklandfl.gov).

## Tools to Better Understand this Report

The Town of Oakland 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, 2019. Data obtained before January 1, 2019 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 have provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.
- **“N/A”** means not applicable.
- **“ND”** means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ ):** 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.

## Water Quality Testing Results

### 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
Arsenic (ppb)	3/18	N	1.6	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/18	N	0.01182	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	3/18	N	1.9	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	3/18	N	0.13	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	3/18	N	0.3	N/A	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	3/18	N	4.1	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/19	N	0.55	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	3/18	N	1.3	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	3/18	N	14	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil.
Thallium (ppb)	3/18	N	0.4	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

### 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 Or MRDLG	MCL Or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/19 – 12/19	N	1.40	.97-1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	11/19	N	46.3	27.1-46.3	N/A	80	BY-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	11/19	N	7.0	4.9 – 7.0	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL Or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/18	N	4.27	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/18	N	3.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

## Disclaimer from Florida Department of Environmental Protection

We failed to complete required sampling for disinfection-byproducts (Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)) on time and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The monitoring period was 7/1/19 through 9/30/19. Two samples were required, and none were taken. Sampling resumed on 11/05/19. As showed in the table, the samples collected showed a concentration below the Maximum Contaminant Level allowed.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. 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.

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. Town of Oakland 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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/Center for Disease Control (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).

## In Closing

We at the Town of Oakland 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. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.