Definitions continued:

f) Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

g) Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

h) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

i) (ND) - Means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

j) N/A - Not Applicable

k) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

l) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

m) 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.

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.

Per FDEP drinking water monitoring requirements, the following contaminants are sampled by City Staff every 3 years: Primary inorganics and secondaries (arsenic, barium fluoride, nitrate, sodium, etc.), radioactive contaminants (radium 226 and 228, etc.), lead and copper, and volatile and synthetic organics.

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.

The City will continue with its efforts to provide you with the water quality data required by rule. This annual drinking water quality report can be accessed at: *https://sanfordfl.gov/government/public-works-utilities/water_and_sewer/*.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. City of Sanford 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 the City of Sanford Utility Department at 407.688.5100. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

On October 16, 2024, the initial lead service line inventory was prepared and submitted to FDEP and a service line material notification was sent to our customers. Please know that providing safe, clean, reliable and high-quality drinking water to our customers is our top priority. We will continue to update our service line inventory as more records are located and as field investigations are conducted. You can view the service line inventory as well as more information about EPA's Lead and Copper Rule and frequently asked questions about lead and service lines at *https://sanfordfl.gov/LeadSafeCommunity*. The latest lead tap sampling data from 2023 is available for review and can be accessed by contacting the City of Sanford Utility Department at 407.688.5100.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, dialysis 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 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.

The City of Sanford works 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City of Sanford Utility Department at 407.688.5100, Monday through Thursday, between the hours of 7:00 am and 5:30 pm, or Friday between the hours of 8:00 am and 1:00 pm. City Hall and the Utility Department are closed on observed holidays.

The City of Sanford Commission Regular Meetings offer opportunities for public participation including decisions about drinking water. Commission meetings are typically on the 2nd and 4th Monday of every month at City Hall, 300 N. Park Avenue, 7:00 pm. There are no 4th Monday meetings for the months of May, July, November and December. Please check the City's website for the Commission meeting schedule.

CITY OF SANFORD
PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

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CITY OF SANFORD FLORIDA

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(JANUARY-DECEMBER 2024 DATA)

The City of Sanford is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our fundamental goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and strive to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

It is our pleasure to report that the drinking water we produce meets or exceeds all Federal and State water quality regulations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that your water is safe for most people (see Immuno-Compromised People section on back) at these levels.

Our water source is produced by seventeen (17) groundwater wells that draw water from the Floridan Aquifer. We have thirteen (13) wells that supply our Main Water Plant, and four (4) wells that supply our Auxiliary Water Plant. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes (inactivate bacteria). Polyphosphate is added for corrosion control.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water information Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Annually, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performs a Source Water Assessment & Protection Program (SWAPP) on our system. The assessment is conducted to provide information about potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 14 potential sources of contamination for this system with low to moderate susceptibility level(s). The assessment results are available on the FDEP's SWAPP website at *https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/*.

The City of Sanford routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. This report is based on results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2024.

To help you better understand the Test Results Table, we've provided the following definitions:

a) Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - one part by weight of analyte to one trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

b) Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

c) Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

d) Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of radioactivity.

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

CITY OF SANFORD PWS # 3590205 – 2024 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

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
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	08/24/23	N	1.84	ND – 1.84	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Arsenic (ppb)	01/17/24 – 10/21/24	N	0.30	ND – 0.66	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	07/26/23	N	0.022	0.011 – 0.022	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	07/26/23	N	0.74	0.69 – 0.74	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 – 1.2 ppm.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	09/12/24	N	0.29	ND – 0.29	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; e rosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	07/26/23	N	38.3	20.6 – 38.3	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY–PRODUCTS (D/DBP) PARAMETERS

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	01/02/24 – 12/12/24	N	1.3	0.2 – 2.8	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Bromate (ppb)	01/18/24 – 12/12/24	N	1.6	ND – 6.7	MCLG=0	MCL=10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	02/26/24 – 11/25/24	N	22.27 (highest LRAA)	9.61 – 25.12	NA	60	By–product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	02/26/24 – 11/25/24	N	61.36 (highest LRAA)	41.39 – 76.02	NA	80	By–product of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Result	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	06/26/23 – 09/19/23	N	0.37	0	0.01 – 0.56	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	06/26/23 – 09/19/23	N	0.77	0	0.22 – 1.10	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

ND – No Detection

Monitoring and reporting requirements not met:

In January 2024, the laboratory contracted by the City analyzed the disinfection by-product, bromate, sample out of hold, and did not inform the City of the error on time to resample the analyte. An internal laboratory failure occurred which resulted in the missed holding time. Efforts were made by the lab to analyze the sample as soon as the error was identified. The data was qualified to indicate the holding time violation. This incident caused by a lab error triggered monitoring and reporting public notification. Because of miscommunication from the lab, the City failed to report the bromate result for January, so we do not know whether the contaminant was 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 from Jan 1 to 31, 2024. A sample holding time is the period between sample collection and its preparation or analysis, and it varies based on the type of sample and the parameters being measured. Exceeding the holding time can render the data unreliable, potentially requiring resampling