



2024 Annual

Drinking Water Quality Report

of the

Town of Oakland

PWS #3480913

*This report will be available at Oakland Town Hall, located at 230 N Tubb Street, upon request.
As well as on our website, www.oaklandfl.gov.*

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 three separate wells, one located at Speer Park, one located on North Brock Street, and one located at VanderLey Park. Raw water from these wells is sent to our treatment plant, also located at VanderLey Park, where it is treated with chlorine for disinfection.

In 2024 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for The Town of Oakland. Two potential sources of contamination were identified at two separate locations for this system with a low to moderate concern level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at: <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>

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.

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, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2025, 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 (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.

Water Quality Testing Results

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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	7/23	N	ND-1.3	1.2-1.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

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)	7/23	N	1.3	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	7/23	N	.018	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	7/23	N	.16	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	7/24	N	.0950	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	7/23	N	13	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil.

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)	1/24 – 12/24	N	1.3	0.7-1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7/24	N	32.33	45.21-47.45	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	7/24	N	15.29	35.54-37.20	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 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/23	N	0.19	0	0.011-0.36	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/23	N	2.5	0	0.5-8.10	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Disclaimer from Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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. Town of Oakland 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 Town of Oakland, Mike Parker, Director of Public Works at 407-656-1117 x2304. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://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.

Pursuant to regulations enacted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and required by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), the Town completed a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) of all drinking water connections in 2024. The Inventory is an essential process for identifying any lead service lines in our distribution system and ultimately providing for their replacement over time. The results of this inventory can be found at - <https://oaklandfl.gov/1077/Lead-Service-Line-Inventory>

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.