VC/Enterprise Water System's 2024 Consumer Confidence Drinking Water Report

Volusia County Utilities is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to provide you with a dependable and safe supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and protecting our water resources.

Where Does My Water Come From and How is it Treated?

The VC/Enterprise Water System consists of 126 service connections, all of which receive water purchased from the City of Deltona through a master meter. Volusia County Water Resources and Utilities is responsible for the regulatory sampling and water quality within the water distribution system. This sampling includes bacteriological, disinfection by-products and lead and copper sampling. The City of Deltona's water source is groundwater from the Floridan Aquifer. The treatment conducted includes aeration, addition of chlorine and ammonia (chloramines) for disinfection, and addition of a phosphate based corrosion control chemical.

Understanding Source Water Quality:

The sources of drinking water for 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:

- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order 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.

About Water Quality:

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 (800-426-4791) or by visiting the following website: epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations

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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

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. Volusia County Utilities 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 Volusia County Utilities Operations at (386) 822-6465. 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. Volusia County Utilities conducted a lead service line inventory as required by the EPA. During this inventory, there were no lead service lines found. For a copy of the full report, please contact Volusia County Utilities Operations Office at 386-822-6465.

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Key Terms in This Report:

Volusia County Water Resources and Utilities and the City of Deltona routinely monitor for more than 80 regulated contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules and regulations.

The primary contaminants include inorganic compounds (mostly metals that are naturally found in the environment), volatile compounds, pesticides, PCBs, and radionuclides. Secondary contaminants include compounds associated with the aesthetic quality of water.

Except were indicated otherwise, this report is based on the most recent results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. Data obtained before January 1, 2024 and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

In the water quality results tables, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we have 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.
- **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.
- **"N/A"** means not applicable.
- **"ND"** means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **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 disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.
- **Action Level (AL);** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l);** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L);** Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **90th Percentile;** Value for which ninety percent of the sites sampled were either equal to or below.

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Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (Volusia County Utilities Lab Analysis Results)

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine & Chloramines (ppm)	01/23 - 12/23	No	2.2	1.2 - 2.8	4	4 (MRDL)	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	07/24	No	11.6	N/A	N/A	60 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	07/24	No	37.9	N/A	N/A	80 (MCL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants (City of Deltona's Lab Analysis Results)

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	7/23 - 8/23	No	0.031	0.0075 - 0.031	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	7/23 - 8/23	No	0.19	0.1 - 0.19	4	4	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
Mercury (ppb)	7/23 - 8/23	No	0.096	ND - 0.096	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	06/24	No	2.3	0.062 - 2.3	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	06/24	No	0.079	ND - 0.079	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	7/23 - 8/23	No	57	12– 57	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

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Lead & Copper (Tap Water) - Volusia County Utilities

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded Y/N	90th Percentile	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL (Action Level)	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/24	No	0.33	0	ND - 0.33	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/24	No	5.8	0	ND - 6.0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits

Volusia County Utilities - VC/Enterprise Water System 2024 UCMR5 Sampling Results

Volusia County Utilities has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the detected analytical results of our UC monitoring in this annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426- 4791.

Contaminant and Unit of Measure	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
PFBS (ug/l)	7/24, 8/24	0.0077	0.0071 - 0.0082	Unavailable
PFHpA (ug/l)	7/24, 8/24	0.0035	0.0030 - 0.0040	Unavailable
PFHxA (ug/l)	7/24, 8/24	0.005	0.0043 - 0.0057	Unavailable
PFHxS (ug/l)	7/24, 8/24	0.0038	0.0033 - 0.0042	Unavailable
PFOA (ug/l)	7/24, 8/24	0.0073	0.0061 - 0.0084	Unavailable
PFOS (ug/l)	7/24, 8/24	0.0076	0.0067 - 0.0085	Unavailable
PFPeA (ug/l)	7/24, 8/24	0.0066	0.0058 - 0.0074	Unavailable

Source Water Assessments:

The FDEP's Source Water Assessment & Protection Program is meant to ensure that your drinking water is safe, not just at the tap, but at its source. Initiated as part of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the program identifies potential threats to drinking water supplies with the goal to protect our vital resources.

The most recent Source Water Assessment performed for The City of Deltona by the Department of Environmental Protection was in 2024. There were 14 unique potential sources of contamination identified for this system, all of which were identified as being of a low level of concern. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at: https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/

Questions or Concerns?

If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided in this report, please feel free to contact Volusia County Utilities Operations at (386) 822-6465. You may also choose to attend a Volusia County Council meeting. These meetings are typically held on Tuesdays, usually on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Public participation is held near the beginning of each meeting. View the County Council Calendar for exact dates and times at: https://www.volusia.org/government/county-council/county-council-meetings/county-council-calendar.stml

- Most of us turn off the water when brushing our teeth, and wait until the dishwasher is full before we run it. But there are lots of other ways to save water at home and in your business.
- Finding and fixing leaks is a good place to start. A leaky toilet or faucet can waste thousands of gallons of water each month, putting a hefty dent in your wallet.
- Your water fixtures may use more water than you think. Installing low-flow toilets and showerheads can dramatically reduce your indoor water consumption without reduced performance.
- Outdoors, lawn and landscape irrigation accounts for more than half of all residential water use. Watering wisely outside the home saves water and promotes healthier lawns and landscapes.
- Overwatering a lawn can promote weeds and insect pests, as well as weakened grass roots. Broken or misdirected sprinkler heads spray water onto sidewalks and pavement where it evaporates or trickles into storm drains.
- You can save water by irrigating lawns and landscapes only when they need it, by properly maintaining your irrigation system and by landscaping with plants and grasses that require minimal water. A well-designed and properly maintained Florida landscape will stay beautiful with minimal care.

Vision Mission & Values

To employ best management, operations, engineering and financial practices necessary to produce and deliver safe drinking water; as well as treat and dispose wastewater within environmentally safe regulatory standards; while offering competitively priced products and services for all Volusia County Water Resources and Utilities Customers.