

2003 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Goodland Water District



We are pleased to present the 2003 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water that we deliver to you – every day. Our goal is to provide a safe, dependable supply of drinking water to you, our customer.

In order to ensure that your drinking water is safe to drink, The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes specific limits for the amount of certain contaminants which drinking water may contain. 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.

The Collier County Water Department has an extensive and continuous testing program to routinely monitor 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, 2003. Data obtained before January 1, 2003, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As you will see in the following report, the Goodland Water District had no violations of any drinking water standard and meets all federal and state requirements. We are proud of that fact, and we are pleased to present this report to you.

The Collier County Water Department services Goodland by redistributing water received from Florida Water Services of Marco Island. The Marco Island Utility obtains its water from two sources; surface water from Marco Lakes is pumped to a Lime Softening Plant, and groundwater from the Hawthorne Aquifer is pumped from 15 wells (550 to 600 feet deep) to a Reverse Osmosis Plant. The water from these two treatment processes is blended, and the portion used by the Goodland Water District is treated with additional disinfectant and a phosphate corrosion inhibitor to prevent leaching of metal from pipes in your home plumbing into your water.

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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, as in the case with the Collier County Water Supply, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) – “ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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, which corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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, which corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - 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.

“N/A”: means not applicable.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Since the lime plant source water is surface water, we measure turbidity to comply with the surface water treatment requirements. Turbidity is also an indicator of filtration effectiveness. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

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. 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.

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.

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Goodland Water Quality Test Results PWS ID # 5110118

This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2003. Federal and state regulations allow us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table below are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

Microbiological Contaminants Note: Sampled monthly throughout 2003							
**Result in the lowest monthly percentage column is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits reported in the Monthly Operating Report							
Contaminant and unit of measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Treatment Technique Violation Y/N	Highest Single Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits**	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	Daily	N	0.3	N/A	TT	100%	Soil runoff
***Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.							
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
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	11/02 & 12/02	N	1.1	0.3-1.1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Ra 226 or combined radium (pCi/L)	11/02 & 12/02	N	0.8	0.6-0.8	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	12/03	N	0.0083	0.0038-0.0083	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	12/03	N	91	0.016-91	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	12/03	N	0.072	0.0-0.072	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	03, 05, 08, +12/03	N	0.16	0.0033-0.16	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	12/03	N	80	67-80	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Note: The result in the Level Detected column for TTHMs is the highest of the four quarterly running annual averages of results from all sampling sites.							
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
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
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	02,05,08, +12/03	N	7.55	2.8-12.8	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	03,06,09, +12/03	N	26	10-43	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminant and unit of measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	TT Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total organic carbon (ppm)	01-12/03	N	1.06	1.06-1.07	N/A	TT - removal ratio =1 or more	Naturally present in the environment

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Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and unit of measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun 2002	N	0.14	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun 2002	N	2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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 and 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 at (800-426-4791).

We at Collier County Water Department 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 insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to contact the Collier County Water Department Laboratory at (239) 352-7007. You can also visit the Collier County Water Department web site at: co.collier.fl.us/collierwater

Other sources of information include:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection web site at: www.dep.state.fl.us/water

United States Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water web site at: www.epa.gov/safewater/

The American Water Works Association web site at: www.awwa.org

We want you to be informed about our water utility. To become more involved, please attend the regularly scheduled meetings of the Collier County Board of County Commissioners held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at 9:00 a.m. at 3301 E. Tamiami Trail, Harmon Turner Building, 3rd Floor, Naples, FL 34112.