Collier County Public Utilities Division
Water Department
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
If you have questions regarding this report,
or your drinking water, please call 239-732-2558.
Assistance in Spanish is available.
La ayuda en español está disponible.

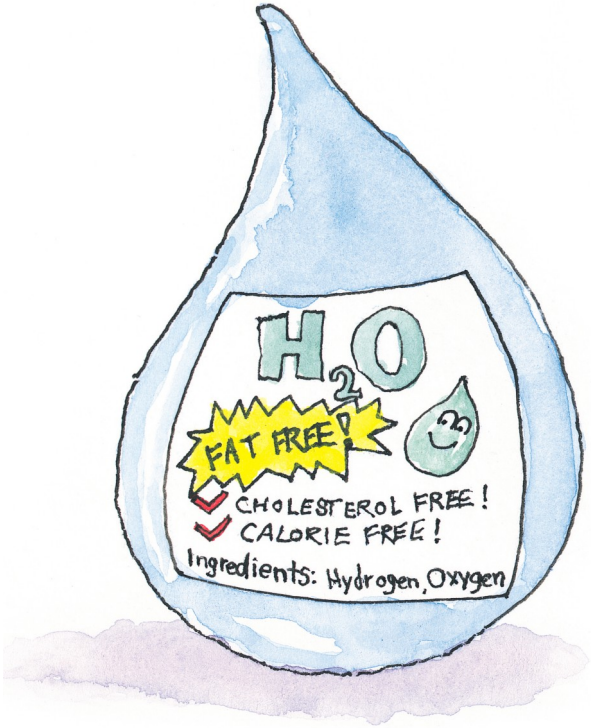
3301 Tamiami Trail East
Naples, FL 34112

408-210125

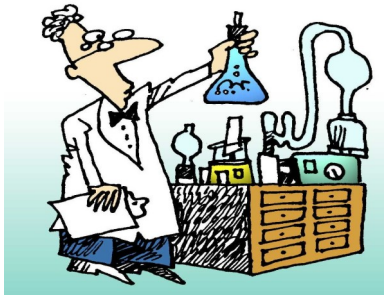
Collier County

Public Utilities Division
Water Department

2004
DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



Drinking Water Quality Report 2004



The Collier County Water Department has an extensive and continuous testing program to analyze the quality of the drinking water provided to you, our customer. This testing program ensures that your drinking water never has a violation of any Federal of State regulatory requirement.

Except where indicated otherwise, this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period January 1 through December 31, 2004. 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. Data obtained before January 1, 2004, presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

The Source of Water for Collier County

The source of water for the Collier County Water System is groundwater pumped from three wellfields located in the Golden Gate Estates. The North Hawthorn Wellfield has 16 wells that provide water to the North County Regional Water Treatment Plant. The South Hawthorn Wellfield has 15 wells that provide water to the South County Regional Water Treatment Plant. The Golden Gate Tamiami Wellfield has 32 wells that provide water to both treatment plants.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) is in the process of conducting Source Water Assessments (SWA) for all public water systems in Florida. These assessments will identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A SWA report for this system will be available by July 1, 2005, at the DEP SWAPP web site: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

Origins of Contaminants Found in all Drinking Waters

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 is the case with the Collier County Water

Collier County Irrigation Ordinance Information

In April 2002, the Board of County Commissioners of Collier County enacted a year-round Ordinance that restricts the use of water for irrigation. This Ordinance is an important part of our water conservation program aimed at protecting the water resources of Collier County.

Irrigation Schedule

Odd Numbered Addresses: Water between midnight and 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Wednesday and/or Saturday. Low volume hand watering is allowed between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.

Even Numbered Addresses: Water between midnight and 8:00 a.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and/or Sunday. Low volume hand watering is allowed between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.

New Landscaping: Landscaping in place less than 60 days may be watered 5 days per week, Monday through Friday, from 12:01 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. Low volume hand watering is allowed anytime.

All Other Outdoor Water Uses

Car, truck, boat and other vehicle washing, and exterior home surfaces: Allowed anytime with the use of low volume pressure cleaning equipment, low volume mobile washing equipment, or a single hose with an automatic shut-off nozzle. Waster used for car, truck, boat and other vehicle washing must run to a grassy, permeable surface.

Irrigation System Maintenance: Existing irrigation systems may be operated for maintenance a total of 10 minutes per zone per week. New irrigation systems may be operated 30 minutes per zone one time only. In any case, during operation for maintenance, a person must be present and working on the system during such operation.

Rain Sensor Requirement

All irrigation systems shall be equipped with a properly installed rain sensor switch. Rain sensor switches prevent irrigation systems from running when it is raining, or when it has recently rained. Rain sensor switches are required to be installed on all new irrigation systems, and shall be retrofitted on existing systems by April 2003. The rain sensor switch shall be maintained in fully operational condition at all times by the owner/operator of the system.

Definitions

AL—Action Level; the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

CDC—Center for Disease Control; the Federal agency that deals with disease outbreaks.

Contaminant—Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance in the water.

EPA—Environmental Protection Agency; the Federal agency that sets drinking water standards.

MCL—Maximum Contaminant Level; 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.

MCLG—Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; 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.

N/A—Not applicable.

ppb— parts per billion. One part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample. A part per billion is a very small number and is very close to the limit where lab equipment can detect it. A part per billion is like one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10 million.

ppm—parts per million. One part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample. A part per million is like one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.

pCi/L—Picocuries per liter; a measure of the radioactivity in water.

THMs—Trihalomethanes; a group of chlorinated organic chemicals that include Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane.

Violation—Violations occur when detected limits are greater than Maximum Contaminant Levels or Action Levels set by the EPA.
No violations occurred.

90th Percentile—The analytical result that is greater than or equal to 90% of the results.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Supply—through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
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.
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, that 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 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.

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. Information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Other Sources of Information:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection: www.dep.state.fl.us

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water: www.epa.gov/OW

The American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Phone Numbers:

Collier County Utility Billing and Customer Service: 239-403-2380

Collier County Water Department Laboratory: 239-352-7007

Collier County Water Department Emergency Line: 239-732-2558

This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. Federal and state regulations allow us to monitor for some contaminants less that 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. Total coliform bacteria: Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month. Highest Monthly Percentage/Number is the highest monthly percentage of positive samples for systems collection at least 40 samples per month.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measure-ment	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage/Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	08/04	N	1.6%	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment.
Contaminant and Unit of Measure-ment	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
2. Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	05/04	N	1	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E.coli* positive	Human and animal fecal waste.

**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.

Contaminant and Unit of Measure-ment	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
15. Cyanide (ppb)	July 2002	No	12	12	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
16. Fluoride (ppm)	Monthly in 2004	No	1.09	0.73-1.09	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
23. Sodium (ppm)	July 2002	No	95	44-95	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.							
Contaminant and Unit of Measure-ment	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
77. Chloramines (ppm)	Monthly in 2004	No	3.9	0.6-6.7	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	Water Additive used to control microbes
79. Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Jan., Apr., Jul., Oct. 2004	No	11	ND-27	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
80. TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	Jan., Apr., Jul., Oct. 2004	No	31	3-57	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measure-ment	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
84. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jul 2002	No	0.13	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of house-hold plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
85. Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Oct. 2002	No	0.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of house-hold plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits