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.

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.

**HOW TO REACH US**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact your local FGUA office at (239) 543-1005 or visit our web site at http://www.fgua.com. The local FGUA office is open from 8:00 AM until 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

Si tiene preguntas acerca de este reporte o su servicio de agua potable por favor comuníquese con su oficina local al teléfono (239) 543-1005 o visite nuestra página en internet http://www.fgua.com. La oficina está abierta de 8:00 AM a 5:00 PM de Lunes a Viernes.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PLAN**

In 2018 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment for Lee County Utilities. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Patricia DiPiero, (239) 533-8534 or dipierpm@lee.gov.com.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

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**Table Note**

A. 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.

B. For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

C. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The FGUA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
# Water Quality Summary Table

## North Lee County Water Treatment Plant

### Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)</td>
<td>02/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)</td>
<td>02/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>Monthly 2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.43 – 0.81</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>02/2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>02/2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloramines and Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>Monthly 2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.2 – 5.4</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4.0</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>Quarterly 2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>ND - 21</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>MCL = 60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)</td>
<td>Quarterly 2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>23.75</td>
<td>0.77 - 28</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>MCL = 80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>AL Exceeded Y/N</th>
<th>90th Percentile Result</th>
<th>No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL (Action Level)</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (tap water) (ppm)</td>
<td>06 &amp; 10/2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.0409 &amp; 0.082</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (tap water) (ppb)</td>
<td>06 &amp; 10/2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.2 &amp; 1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Microbiological Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. coli**</td>
<td>09/2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Human and animal fecal waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli**

**E. coli**: The total number of EC+ positive samples taken to comply with the RTCR must be reported, even if they are not MCL violations.
In the table, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action level (AL):** the concentration of a 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 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.

**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.

**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.

**ND:** means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

**pCi/l:** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
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<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection by-Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloramines and Chlorine (ppm)*</td>
<td>Monthly 2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>1.0 – 3.75</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4.0</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
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<th>Level Detected</th>
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<th>MCLG or MRDLG</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection by-Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAAS) (ppb)</td>
<td>Quarterly 2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>ND – 2.61</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>MCL = 60</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)</td>
<td>Quarterly 2018</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>29.09</td>
<td>ND – 1.05</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>MCL = 80</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>