



2001 Quality on Tap Report Immokalee Water & Sewer District

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Por favor llame (941) 658-3630 para ayuda en traducir o entender este informe.

Document sa genyen anpil gro infomasyon sou afe dlo-a. Si ou manke compren li, rele nan numero sa-a (941) 658-3630.

We're very pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water from wells. Our wells draw from the Lower Tamiami and Sandstone Aquifers.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Executive Director, Eva J. Deyo, or the Water Department Supervisor, Jerry Warden at (941) 658-3630. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 3:00 p.m. in our Board Room, located at 1020 Sanitation Road, Immokalee.

Immokalee Water & Sewer District 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 1st to December 31st 2001. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.



In the table below you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

“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.

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.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

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.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	09/01	N	1	0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample collected during a month.	Naturally present in the environment	

During January and February 2001, an insufficient quantity of bacteriological distribution samples were collected. The laboratory analyses results indicated the absence of coliform bacteria in the drinking water for the 19 bacteriological distribution samples which were collected during the month of January 2001 and the 18 samples which were collected during the month of February 2001. The three missing samples were taken by the Immokalee Water & Sewer District in March 2001, and the laboratory analyses results reflected an absence of coliform bacteria in those samples.

** 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	MCL G	MC L	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
5. Alpha (pCi/l)	11/99	N	2.1	1.1-2.1	0	15	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	MCL G	MC L	Likely Source of Contamination
14. Cyanide (ppb)	10/99	N	5	ND-5	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
15. Fluoride (ppm)	01/00	N	.73	.69-.73	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
23. Sodium (ppm)	10/99	N	29.4	12.8-29.4	n/a	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Sometimes people complain about the color of the water. This is usually iron from a hot water pipe inside your home. This can occur in a home where little water is used or in a school after a weekend when there is no water used. This can be cleared up by running the water for a few minutes, until clear water comes out of the faucet.

We test for you!



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. The quarterly running annual averages were calculated during the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2001.

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
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)							
76. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	03/01 06/01 09/01 12/01	N	92	29-200	NA	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. By adjusting the pH of the water, Immokalee Water & Sewer District was able to keep the annual average TTHM level below the MCL for the year 2001.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	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)							
77. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	09/01	N	.56	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
78. Lead (tap water) (ppb)	09/01	N	3.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Average Result	Range of Results at or Above Detection	Likely Source of Contamination
Group II Unregulated Organic Contaminants				
103. Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	07/99	20.8	11.3-26.2	By-product of disinfection.
104. Bromoform (ppb)	07/99	1.6	1.6	By-product of disinfection.
107. Chloroform (ppb)	07/99	55.13	30.8-69.6	By-product of disinfection.
109. Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	07/99	7.33	1.3-15.4	By-product of disinfection.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Secondary Contaminants							
6. Iron (ppm) *TT	10/99	N	.60	.60		0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
*Note TT: Treatment Technique – Pursuant to Rule 62-550.325(2), suppliers of water may use sequestering agents in lieu of meeting the MCL for iron when the MCL does not exceed 1.0 milligrams per liter in water.							

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.

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

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at Immokalee Water & Sewer District would like for 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 call any of the numbers listed.



If you have any questions, please call us at (941) 658-3630

Did you know?

The Immokalee Water & Sewer District was created by an Act of the Florida Legislature on July 5, 1978, for the purpose of providing water and sewer services to Immokalee, an unincorporated area of Collier County, Florida. The District operates and maintains the water and sewer plants and systems as a Special District of the State of Florida. The District is governed by a seven member Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Florida. The Board of Commissioners administers the District, independent from any other local governing body. The District currently employs 24 people.

Board of Commissioners:

- Leo F. Rodgers, Chairman
- Ophelia Allen, Vice Chairman
- Lucy V. Ortiz, Treasurer
- Belinda Sanchez, Secretary
- Pete Cade, Commissioner
- Anne Goodnight, Commissioner
- Joseph Matthews, Commissioner

AWARDS & RECOGNITION

Winner of Florida Rural Water Association's **"1997 BEST TASTING WATER CONTEST"** – October 28, 1997.

"OUTSTANDING CLASS C-D WATER TREATMENT PLANT -1998"
by the Florida Section - American Water Works Association

Our own, *Jerry V. Warden*, was also named Florida Rural Water Association's **"1997 WATER PLANT OPERATOR OF THE YEAR"** and was also named **"OUTSTANDING WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR 1998"** and **"1999 OPERATOR'S MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD"**, by the Florida Section - American Water Works Association.

Lena Silva was named **"1999 SECRETARY OF THE YEAR"** by the Florida Rural Water Association.

Eva J. Deyo was named **"Business Woman of the Year 2001"** by the Immokalee Chamber of Commerce.