WATER SOURCE
Beach Water Service Area is supplied by groundwater from the Green Meadows and Corkscrew Water Treatment Plants.

Green Meadows Water Treatment Plant: Treats groundwater obtained from the Sandstone and Surficial aquifers from the Green Meadows wellfield. This water is treated for color removal, lime softened, chlorinated for disinfection purposes and filtered.

Corkscrew Water Treatment Plant: Treats water obtained from groundwater obtained from the Sandstone and Surficial aquifers from the Corkscrew wellfield. This water is lime softened, chlorinated for disinfection purposes and fluoridated for dental purposes.

WATER QUALITY TESTING
Beach Water collects water samples and conducts water quality tests using certified laboratories to assure that the public water supply is safe for human consumption.

WATER SOURCE QUALITY - Source Water Assessments for Consecutive Systems
In 2011, The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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 by contacting Patricia DiPiero, 239-533-8534 or dipierpm@leegov.com.

WATER CONSERVATION
As the population increases due to our winter and spring visitors, approximately 60% of potable water is used for irrigation. Beach Water and the South Florida Water Management District (SWFMD) urge everyone to keep irrigation to a minimum and recommend irrigating between the hours of 5:00 AM and 9:00 AM. Beach Water encourages all of our customers to practice water conservation efforts throughout the year. Saving water will not only help the environment, but will help lower the cost of your monthly bill.

BOIL WATER NOTICES
Precautionary Boil Water Notices are placed into effect when pressure to a water main drops below 20 psi. This usually occurs during a water main break or a scheduled shut-off for utility repairs. While the repairs are being made or during the time of the break, dirt or debris could be exposed to the open pipe. The pipe is disinfected and flushed before it is placed into operation. To ensure additional safety precautions Beach Water urges everyone to boil water until bacteriological tests show that the water is safe to drink. Once the repairs are made, the pipes are flushed with chlorine to kill off any bacteria that may be present. Once that flush has been performed, the pipes are put back into service and water is restored back to your home or business. In the event that the chlorine did not kill all of the bacteria, boiling your water for drinking or cooking should be the only alternative. If you are placed under a Boil Water Notice you may call our billing office at 239-463-9914 for more information.

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Required Additional Health Information
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 materials 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 storm 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 as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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.
(F) Contaminants that may be present in your drinking water that are not likely to occur in significant amounts and for which health effects are not likely to occur. These include contaminants that have been selected to provide additional information about potentially emerging contaminants and contaminants that have been removed from water provided to you during 2011. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue this annual Consumer Confidence Report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from and what it contains.

Beach Water is pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during 2011. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue this annual Consumer Confidence Report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from and what it contains.

Beach Water 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 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011

Beach Water is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply possible. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. 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. Beach Water is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been standing 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 about how to do a drinking water test, testing methods, and what your results can take to minimum exposure to available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewatertest.

Naturally present in the environment

Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels.

1/11 - 12/11

15

0.20

7 million fibers per liter

7 million fibers per liter

Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral. Most asbestos fibers in drinking water are less than 10 micrometers in length and occur in drinking water from natural sources and from corroded asbestos cement pipes in the distribution system.

Lee County Utilities has been monitoring for unregulated contaminants (UCs) as part of a study to help U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminates need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) have been established for UCs. However, you are required to publish the analytical results of your UC monitoring in our 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 1-800-426-4791.

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

Terms used in the water quality table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of disinfectants in controlling microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as health using the best available treatment techniques and measures.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A process required to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. TTs are divided into two categories: one for radiological contaminants and one for inorganic contaminants.

pCi/L: Picocuries Per Liter - a measure of radioactivity.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - a measure of clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is not acceptable to the average consumer.

ppm: Parts Per Million, or Milligrams Per Liter - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of water sample.

ppb: Parts Per Billion, or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/L) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of water sample.

MCL: The level of a drinking water contaminant for which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set to ensure safe drinking water.

N/A: Not applicable.

ND: Not Detected - indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

MFL: Million Fibers Per Liter (longer than 10 micrometers).

Note: For chloramines, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids and TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected. If a haloacetic acid and TTHM level is not detected, the level is 0.0.

Note: Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants and inorganic contaminants are the highest detected level of any sampling point.