

Town of Lee Water System
PWS #2401296
2025 Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is ground water from two wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Both wells can produce 300 gallons of water per minute to the water treatment plant. It then goes to a holding tank where it is aerated for odor control and disinfected with sodium hypochlorite. Lastly, water is pumped on demand to our two elevated storage tanks and into the distribution system.

In 2025, the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

The Town of Lee 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, 2025. Data obtained before January 1, 2025, and presented in this report, are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sona Hayslett, Town Manager/Clerk at City Hall (850)971-5867. If you want to learn more, please attend any regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of every month at 7 pm.

This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

As authorized and approved by the 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; inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants and lead and copper contaminants, though representative, are more than one year old.

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. 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.

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 (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 (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 that a water system must follow.

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 residual disinfectant level goal (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.

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.

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.

NON-SECONDARY CONTAMINANT TABLE

Inorganic Contaminants							
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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	11 / 2025	N	0.45	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	05 / 2021	N	0.0026	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	05 / 2021	N	1	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	05 / 2021	N	4.63	N/A	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In 2024, we did not complete the required sampling for Primary Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Volatile Organic Contaminants, and Secondary Contaminants and therefore were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Because we did not conduct required sampling, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk at that time. Some people who drink water containing these contaminants could become seriously ill. Health effects language for individual contaminants can be obtained by visiting the EPA website at: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/table-regulated-drinking-water-contaminants>. Any customers who are concerned about their exposure to these contaminants can choose alternative sources of water for ingestion.

Stage 1 Disinfectants							
Disinfectant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2025	N	1.21	0.67 – 2.16	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products							
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
Haloacetic Acids (five) [HAA5] (ppb)	08 / 2024	N	3.8	N/A	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	08 / 2024	N	9.58	N/A	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Our water system was required to monitor for Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts during July 2024. We resumed sampling the following month; however, because we did not sample during our required monitoring period, we were in violation of monitoring and reporting requirements. Furthermore, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk at that time. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. 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.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)								
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	06 / 2025	N	0.0035	0 of 10	0.0033 – 0.0081	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

In 2025, we were required to monitor for Lead and Copper at ten sampling locations on an increased monitoring schedule, with two consecutive biannual sample sets required to be collected. We failed to sample for Lead and Copper during July through December 2025 and therefore were in violation of a drinking water rule. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning

abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANT TABLE

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
Iron (ppm)	05 / 2021	Y	0.473	N/A	N/A	0.2	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

In 2021, we exceeded the MCL for Iron. Iron is considered a secondary standard which affects the aesthetic quality of the water (taste, smell, etc.) and is not considered to negatively affect public health.

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 Town of Lee is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Sona Hayslett, Town Manager/Clerk at City Hall (850)971-5867. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 15 ppb. For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled are available for review by contacting Sona Hayslett, Town Manager/Clerk at City Hall (850)971-5867.

To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory, and it is available for review by contacting Sona Hayslett, Town Manager/Clerk at City Hall (850)971-5867.

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, 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.

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 work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are heart of our community, our way of life, and our future.

Town of Lee, FL