

# 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Colina Bay PWS #3354969

*We're pleased to present to you this year's **Annual Drinking 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.*

*The source of our water is groundwater from a well located in the community. The well draws from the Floridian aquifer, one of the world's most protected sources. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There was no potential source of contamination identified for this water system. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>*

*If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Reuben Law, R and K Environmental, LLC (water operator) at (352)661-8952**, during normal business hours. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.*

*We routinely monitor 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 to December 31, 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. Additional information can be obtained from EPA at their Safe drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).*

*This Report shows our water quality results and what they mean.*

*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 that a water system must follow.*

**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.*

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

**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.*

**Picocurie Per Liter (pCi/L)** *Measure of the radioactivity in water*

# Water Quality Test Results

## Stage 2 Disinfectants and 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
Chlorine (ppm)	01/25-12/25	N	1.20	0.20 – 2.20	MRDLG = 4.00	MRDL= 4.00	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	8/24	N	23.23	N/A	N/A	60.00	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8/24	N	28.81	N/A	N/A	80.00	By-product of drinking water disinfection

## 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
Barium (ppm)	4/24	N	0.0067	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	4/24	N	8.8	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Flouride (ppm)	4/24	N	0.08	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; dishcharge of fertilizer and aluminum factories; Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Chromium(ppm)	4/24	N	0.00082	N/A	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide(ppm)	4/24	N	0.0061	N/A	0.2	0.2	Improper waste disposal

## 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 Results	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
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Lead(ppm)	9/24	N	1.2	0	ND – 1.4	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
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*The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.*

*The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.*

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. There were no exceedances or violations.

*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. Colina Bay 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 Colina Bay – Reuben Law (352)661-8952. 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>.*

*A Lead service line inventory was conducted for the 2024 year and submitted to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Please contact the Colina Bay office to obtain a copy of the findings.*

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

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call (352) 661-8952.