City of Marco Island
2025 Water Quality Report
MARCO ISLAND SERVICE AREA

This report shows the City's drinking water quality results and what they mean. It also provides important information about your water and how it relates to your health. The information in this report is based primarily on 2025 facts and figures. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not require the City to perform all tests every year. When necessary, some data was obtained from prior years. As directed by the agencies that regulate the industry, only values from these tests that exceeded specified criteria are included. The City will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about the water.

The City operates the water treatment and distribution system serving Marco Island and Marco Shores. The City's water is obtained from two sources: 1. surface water from the source water facility on the mainland and 2. groundwater from the brackish Floridan Aquifer on Marco Island. The water is treated via a thorough multi-step water treatment process that includes enhanced lime softening, membrane filtration, reverse osmosis, chloramine disinfection, and hardness blending for corrosion inhibition. The City also uses an underground water storage system known as Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) to provide the needed water during the dry winter months. The City pumps water into the ASR wells during the rainy months to store it so that it can be recovered during the dry months. During the last several years the City has successfully stored and recovered millions of gallons of water from the ASR system.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact the City of Marco Island at (239) 394-3880. You may also visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) website at www.myflorida.com or call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. The City would like the community to be informed about its water utility. If you would like to learn more, then please call the City for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about your drinking water.

Groundwater System

In 2025 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment of the City's system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the City's wells. There are twelve potential sources of contamination identified for this system with 0.03 to 11.11 susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at: https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/, or they can be obtained from Scott Henriksson, at: (239) 389-3972.

Surface Water System

In 2025 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment of the City's system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of the City's surface water intakes. The surface water system is a high risk because of the many potential sources of contamination present in the assessment area. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at: https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/, or they can be obtained from Scott Henriksson, at: (239) 389-3972.

HOW DO I READ THIS?

The table shows the results of the City's water-quality analyses. The column marked "Level Detected" shows the highest results from the last time tests were performed. "Likely Sources" shows where this substance usually originates. Descriptions below explain other important details. In this table you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand unfamiliar terms and abbreviations the following definitions are provided:

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 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 measured in trillionths of curies per liter.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

WHAT CAN I EXPECT TO FIND IN MY DRINKING 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, 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 water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

The City of Marco Island routinely monitors its treated drinking water for contaminants according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025 for Marco Island - PWS ID # 5110183. The Environmental Protection Agency (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. The testing results in the tables below reflect water produced from both city water treatment plants. 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.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Monitoring for turbidity is required by FDEP.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	MCL Violation Y/N	The Highest Single Measurement	The Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting Regulatory Limits	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	Continuous 2025	N	0.130	100%	N/A	TT	Soil runoff

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.

Radiological 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
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/l)	Monthly 2025	N	1.70	ND – 1.70	0	5	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	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	Monthly 2025	N	0.80	0.27 - 0.80	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	8/25	N	0.0062	0.0062	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	8/25	N	15.0	15.0	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	8/25	N	0.20	0.20	4	4.0	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/25, 11/25, 1/26	N	0.36	0.20 - 0.36	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	8/25	N	56.0	56.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 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 or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	Monthly 2025	N	3.07	0.80 – 5.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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 or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	N	23.0	15.6 – 28.4	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	N	63.2	26.7 – 76.1	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The monthly TOC removal ratio is the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC rule removal requirements.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	TT Violation Y/N	Lowest Running Annual Average, Computed Quarterly, of Monthly Removal Ratios	Range of Monthly Removal Ratios	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Monthly 2025	N	1.06	1.06 – 1.14	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper (Tap Water) 2023

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
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/23 7/23	N	0.089	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	6/23 7/23	N	2.9	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Nationwide, the revised Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rule on "Lead and Copper" mandates that all drinking water utilities identify lead pipes within their service line systems. The City of Marco Island Water and Sewer Department completed and submitted its preliminary service line inventory to the environmental agency through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) in 2024 and provided an update in 2025. The City is working diligently to verify and complete the inventory of service lines with unknown materials and expects to finish this effort by fall 2026. To date, no lead has been identified in any service line within Marco Island. In addition to the annual submission of our service line inventory to FDEP, the utility is required to notify customers of their home's service line material if it is classified as "lead," "galvanized requiring replacement," or "unknown." A copy of the City's service line inventory is available on the City's website (https://www.cityofmarcoisland.com/watersewer). A summary map of service line material statuses is also available at: https://cityofmarcoisland.com/pslm524.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING

Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

The City of Marco Island conducted UCMR-5 testing between November 2023 and August 2024. The results from the four sampling events (SE1, SE2, SE3, and SE4) were included in the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report.

In 2025, the EPA reviewed the sampling schedule and dates and invalidated the SE2 event due to a conflict in the scheduled sampling events. The EPA requested that the City resample SE2 at the Lime Softening Plant to complete the testing schedule and ensure there was no missing SE2 data. The replacement sampling occurred on January 27, 2026, and the results are shown in the table below.

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR-5 testing per EPA) SE2 - Lime Softening Plant

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo/yr)	Level Detected (average)	Range of Results	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppb)	1/26	0.0058	0.0058	Industrial discharges from fluorochemical production; landfills; wastewater treatment plants; fire training and response sites
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppb)	1/26	0.0039	0.0039	Industrial discharges from fluorochemical production; landfills; wastewater treatment plants; fire training and response sites
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppb)	1/26	0.0038	0.0038	Industrial discharges from fluorochemical production; landfills; wastewater treatment plants; fire training and response sites
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	1/26	0.0041	0.0041	Industrial discharges from fluorochemical production; landfills; wastewater treatment plants; fire training and response sites

UCMR- Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Marco Island Water and Sewer Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Scott Henriksson with The City of Marco Island Water and Sewer Department at email address: shenriksson@cityofmarcoisland.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

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).

The City would like you to understand the efforts it makes to continuously provide high-quality drinking water by constantly improving the water treatment process and protecting our water resources. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, then please feel free to call any of the numbers listed above.