



Gold Coast Utility Corporation

P.O. Box 9076 Lakeshore, FL 33854

2025 Water Quality Report



Our Commitment to You

Gold Coast Utility Corp is pleased to present the **2025 Water Quality Report**, designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we provide every day. Our goal is to ensure a **safe, reliable, and high-quality supply of drinking water** for our community.

We are proud to report that **your drinking water meets all federal and state drinking water standards**.



Water Source & Treatment

Our water supply comes from **3 groundwater wells** drawing from the **Floridan Aquifer**, one of the most productive aquifers in the world.

After water is pumped from the aquifer:

- It is **chlorinated** to eliminate harmful microorganisms.
- It is stored in our water storage tanks.
- It is then distributed throughout the water system.

This treatment process ensures safe and dependable drinking water year-round.



Report Coverage Period

This report is based on monitoring data collected from:

January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025

Older data, when included, reflects the most recent testing available in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Contact Information

For questions regarding this report or your water service, please contact:

Benjamin Burge

 (863) 696-0504

 Benjaminburge@bentechllc.net

We encourage all customers to stay informed and involved in their water utility.

Source Water Assessment

In 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a **Source Water Assessment** on our system. The assessment identified **two potential sources of contamination** near our wells.

The full assessment is available online at:

<https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Stage 1 Disinfectants

Disinfectant	Dates Sampled	Violation	Level Detected	Range	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source
Chlorine (ppm)	1/25 – 12/25	No	0.8	0.2 – 3.3	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Violation	Level Detected	MCL	Likely Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	7/25	No	1.2	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7/25	No	23	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226, Radium 228 (Combined Radium) (pCi/L)	1/24 – 12/24	No	0.50 – 0.90	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	1/24 – 12/24	No	1.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	1/24 – 12/24	No	0.19	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	1/24 – 12/24	No	0.0134	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refinery discharge, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/24 – 12/24	No	0.11	4.0	4.0	Natural deposits, water additive for dental health, fertilizer and aluminum industry discharge
Sodium (ppm)	1/24 – 12/24	No	3.03	N/A	160	Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

*Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants and inorganic 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.

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	1/24 – 12/24	No	8.2	0	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Copper (ppm)	1/24 – 12/24	No	0.0099	0	1	Corrosion byproduct and natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/24 – 12/24	No	46	0	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	1/24 – 12/24	No	8.8	0	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Lead and Copper Rule – Tap Water Monitoring

Contaminant	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation	90th Percentile Result	# Sites Exceeding AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source
Copper (ppm)	8/2024	No	0.08460	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	8/2024	No	0.0006780	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposits

Lead & Copper Rule (LCRR)

Gold Coast Utility Corp submitted its **Comprehensive Service Line Inventory** on:

- **Submitted:** August 12, 2024
- **Violation:** No

We remain compliant with current Lead and Copper Rule requirements.

Submitted by 10/16/2025 (Yes/No) (Y/N)	Submission Date	Violation (Yes/No) (Y/N)	If NOT submitted, WHY? (e.g., ongoing data collection, resource constraints)	If NOT submitted, Provide Completion Timeline
Yes	8/12/2024	No	N/A	N/A

Important Information About Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects, especially in pregnant individuals, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children.

Lead in drinking water primarily comes from:

- Service lines

- Household plumbing materials

Gold Coast Utility Corp is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead service lines where applicable. However, we cannot control materials used within private home plumbing.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead Exposure:

- Use **cold water only** for drinking, cooking, and baby formula.
- **Flush your pipes** by running water for several minutes before use.
- Consider using a **filter certified to reduce lead**.
- Boiling water does **not** remove lead.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, contact:
Benjamin Burge – (863) 696-0504

Additional information is available at:
<https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



Understanding Water Quality Terms

Term	Definition
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – highest allowable level of a contaminant
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – level with no known health risk
AL	Action Level – level that triggers treatment requirements
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
ND	Not Detected
ppm	Parts per million
ppb	Parts per billion

In 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated two potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAPP) website at <https://prodapps.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control 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 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.

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 U.S. 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.

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 material and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Gold Coast Utility Corp 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 Benjamin Burge at (863) 696-0504. 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>

Sources of Drinking Water

Water sources include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water moves through the environment, it may dissolve minerals and pick up contaminants from natural and human sources, such as:

- **Microbial contaminants** – Bacteria and viruses from sewage, septic systems, or wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** – Salts and metals from urban runoff, industrial activities, or mining.
- **Pesticides & Herbicides** – Runoff from agriculture and residential use.
- **Organic chemicals** – Industrial and petroleum-based pollutants.
- **Radioactive materials** – Naturally occurring or from mining operations.

Regulatory agencies set contaminant limits to ensure public safety.



Our Commitment to You

Ben Tech is committed to **continual improvements in water treatment and resource protection**. For further inquiries, contact **Benjamin Burge** at

(863) 696-0504.

Thank you for trusting us to provide **safe, high-quality drinking water!**