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≈**The**s Marion Utilities, Inc.

710 NE 30TH AVE. OCALA, FLORIDA 34470 (352) 622-1171

COMMISSION CLERK



May 22, 2008

Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd Tallahassee, FL 32399 (50000

ATTN: Commission Clerk and Administrative Service

Enclosed are copies of our 2007 Consumer Confidence Reports that have been prepared and distributed in accordance with Rule 62-550.840 FAC.

Sincerely,

<u>Tim-E.</u> Thompson, President Marion Utilities, Inc.

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

04785 JUN-58

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

# Pine Ridge Estates 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3421018

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2006 the department of Environmental Protection s 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 well. There is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

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 (ug/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (IIAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

04785 JUN-58

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

		TEST	RESULT	S TABLE			
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
Inorganic Contam	inants						
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2006	No	0.68	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	5/2006	No	.0056	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	5/2006	No	2.2	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/2006	Nó	0.054	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	5/2006	No	0.050	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	1.56	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	5/2006	No	13	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo/yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. Of sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination

### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2005	No	1.3 .	0	0	15	Corrosion of household phunbing systems, crosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppni)	7/2005	No	0.37	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

# Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For Bromate, Chloramines, or Chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	2.2	1.3 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	N	2.11	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By Product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

### Cedar Hills 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3420162

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2006 the 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 well. There are two potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website as <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

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(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 mooff, and residential uses.

(2) 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (IIAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

					1	EST RES	ULTS TA	51.E			······································
Contanúnant and Unit of Measurement	Date of samplin (Mo./yr.		MCL Violation V/N	Level Detected	Range Resul		MCL		MCL	Likely Sourc of Contamin	
uorganic Contami	nants										
Arsenic (ppb)	5/200	6	No	2.7	N/A		N/A		10	Erosion of na orchards; run production w	itural deposits; runoff from off from glass and electronics astes
Barium (ppm)	5/200	6	No	.0064	N/A		2		2	Discharge of metal refiner	drilling wastes; discharge from ies; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	5/200	6	No	1.8	. N/A		100	,	100		om steel and pulp n of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/200	)6	No	0.84	N/A	`	N//		15	Residue from emissions an solder	n man-made pollution such as auto d paint; lead pipe, casing, and
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	6/200	97	No	1.55	N//	\	10		10	tanks, sewag	fertilizer use; leaching from septic e; erosion of natural deposits
(ppm) Selenium (ppb) (ppm)	5/20	06	No	1.2	N/A	٨	50		50	Discharge fr erosion of na mines	om petroleum and metal retineries; atural deposits; discharge from
Sodium (ppm)	5/20	06	No	8.8	N/,	٨	N/.	٨	160	Salt water in soil.	strusion, leaching from
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dat of sampli		AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	sites	pling eding	MCI 	.G	AL (Action Level)	Likely Sou	ree of Contamination
Lead and Co	pper (1	fap V	Vater)		_						
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/20		No	2.7	(	)			AL=15		f household plumbing systems, atural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/20	)05	No	0.72	· (	0	ſ.	3	∧{,=1.3	Corrosion of r erosion of r preservative	of household plumbing systems; natural deposits; leaching from woo es
Stage 1 Disin		f and	Disinfec	tion By-Pr	oducts	S	<u></u>				
For bromate, chlor	amines, o TTHM II	r chlori ne level	ne, the level of detected is the	letected is the he highest RAA	nighest ru compute	unning ann ed quarter	iy or quaric after than an	arterly. Rat	nec of Results if	the range of it	verages of all samples collected. Fo system is monitoring quarterly or is adividual sample results (lowest to lts.
Contaminant and of Measurement	l Unit	Dates	of sampling 10./yr.)		4	Level Detec	ı	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)			- 12, 2007	N		0.5		0.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDI. = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	0.5	0.3 1.8	MRDLG = 4	= 4.0	microbes
THMS (total	8/2006	N	0.38	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
trihalomethanes) (ppb)							We have lowned

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding

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 IIIV/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 Holline (800 426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Iim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

#### Fore Acres 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3420608

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2006 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 new our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or they con be obtained from Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

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Inorganic Contaminants						v						
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2006	No	2.0	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes					
Barium (ppm)	5/2006	No	0.0030	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits					
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/2006	No	0.60	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such a auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casin and solder					
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	0.68	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits					
Selenium (ppb)	5/2006	No	0,46	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines					
Sodium (ppm)	5/2006	No	9.9	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.					

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	10/2006	No	7.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	10/2006	No	1.0	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

# Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacctic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring location, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	0.6	0.4 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	N	7.70	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

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If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

### Golden Holiday 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3420456

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2006 the 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 well. There are three potential sources of contamination identified for this system, two with a low susceptibility level and one with a high susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp">www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</a> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

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(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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

		T	EST RESULT	S TABLE			م من
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	8/2006	No	1.1	0.00070 - 0.0011	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	8/2006	No	0.0052	0.0034 - 0.0052	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	8/2006	No	1.9	0.0013 - 0.0019	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	8/2006	No	1.8	0.00026 - 0.0018	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	2.65	1.06 - 1.77	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
suSclenium (ppb)	8/2006	No	0.46	0.00044 - 0.00046	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	8/2006	No	10	9.0 - 10.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile , Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination.

#### Lead and Copper Tap Water

Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2005	No	12	J	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/2005	No	0.59	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

#### Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution system Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Lével Detected	Range of Results	MCLG ør MRDLG	MCL ar MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	i - 12, 2007 1 2	N	0.7 0.8	0.3 - 1.3 0.5 - 1.1	MRDLG ≈4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006 l 2	N .	4.35 4.78	N/A	N/A	MCL ≈ 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

In March of 2006, the Department of Environmental Regulation did not receive our monthly operating report for our water plants. We sent them a copy but were still charged with a violation. This violation would not have created any health effects. It was a matter of paperwork.

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# Ft King Forest 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3420419

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

In 2006 the 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 well. There is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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, and residential uses.

(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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Maximus 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.

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-			TEST RE	SULTS TABLE			
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
Inorganic Contaminants	8						
Arsenic (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.62	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; -runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	9/2006	No	3.6	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.35	N/A	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	9/2006	No	2.1	N/A	100	100	. Discharge from steel and pulp mills; crosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.22	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.69	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	2.44	· N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, scwage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.33	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	9/2006	No	12	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper	Tap Water						
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2005	No	11	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (lap water) (ppm)	7/2005	No	.64	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

### Stage 1 Disinfectants and disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all minitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	l - 12, 2007	N	1	0.5 3.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

TTHM (Total	8/2006	N -	1.34	N/A	N/A	MCL	By-product of drinking water
trihalomethanes) (ppb)						= 80	disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding

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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tîm Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

# Hi-Cliff Estates 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3420533

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

In 2006 the 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 (or surface water intakes). There is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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(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, and residential uses.

©) 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.

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Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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		1	EST RESULT	S TABLE				
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL		y Source ntamination
Inorganic Contaminants				<u></u>		·	<b>_</b>	······
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2006	No .	1.3	N/A	N/A	10	orcha	on of natural deposits; runoff from rds; runoff from glass and electronics action wastes
Barium (ppm)	5/2006	No	0.0059	N/A	2	2		narge of drilling wastes; discharge metal refineries; erosion of natural sits
Chromium (ppb)	5/2006	No	2.0	N/A	100	100		narge from steel and pulp mills; on of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	5/2006	No	2.2	N/A	N/A	100		tion from mining and refining tions. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	2.73	N/A	10	10		ff from fertílizer use; leaching from tanks, sewage; erosion of natural sits
Selenium (ppb)	5/2006	No	0.44	N/A	50	50	refine	earge from petroleum and metal rries; erosion of natural deposits; arge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	5/2006	No	18	· N/A	N/A	160	Salt v	vater intrusion, leaching from soil.
Thallium (ppb)	5/2006	No	0.20	N/A	0.5	2	disch	ning from ore-processing sites; arge from electronics, glass, and drug ries
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likel	y Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper J	fap Water					<u> </u>		
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2005	No	6.6	1	0	15		osion of household plumbing systems, on of natural deposits
Copper (lap water) (ppm)	. 7/2005	No	0.88	0	1.3	1.3	erosia	osion of household plumbing systems; on of natural deposits; leaching from preservatives
Stage 1 Disinfectants	and Disinfection By-	Products						
haloacetic acids or TTHM t	he level detected is the high aken during the year if the s	est RAA computed ystem monitors less	quarterly of qua frequently than	rterly averages quarterly. Ran	of all sample ge of Result	es collected s if the rang	if the sy ge of ind	rages of all samples collected. For /stem is monitoring quarterly or is ividual sample results (lowest to s.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Defected	Range of Results	MCL or MRDL	0	r	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2006- 2007	N	0.4	0.2 1.6	MRDLO = 4	) MRI = 4		Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Tota) trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	N	2.17	N/A	N/A	MC = 8		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Secondary Contamina	nts							
/ <del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Y	4.0	N/A	N/A	3		Naturally occurring organics

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As you can see by the table, our system had one violations. Re-checks for odor met MCL requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

#### Rainbow Lakes Estates - PWS#6424083 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Section 1

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2004 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 <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or they can be obtained from Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

## TEST RESULTS TABLE

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/2006	No	0.1	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe,casing, and solder.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	4/2007	No	1.08	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppn1)	5/2006	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

#### Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Di(2-ethylhexyl)	5/2003	No	1	N/A	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical
phtalate (ppb)		1	· ·			]	factories

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2005	No	3.7	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppn)	9/2005	No	.059	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

# **Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products**

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For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results if the range of Individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	2.6	0.6 2.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihatomethanes ) (ppb)	9/2006	N	0.58	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 undergoine 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).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

### Stone Oaks Estates 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3421283

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

In 2006 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 <u>www.dep.statc.fl.us/swapp</u> or the can be obtained from Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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(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 saits and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

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 (ug/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution system Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Maximum residual disinfect 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 or microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

#### TEST RESULTS TABLE

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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.87	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	9/2006	No	0.0028	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
Chromium (ppb)	9/2006	No	l.7	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.49	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.42	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	4.59	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.34	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	9/2006	No	17	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Wa	ler)		-				
Lead (lap water) (ppb)	9/2005	No	3.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppni)	9/2005	No	0.53	0.	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution system Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	1.2	0.8 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalotnethanes) (ppb)	7/2006	N	1.05	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

# Ponderosa

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3424808

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2006 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 well. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water assessment on our system and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.statc.fl.us/swapp.

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, and residential uses.

(D) 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

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 (ug/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 blow which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (Idse): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes \*THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

# TEST RESULTS TABLE

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
Radiological Contan	ninants						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	11/2003	No	1.2	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contamin	ants	- -					
Arsenic (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.34	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	9/2006	No	0.014	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.17	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.53	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Sodium (ppm)	9/2006	No	14	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (T	ap Water)		•				
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	5/2006 8/2006	No No	2.8 2.9	0 0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	6/2006 8/2006	No No	0.14 0.08	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Stage 1 Disinfectan	ts and Disinfection	By-Products					
haloacetic acids or TTHM th	he level detected is the highe ken during the year if the sy	st RAA computed qua stem monitors less free	rterly of quarte quently than qu	ly averages of a arterly. Range	all samples c	ollected if t the range o	ly averages of all samples collected. For the system is monitoring quarterly or is f individual sample results (lowest to

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCE or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	l - 12, 2007	N	3.1	1.7 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	7/2006	N	4.99	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

# Buckskin Estates 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3420124

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

In 2006 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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, and residential uses. (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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

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 (ug/l) - one part weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 to risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a onetime study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (IIAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

# TEST RESULTS TABLE

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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
Inorganic Coutamii	ants						
Arsenic (ppb)	9/2006	No	1.1	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppnı)	9/2006	No	0.0054	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	9/2006	No	.062	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Sodium (ppm)	9/2006	No	20	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>m</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2005	No	1.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	9/2005	No	0.038	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system if monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations. Including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Of Results	MCLG ør MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	0.6	0.2 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (līve) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2006	N	2.78	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60 -	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	N	20.00	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a sale and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

#### Libra Oaks-PWS#6424590 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water from one well. The well draws from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.

In 2004 the 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 well. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or they can be obtained from Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(D) 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities 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<sup>d</sup> to December 31<sup>d</sup> 2007. As authorized and approved by 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 [e.g., for organic contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In the table below you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Non -Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

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 (ug/l) - one pert by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 wight there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial distribution system Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations or trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (IIAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

# **Inorganic Contaminants**

Arsenic (ppb)	3/2006	N		0.2	N/A	N/A	.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runof from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/2006	N		.010	N/A	2	2	Discharge of dritting waster discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
Chromium (ppb)	3/2006	N		1.6	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	3/2006	N	N		N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emission and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Nitrate (As Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	N		2.10	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	3/2006	N .		0.2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refinerics; erosic of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	3/2006	N		17	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Volatile Organic Contan	ninants	<u></u>	······		······			
Totachie Organie Sontan		<u> </u>	r					
	3/2006	N		0.36	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)		N			N/A	[		chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)		AL Violation Y/N	Range of results	0.36 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentii Result	N/A No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	10 MCLG	AL Action Level	factories; discharge from
Xylenes (ppm) LEAD AND COPPER (TAP V Contaminant and Unit of	WATER) Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.) 5/2006 8/2006	AL Violation	Range of	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentil	No. of sampling sites exceeding	[	AL Action	factories; discharge from chemical factories

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highes t	Range of Results	MCL G	MC L	Likely source of Contamination
Sulfate	2/2007, 5/2007,	Y	265	221-265	N/A	250	natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/2007, 5/2007, 8/2007, 11/2007	Ŷ	639	575-639	No	500* *	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	3/2003	N	3.1	N/A	N/A	15	Erosion of natural

#### Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly or monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTIIM, the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system if monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest for all monitoring location, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12 2007	N	1.4	0.4 1.4	MRDLG	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2006	N	1.75	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2006	N	6.50	N/A	N/A	MCL <b>≖</b> 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected. You may have noted that we exceeded the MCL for total dissolved solids and sulfates. Total dissolved solids normally cause cloudy water and calcium deposits on dishes and silverware. People that are not used to drinking water with sulfates present may experience stomach upset or diarrhea for a short period of time.

\*\*Note: TDS may be greater than 500, if no other MCL is exceeded.

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Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that 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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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# International Villas 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #6424589

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2004 the 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 well. There are four potential sources of contamination identified for this system with high susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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

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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level or (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected to risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution system Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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Contaminant nd Unit of Leasurement	Date of Sampli		MCL Violation Y/N	Level Delected	Range of Results	мс	ЗLG	MCL	Likeiy So	urce of Contamination	
Radiological Contai	ninants					-					
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	3/2003		No	3.4	N/A	t	√/A	15	Erosion of	natural deposits	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date o sampli (Mo./y	ng	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	M	CLG	MCL	Likely Sot of Contan		
Inorganic Contami	nants										
Arsenic (ppb)	3/20	06	No	0.2	N/A	1	√/A	10		natural deposits; runoff from runoff from glass and electronics 1 wastes	
Barium (ppm)	3/20	06	No	.018	N/A		2	2		of drilling wastes; discharge from neries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	3/20	06	No	.039	N/A		4	4.0	which pro:	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factors	
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	3/20	06	No	0.3	Ν/Λ	1	√/A	15		Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder	
Sodium (ppm)	3/20	06	No	22	N/A	1	√/Λ	160	Salt water soil.	intrusion, leaching from	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dat of sampti		AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>4.</sup> Percentile	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	мс	лс	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination		
Lead and Cop	per (T	`ap W	Vater)	L	<b>L</b>		L				
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/20	05	No	0.3	0		0	AL=15		of household plumbing systems, natural deposits	
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/20	05	No	0.51	0		1.3	AL=1.3		of household plumbing systems; natural deposits; leaching from wood ves	
Stage 1 Disi	ofecta	nts a	nd Disin	fection By	-Products						
For bromate, chlorat haloacetic acids or 7	nines, or THM the mples tak	chlorin e level c en duri	e, the level de letected is the ng the year if	etected is the high highest RAA c the system mon	thest running an omputed quarter litors less freque	ly, or quar ntly than q	terly averages uarterly. Ran	s of all samples ige of Results is	collected if the the range of	averages of all samples collected. For the system is monitoring quarterly or if individual sample results (lowest to ults.	
Disinfectant or Contaminant and U of Measurement			of sampling o./yr.)	MCL or MR violation Y/I			Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine (ppm)		1 -	12, 2007	N	2.5	;	0.3 2.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (fi (HAA5) (ppb)	ve)	9/ 2	2006	N	5.7	75	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
TTHM (total		9/2	006	N	22	.30	N/A	N/A	MCL	By-product of drinking water	

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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
Sulfate (ppm)	2/2007, 5/2007, 8/2007, 11/2007	Y	534	503-534	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/2007, 5/2007, 8/2007, 11/2007	Ŷ	1060	996 - 1060	N/A	500**	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected. You may have noted that we exceeded the MCL for total dissolved solids and sulfates. Total dissolved solids normally cause cloudy water and calcium deposits on dishes and silverware. People that are not used to drinking water with sulfates present may experience stomach upset or diarrhea for a short period of time. The levels continue to exceed the MCL and quarterly monitoring is being done to see if there are any changes in the levels. The City of Ocala has been contacted as a possible source of drinking water. Meanwhile, we are flushing the distribution system on a more frequent basis to help alleviate the problem.

\*\*TDS may be greater than 500, if no other MCL is exceeded.

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Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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#### Greenfields/Indian Pines 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3425006

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

In 2006 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources or contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website as <u>www.dep.ftate.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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, and residential uses.

(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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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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
Radiological Contaminan	ts						
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	12/2003	No	0.8	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contami	inants						
Arsenic (ppb)	10/2006	No	5.9	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	10/2006	No	0.0042	N/A	.2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	10/2006	No .	1.8	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.15	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	2.10	N/A	10	10	Runoll from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.54	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	10/2006	No	12	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (	(Tap Water)			-			
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2005	No	3.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2005	No	0.43	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Stage 1 Disinfectar	nts and Disinfect	ion By-Produc	ts				
haloacetic acids or TTHM t	the level detected is the aken during the year if t	highest RAA comput he system monitors h	ed quarterly of c ess frequently th	uarterly averag an quarterly. R	es of all sam	ples collected if t ilts if the range o	y averages of all samples collected. For the system is monitoring quarterly or is f individual sample results (lowest to esults.
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
Chlorine (ppm)	i - 12, 2007	N	0.8	0.5 2.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	- Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihaiomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	N	0.94	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned

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through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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#### Sherri Oaks 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3424637

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

In 2006 the Department of Enviropmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp">www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</a> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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, and residential uses. (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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

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 (ug/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level or (MCL) 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 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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution system Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known of expected risk to health. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

# TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contamir	iants						
Arsenic (ppb)	9/2006	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	9/2006	No	0.0031	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.10	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Mercury (inorganic)(ppb)	9/2006	No	.063	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Sodium (ppm)	9/2006	No	8.3	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (1	l'ap Water)						
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2007	No	N/D	· 0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2007	No	0.30	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

#### Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly or monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or if the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of results is the range of individual sample results9lowest to highest for all monitoring location, including Initial Distribution system Evaluation (IDSE results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

erosion of natural deposits; leaching from

wood preservatives

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	1.1	0.2 2.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL ≈ 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (IIAA5) (ppb)	8/ 2006	N	14.48	N/A	N/A	MRDL ≈ 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	N	31.42	N/A	N/A	MCL ≈ 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

In May of 2007 our monthly operating report failed to reach the DEP on time. This violation had no impact on the quality of water our customers received and posed no health risk to the public
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)

### Oak Creek Caverns 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3424638

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

In 2006 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water assessment on our system and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp">www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</a> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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, and residential uses.

(9) 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

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 (ug/i) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Maximum residual disinfectant 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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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		TES	I RESULTS 1	TABLE									
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Dctected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination						
Radiological Contan	Radiological Contaminants												
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	12/2003	No	1.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits						
Inorganic Contamin	ants												
Arsenic (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.60	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes						
Barium (ppm)	10/2006	No	0.0062	N/A	2	2	Discharge of dritting wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits						
Chromium (ppb)	10/2006	No	2.1	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit						
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.41	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder						
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.94	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	2.17	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits						
Scienium (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.31	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines						
Sodium (ppm)	10/2006	No	10	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination						

# Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2005	No	4.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2005	No	0.46	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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

### **Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products**

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	1.2	0.9 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
THMS (total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2006	N	1.04	N/A	N/A	MRDL = 4.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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## McAteer Acres 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3424643

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements

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.

In 2006 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp">www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</a> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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(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, and residential uses.

(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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

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 (ug/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (IIAAs\_. Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 ro MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL		ly Source ontamination
Radiological Contan	ninants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	12/2003	No -	1.0	N/A	0	15	Erosi	on of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	12/2003	No	1.8	N/A	0	5	Erosi	ion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contamin	ants							
Antimony (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.99	N/A	. 6	6		harge from petroleum refineries; fire dants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10/2006	No	2.7	N/A	N/A	10	orcha	ion of natural deposits; runoff from ards; runoff from glass and electronics uction wastes
Barium (ppn)	10/2006	No	0.0024	N/A	2	2		harge of drilling wastes; discharge metal refineries; erosion of natural sits
Chromium (ppb)	10/2006	No	3.1	N/A	100	100		harge from steel and pulp mills; on of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.48	N/A	N/A	15	auto	due from man-made pollution such as emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.85	N/A	2	2	refin	ion of natural deposits; discharge from eries and factories; runoff from fills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	2.07	N/A	10	10		off from fertilizer use; leaching from c tanks, sewage; erosion of natural sits
Selenium (ppb)	10/2006	No	1.6	N/A	50	50	refin	harge from petroleum and metal eries; erosion of natural deposits; aarge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	10/2006	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt	water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.15	N/A	0.5	2		hing from ore-processing sites; large from electronics, glass, and drug rics
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)		ly Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (T	'ap Water)							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2005	No	2.5	0	0	15		osion of household plumbing systems, on of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2005	No	1.1	1	1.3	1.3	erosi	osion of household plumbing systems; on of natural deposits; leaching from I preservatives
Stage 1 Disinfectan	ts and Disinfectio	n By-Products	<u>Σ</u>	- <b>4</b>				<u></u>
haloacetic acids or TTHM t	he level detected is the hi iken during the year if the	ghest RAA computed system monitors les	l quarterly of qu s frequently tha	arterly averages n quarterly. Rat	of all sample	es collected if the rang	i if the sy of indiv	rages of all samples collected. For ystem is monitoring quarterly or is idual sample results (lowest to s.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDL	; N	ACL or ARDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	1.0	0.6 1.3	MRDL = 4		4RDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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TTHM (Total ^ trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2006	N	1.64	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 undergoine 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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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#### Woods & Meadows-PWS#6424632 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goat is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2004 The Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assissment 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 <a href="https://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp">www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</a> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/i) - one pert by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one pert by weight of analyte to Ibillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 s 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 rick to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution system Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

		TEST	RESULTS	TABLE			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCIJAL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	4/2006	No	0.3	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	4/2006	No	0.3	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	1.49	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sclenium (ppb)	4/2006	No	0.4	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	4/2006	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Lead and Copper (Tap Wa	iter)						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Al Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No.of Sampling sites exceeeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2005	No	2.3	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2005	No		0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

# Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, Chloramines, or chlorine the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitory quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
C'hlorine (ppm)	1 - 12 2007	No	0.7	0.5 0.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2006	No	3.97	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

### Spruce Creek North-PWS #6424652 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and atways has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chloripated for disinfection purposes.

In 2004 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

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 (ug/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution system Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system logation with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their state T DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected to risk to health. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

### TEST RESULTS TABLE

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	4/2005	No	0.5	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	4/2005	No	.0049	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	4/2005	No	2.2	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	4/2005	No	.1	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emission and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	1.86	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	4/2005	No	5.7	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Lead and Copper (Tap Wa	<u> </u> ater)	1	<u>,</u>	<u> </u>		<u></u>	.L
Contaminant and Unit of	Dates of sampling	AL Violation	90 <sup>th</sup>	No. of Sampling	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo./Yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (lap water) (ppb)	8/2005	No	4.0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2005	No	.80	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

# Stage 1 disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly or monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected it the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppb)	1 - 12 2007	No	1.2	0.6 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	9/2006	No	1.76	N/A	N/A	MCL≕ 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 undergoine 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)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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### Deer Creek -PWS#6424653 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2004 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 <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.</u>" Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

©) 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.

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 (ug/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE>, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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 highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

# TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contantination
Inorganic Contaminants	<u>, , , , , , , ,</u>	<u> </u>					
Arsenic (ppb)	4/2006	No	0.4	N/A ,	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	4/2006	No	,0048	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	4/2006	No	1.8	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	2.32	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	4/2006	No	0.2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	4/2006	No	6.9	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

#### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo./Yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2005	No	1.1	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2005	No	.37	0	i.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

#### **Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products**

For bromate, chloramines or chlorine the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12 2007	No	0.8	0.5 0.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total tribalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2006	No	1.59	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

### Turning Pointe 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3424841

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goat is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

In 2006 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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, and residential uses.

(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.

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE										
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination			
Inorganic Contaminants	······································									
Arsenic (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.54	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes			
Barium (ppm)	10/2006	No	0.0021	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits			
Chromium (ppb)	10/2006	No	3.8	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits			
Cyanide (ppb)	10/2006	No	3.0	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories			
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.29	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder			
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	1.75	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits			
Selenium (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.44	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines			
Sodium (ppm)	10/2006	No	7.5	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination			
Lead and Copper (1	lap Water)									
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2005	No	1.6	0	- 0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits			

Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2005	No	1.6	0	· 0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2005	No	0.58	0	1.3	1.3	Corroston of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

# Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	0.8	0.4 2.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	N	1.89	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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)

# Windgate Estates 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3421576

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goat is and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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.

In 2006 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.(I.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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, and residential uses.

©) 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.

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#### TEST RESULTS TABLE

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Inorganic Contamin	ants						
Antimony (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.15	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	9/2006	No	1.6	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	9/2006	No	0.0038	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinerics; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.83	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills crosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.19	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.54	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2007	No	0.88	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	9/2006	No	1.3	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sođium (ppni)	9/2006	No	8.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leching form soil
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination

### Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

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Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2005	No	2.1	I	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (lap water) (ppm)	9/2005 .:	No	0.18	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2007	N	0.7	0.2 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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