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

April 16, 2009

090000-07

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

ATTN: Commission Clerk and Administrative Service

Enclosed are copies of our 2008 Consumer Confidence Reports that have been prepared and distributed in accordance with Rule 62-550.840 FAC.

Sincerely,

Tim E. Thompson, President
Marion Utilities, Inc.

Rainbow Lakes Estates - PWS#6424083
2008 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 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp 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.
(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, 2008. 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 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc. Is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for serveral hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

ontaminant and Jnit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
iorganic Contaminants							
ead (point of entry) (ppb)	4/2006	No	0.1	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe,casing, and solder.
itrate (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	4/2008	No	1.19	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
odium (ppm)	4/2006	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
ynthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
i(2-ethylhexyl) italate (ppb)	5/2003	No	1	N/A	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

ead and Copper (Tap Water)

ontaminant and Unit of easurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
ead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2008	No	15	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
opper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	No	.063	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 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.

isinfectant or ontaminant and Unit of easurement	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
lorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2008	N	1.2	0.5 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
THM (Total halomethanes) (ppb)	9/2006	N	0.58	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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 r monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

ank 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 ake 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 nfection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791)

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

Libra Oaks-PWS#6424590
2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

'e'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 e past year. Our goal is and alwayshas 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 om the Floridan Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. *This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.*

i 2006 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any otential 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 ww.dep.state.fl.us/swapp" or they can be obtained from Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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ontaminants that may be present in source water include:

\) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
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)) *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals*, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also ome from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
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larion Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this port is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2008. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring quirements 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. ome 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 rinking Water Act.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

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; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/2006	N	.010	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural 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	0.1	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)	4/2008	N	3.21	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 refineries; erosion 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 Contaminants							
Xylenes (ppm)	3/2006	N	0.36	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	Range of results	90th Percentil Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	5/2006 7/2006	N N	0.2 1.3	1.3 .00015	0 0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	5/2006 7/2006	N N	.0012 .083	.083 .0012	0 0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/2008, 5/2008, 8/2008, 11/2008	Y	628	461-628	No	500**	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

RADIOLOGICAL

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 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 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 2008	N	1.3	0.5 1.3	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 = 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. Total dissolved solids normally cause cloudy water and calcium deposits on dishes and silverware.
**Note: TDS may be greater than 500, if no other MCL is exceeded.

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.

International Villas
2008 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 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 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp 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.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

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Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	3/2003	No	3.4	N/A	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits

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)	3/2006	No	0.2	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3/2006	No	.018	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	3/2006	No	.039	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	3/2006	No	0.3	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium (ppm)	3/2006	No	22	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2008	No	0.5	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2008	No	0.58	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, 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 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, 2008	N	1.8	0.6 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

ontaminant and Unit f Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
ulfate (ppm)	2/2008, 5/2008, 8/2008, 11/2008	Y	539	465-539	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
otal Dissolved Solids ppm)	2/2008, 5/2008, 8/2008, 11/2008	Y	1051	990 - 1051	N/A	500**	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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 ates. 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 erience 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 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 viate the problem.

DS may be greater than 500, if no other MCL is exceeded.

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ou 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 ormed about their water utility.

Woods & Meadows-PWS#6424632
2008 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 2006 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 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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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/l) - 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 1billion 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc. Is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

ıtaminant and ıit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
rganic Contaminants							
enic (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.
d (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
ate (as Nitrogen) m)	4/2008	No	1.76	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
mium (ppb)	4/2006	No	0.4	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
ium (ppm)	4/2006	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

d and Copper (Tap Water)

ıtaminant and Unit of ısurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Al Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No.of Sampling sites exceeeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
l (tap water) (ppb)	9/2008	No	2.7	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
per (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	No	.57	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

ıge 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

bromate, Chloramines, or chlorine the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. For acetic 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 age 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 ıonitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

nfectant or taminant and Unit of ısurement	**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**
rine (ppm)	1 - 12 2007	No	0.8	0.4 0.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
M (Total lomethanes) (ppb)	9/2006	No	3.97	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

ou 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 nonitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

ık 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 e improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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Spruce Creek North-PWS #6424652
2008 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 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 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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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.

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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 state 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 to risk to health. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc. Is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

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)	2/2008	No	5.1	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2/2008	No	.0051	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/2008	No	1.71	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2/2008	No	5.7	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
HContaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo./Yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2008 11/2008	No	1.5	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008 11/2008	No	.84	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 2008	No	1.4	0.4 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	8/2008	No	1.54	N/A	N/A	MCL= 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2008	No	0.354	N/A	N/A	MCL=60	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)

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Deer Creek -PWS#6424653
2008 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 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp." 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.
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(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, 2008. 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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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.

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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
norganic Contaminants							
rsenic (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
arium (ppm)	4/2006	No	.0048	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
hromium (ppb)	4/2006	No	1.8	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
itrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2008	No	2.29	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
elenium (ppb)	4/2006	No	0.2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
odium (ppm)	4/2006	No	6.9	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

ead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo./Yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
ead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2008	No	1.9	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
opper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2008	No	.28	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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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
hlorine (ppm)	1 - 12 2007	No	1.6	0.4 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
THM (Total ihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2006	No	1.59	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By product of drinking water disinfection

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Turning Pointe
2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3424841

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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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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/) - 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. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits or the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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)	4/2008	No	1.91	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	90th 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)	8/2008	No	2.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2008	No	0.39	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	0.6	0.4 0.8	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)

f 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 yformed about their water utility.

McAteer Acres
2008 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 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.

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.
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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.

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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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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.

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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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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	12/2003	No	1.0	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	12/2003	No	1.8	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.99	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10/2006	No	2.7	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	10/2006	No	0.0024	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	10/2006	No	3.1	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	10/2006	No	0.48	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	0.85	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2008	No	2.44	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	10/2006	No	1.6	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge 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	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th 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)	8/2008	No	3.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2008	No	1.1	1	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 rang 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, 2008	N	0.9	0.8 1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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 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.

Oak Creek Caverns
2008 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 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.

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.
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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.

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

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing you tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	12/2003	No	1.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
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 drilling 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)	4/2008	No	2.17	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (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**	**90th 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)	8/2008	No	2.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2008	No	0.9	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

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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, 2008	N	1.4	0.8 1.4	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.

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Sherri Oaks
2008 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.

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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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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)	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**	**90th 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)	8/2007	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; 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 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.

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, 2008	N	1	0.5 2.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (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)

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
2008 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 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.

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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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 (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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials anc components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has ben sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.ea.gov/safewater/lead.

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	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 (ppm)	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**	**90th 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)	8/2008	No	1.9	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water)(ppm)	8/2008	No	0.030	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 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 or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2008	N	0.7	0.2 2.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (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 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
2008 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp 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.state.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.
©) 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, 2008. 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you cant take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	11/2003	No	1.2	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
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**	**90th 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)	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 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, 2008	N	1.2	0.8 1.2	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.

Stone Oaks Estates
2008 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp 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:

(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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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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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.

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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials anc components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing you tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooling. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	9/2006	No	1.7	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)	4/2008	No	4.65	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**	**90th 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)	8/2008	No	4.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2008	No	0.36	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 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 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, 2008	N	1.2	0.8 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (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.

Ft King Forest
2008 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 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.

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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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.

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.

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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Led in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been siting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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	0.62	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; erosion 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)	4/2008	No	2.54	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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[th] 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)	8/2008	No	9	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2008	No	.76	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 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, 2008	N	1	0.4 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	N	1.34	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.

Pine Ridge Estates
2008 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 contammination 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp 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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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 1million 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 now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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)	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	No	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)	4/2008	No	1.55	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	90th 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)	9/2008	No	9.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	No	0.20	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, 2008	N	1.9	1.2 2.8	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.

In January of 2008 our master meter at the water plant failed so the gallons produced were estimated. The meter was replaced. This failure created no health effect.

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
2008 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 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.
©) 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, 2008. 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 (MCL0 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 not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you cant take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gog/safewater/lead.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

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)	5/2006	No	2.7	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	5/2006	No	.0064	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	5/2006	No	1.8	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	5/2006	No	0.84	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)	4/2008	No	4.89	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb) (ppm)	5/2006	No	1.2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	5/2006	No	8.8	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th Percentile**	**No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2008	No	3.1	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	No	0.53	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Stage 1 Disinfectant 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 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, 2008	N	0.8	0.4 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
THMS (total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	N	0.38	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.

Fore Acres
2008 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp 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.

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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

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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.

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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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Inorganic Contaminants							
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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 as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2008	No	0.78	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.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
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

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Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2008	N	0.8	0.4 1.5	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
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	8/04/2008	Yes	2	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 2 sample collected during a months	N/A	Naturally present in environment

As you can see by the table, our system had one violation. Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as in indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples that allowed and this was a warning or potential problems. Public Notice was made. Subsequent testing showed that the system was clear of any contaminants. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In

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Fore Acres
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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
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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

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Golden Holiday
2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3420456

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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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp 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.

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

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)	4/2008	No	2.71	1.03 - 2.71	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
suSelenium (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**	**90th 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)	8/2008	No	5.3	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2008	No	0.47	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, 2008	1 2	N	0.6 0.8	0.3 - 1.4 0.5 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	1 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 May of 2008, 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.

Hi-Cliff Estates
2008 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 www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp 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:

(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 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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 y 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.

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

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)	5/2006	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	5/2006	No	0.0059	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	5/2006	No	2.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	5/2006	No	2.2	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2008	No	2.88	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	5/2006	No	0.44	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	5/2006	No	18	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Thallium (ppb)	5/2006	No	0.20	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th Percentile**	**No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL Action Level**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead and Copper Tap Water							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2008	No	3.1	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	No	0.82	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, 2008	N	1.0	0.3 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006	N	2.17	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Secondary Contaminants							
Odor	5/2006	Y	4.0	N/A	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics

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.

Greenfields/Indian Pines
2008 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 www.dep.ftate.fl.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.
(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, 2008. 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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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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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 dat, 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. MRDLG's to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 Contaminants							
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	12/2003	No	0.8	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
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)	4/2008	No	2.04	N/A	10	10	Runoff 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**	**90th 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)	9/2008	No	3.5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	No	0.32	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, 2008	N	0.8	0.4 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (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 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.

Windgate Estates
2008 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 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 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.

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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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Marion Utilities, Inc is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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							
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 refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	9/2006	No	0.83	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion 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)	4/2008	No	0.96	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
Sodium (ppm)	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**	**90th 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)	9/2008	No	4.7	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	No	0.19	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 wall 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, 2008	N	0.6	0.3 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

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.