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June 6, 2010

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

ATTN: Commission Clerk and Administrative Service

Enclosed are copies of our 2010 Consumer Confidence Reports that have been prepared and distributed in accordance with Rule 62-550.840 FAC.

Sincerely,

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

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE 04015 JUN 10 = FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

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Pine Ridge Estates 2010 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 2009 the department of Environmental Protection s performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at 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 1" to December 31", 2010. 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 follow	wing d	efinition	s:œ
"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.		0	CL.F
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.	EE R	NUN	SION
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.	N.C.K	ഹ	MIS
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.	H.	0	MOC
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	UME	14	
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	00		ă

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.

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				
Radioactive Contan	ninants										
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5/2009	No	2.6	N/A	0	4	Erosion of natural deposits				
Inorganic Contaminants											
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2009	No	0.88	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes				
Barium (ppm)	5/2009	No	.0059	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits				
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2009	No	0.15	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)	5/2009	No	0.054	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)	4/2010	No	1.70	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits				
Selenium (ppb)	5/2009	No	0.76	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines				
Sodium (ppm)	5/2009	No	7.3	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.				
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo/yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 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)	9/2008	No	9.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erasion of natural deposits				
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	No	0.20	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion 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.)	pling MCL Level Violation Detected Y/N		Range MCLG of or Results MRDLG		MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2010	N	1.2	0.6 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2009	N	1.7	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.

Cedar Hills

2010 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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There are two potential sources of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website as <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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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, 2010. 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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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.	929	N	NU
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.	X	у ГО	1551
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	a 2		MHC
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	X	t 1	5
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				TEST RI	ESULTSI	ABLE	······			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	мс	LG	MCL	Likely Sou of Contam	ination	
Inorganic Contami	inants	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						·/		
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2009	No	.94	N/A	N	/A	10	Erosion of orchards; r production	natural deposits; runoff from unoff from glass and electronics wastes	
Barium (ppm)	5/2009	No	.0061	N/A		2	2	Discharge metal refin	of drilling wastes; discharge from eries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2009	No	0.14	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)	5/2009	No	0.61	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)	4/2010	No	2.27	N/A		0	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Selenium (ppb)	5/2009	No	0.75	N/A		50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines		
Sodium (ppm)	5/2009	No	9.8	N/A	N	I/A	160	Salt water soil.	intrusion, leaching from	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	мс	LG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Sou	arce of Contamination	
Lead and Cop	oper (Tap	Water)					_			
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2008	No	3.1	0		0	AL=15	Corrosion erosion of	of household plumbing systems, natural deposits	
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	No	0.53	0		3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Stage 1 Disinf	ectant and	Disinfecti	on By-Pro	ducts						
For bromate, chlorar haloacetic acids or T average of all sample for all monitoring lo	nines, or chlori THM the level es taken during cations, includ	ne, the level de detected is the the year if the ing Initial Distr	tected is the hig highest RAA co system monitors ibution System	hest running ann omputed quarteri s less frequently i Evaluation (IDSI	ual averag y or quarte than quarte E) results a	e (RAA) comp rly averages o rly. Range of s well as Stage	outed quarterly of all samples co Results if the el compliance	of monthly a ollected if the range of indiv results.	verages of all samples collected. For system is monitoring quarterly or is the idual sample results (lowest to highest)	
Contaminant and U of Measurement	Jnit Dates (n	of sampling 10./yr.)	MCL Violation V/N	Level Detect	ed	Range of Results	MCLG or MBDLC	MCL or MRDI	Likely Source of Contamination	

			<u>Y/N</u>		Results	MRDLG	MRDL	
l	Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2010	N	1.2	0.4 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAAS) (ppb)	8/2009	N	0.730	N/A	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	THMS (total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2009	N	1.2	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 chem@therany, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some clderly, 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)

Fore Acres 2010 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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination new our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or they con be obtained from Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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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.	DOCU	0	PSC.

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				TEST RESUL	TS TABLE			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of (mo./y	sampling r.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contamin	ants							
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2	009	No	1.1	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2	009	No	0.16	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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2	010	No	0.90	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	5/2	009	No	8.6	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Lead and Copper (Taj) Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	ontaminant and Unit Dates of sampli Measurement (mo./yr.)		AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2	009	No	6.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppr	n) 9/2	009	No	1.2	2	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Stage 1 Disinfec	tants and Di	sinfection	By-Product	S				
For bromate, chloramin haloacetic acids or TTF average of all samples t for all monitoring locat	es, or chlorine, the IM the level detect aken during the year on, including Init	e level detected ted is the highe ear if the syster ial Distribution	l is the highest ru est RAA compute n monitors less fi n System Evaluat	nning annual av d quarterly of q requently than q ion (IDSE) resul	erage (RAA) co uarterly average uarterly. Range its as well as Sta	omputed qua s of all samp of Results i age 1 compli	rterly of mont bles collected f the range of ance results.	hly averages of all samples collected. For if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the individual sample results (lowest to highest)
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Leve Detecto	l Rang ed of Resu	je M(Its MR	CLG Or DLG	MCL Or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2010	N	0.9	0.3 2.3	MRDL	G = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)(ppb)	8/2009	N	4.72	N/A	.] 1	√/A	MCL≕60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2009	N	7.0	N/A	N	Ά	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
As you can see by the ta through our monitoring	ble, our system h and testing that s	ad no MCL vic ome contamina	lations. We're p ites have been de	roud that your d tected.	rinking water n	eets or exce	eds all Federa	and State requirements. We have learned

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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)

Golden Holiday 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3420456

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

In 2009 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.

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.
 (D) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. 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	× 	0	
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.	cuin Cuin	M	ON O
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.	E.M.S	, M	ISSI
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.	40. 1		MMO
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	Ш	t C	50-5
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	0001	0	-PS(

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 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.

		Т	EST RESULT	STABLE			
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
Radioactive Contaminant	ts		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			·	
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	6/2009	No	1.6	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·	·	
Arsenic (ppb)	6/2009	No	0.77	.77	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	6/2009	No	0.0055	0.0034 - 0.0055	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2009	No	.020	.14 .20	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)	6/2009	No	.56	0.00046 - .56	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing and solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2010	No	3.94	1.01 - 3.94	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	6/2009	No	1.7	1.4- 1.7	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	6/2009	No	10	8.8 - 10.0	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date 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 Ta	p Water					-	
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2008	No	5.3	I	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 B	By-Products					
For bromate, chloramines, or chaloacetic acids or TTHM the average of all samples taken d for all monitoring locations, in	chlorine, the level detected i level detected is the highest uring the year if the system coluding Initial Distribution	s the highest runnir RAA computed qu monitors less frequ system Evaluation	ng annual averag larterly of quart ently than quart (IDSE) results a	ge (RAA) composite erly averages of erly. Range of is well as Stage	uted quarterl all samples Results if the L compliance	y of monthl collected if range of in e results.	y averages of all samples collected. For the system is monitoring quarterly or is the dividual sample results (lowest to highest)
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MC or MR	CL Likely Source of Contamination DL
Chlorine (ppm)	I - 12, 2010 1 2	N	0.8 0.7	0.4 - 1.1 0.4 - 1.4	MRDLO = 4	6 MR = 4	DL Water additive used to control .0 microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2009 1 2	N	0.871 1.70	N/A	N/A	MC =60	L By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2006 1 2	N	1.7 3.0	N/A	N/A	M =	ICL By-product of drinking water 80 disinfection

As you can see by the table, our system had no violation. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoine organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791)

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

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,

Ft King Forest 2010 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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. 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.	1.4 - F	н	RK
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.	int Cui T	0	5
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.	(2) (2) (2)	NN	IQN
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/1) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample	1	പ	1155
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	7	_	Ĩ
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	Ĩ	40	50
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 feasi available treatment technology.	ible si	ng the be	Esta L

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.

L			<u> </u>	TEST RESU	LTS TABLE			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detecte	ed	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants	3							
Antimony (ppb)	7/2009	No	(0.13	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	7/2009	No	(0.73	N/A N/A		10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	7/2009	No		0038	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	7/2009	No		0.32	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)	4/2010	No		3.11	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	7/2009	No		2.5	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	7/2009	No		9.6	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	Per R	90" rcentile tesult	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 Disinfectar	nts and disinfec	tion By-P	roducts	8				
or bromate, chloramines, c aloacetic acids or TTHM t verage of all samples taker or all monitoring locations,	or chlorine, the level do he level detected is the I during the year if the I including Initial Dist	etected is the h highest RAA system monit ribution System	highest run computed ors less fre m Evaluati	ning annual a l quarterly or equently than ion (IDSE) res	werage (RAA) con quarterly averages quarterly. Range sults as well as Sta	mputed quarte s of all sample of Results if t age 1 compliant	rly of monthly aver s collected if the sys he range of individu nce results.	ages of all samples collected. For stem is monitoring quarterly or is the all sample results (lowest to highest)
Contaminant and Unit f Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MC Violat Y/I	CL tion N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	I - 12, 2010	N		1.2	0.4 2.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
THM (Total rinalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2009	N		1.1	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)

Hi-Cliff Estates 2010 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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells (or surface water intakes). There is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a low susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

©) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1" to December 31", 2010. 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.	√Ĵ-	0	U U
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.		JUN	NOI
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.	E C	ц С	HISS
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.	1-	0	WO
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	UME	H.	0-0
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	00	رع	LD S

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 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.

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		
Radioactive Contamina	nts								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5/2009	No	2.6	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits		
Inorganic Contaminant	s				_				
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2009	No	0.75	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes		
Barium (ppm)	5/2009	No	0.0063	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2009	No	0.11	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 ppr		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2010	No	3.30	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Setenium (ppb)	5/2009	No	0.66	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines		
Sodium (ppm)	5/2009	No	17	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90* Percentile	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination		
Lead and Copper	Гар Water					4			
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, chaloacetic acids or TTHM to the average of all samples to highest) for all monitoring	or chlorine, the level detected he level detected is the high aken during the year if the s locations, including Initial I	d is the highest run est RAA computed ystem monitors les Distribution System	ning annual aver l quarterly of qua s frequently than n Evaluation (ID:	age (RAA) com rterly averages quarterly. Ran SE) results as w	puted quarte of all sample ge of Results ell as Stage ?	erly of mont is collected i is if the range l complianc	hly averages of all samples collected. For if the system is monitoring quarterly or is e of individual sample results (lowest to ce results.		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLO or MRDLO	G MC or G MRE	L Likely Source of Contamination		
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2010	N	1.3	0.3 2.0	MRDLC = 4	3 MRD = 4.	DL Water additive used to control 0 microbes		
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2009	N	1.5	N/A	N/A	MCI = 8(By-product of drinking water disinfection		
As you can see by the table, of Thank you for allowing us to	our system had no violations continue providing your fai	We have learned nily with clean, qu	through our mor ality water this y	nitoring and test ear. In order to	ting that som maintain a s	e contamination afe and dep	ates have been detected. endable water supply we sometimes need to		

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)

Rainbow Lakes Estates - PWS#6424083 2010 Annual Drinking Water Ouality 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 2009 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.

©) 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 14 to December 314, 2010. 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.

UMENT NUMBER-DAT 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 to the method in the method. 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.

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contam	inants						
Antimony(ppb)	4/2009	No	0.3	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium(ppm)	4/2009	No	0,0007	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	3/2010	No	I.42	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	4/2009	No	3.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Synthetic Organic	Contaminants incl	uding Pesticid	es and He	rbicides			
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phtalate (ppb)	5/2003	No	1	N/A	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Lead and Copper (I	'ap Water)						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2008	No	15	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	Yes	.063	1	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Stage 1 Disinfecta	nts and Disinfection	n By-Products					
For bromate, chloramines, or haloacetic acids or TTHM th average of all samples taken for all monitoring locations, i	chlorine, the level detected is e level detected is the highest during the year if the system r ncluding Initial Distribution S	the highest running an RAA computed quarter nonitors less frequently System Evaluation (ID	nnual average (erly of quarterly y than quarterly SE) results as y	RAA) comput v averages of a v. Range of R vell as Stage I	ed quarterly Il samples c esults if the compliance	of monthly ollected if th range of ind results.	averages of all samples collected. For e system is monitoring quarterly or is the ividual sample results (lowest to highest)
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Result s	MCLG or MRDL G	MCL or MRD L	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	I - 12, 2010	N	I.1	0.9 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	7/2009	N	1.1	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
As you can see by the table or	r system had no violations. V	Ve're proud that your (frinking water	meets or exced	ds all Feder	al and State	requirements. We have learned through our

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)

Stone Oaks Estates 2010 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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or 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.

(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, 2010. 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.	ا یکیا در	0	E
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.		M	ON (
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.	5		ISSI
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.	ж Ц		MM(
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	- Li	40	20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-2
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	000	0	:PSC

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.

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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 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.

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
Radioactive Contaminants						_	
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	9/2009	No	2.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants	_		_				
Arsenic (ppb)	9/2009	No	1.30	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	9/2009	No	0.0031	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	9/2009	No	0.12	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)	5/2010	No	4.99	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	9/2009	No	0.4	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	9/2009	No	18	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 ⁿ 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	Ō	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, 2010	N	1.2	0.7 2.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2009	N	1.06	N/A	N/A	MCL =60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2009	N	0.91	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoine organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791)

Ponderosa 2010 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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

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Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.		3	0 70
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.		~>	SSI
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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	MEN	0	00-
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	ocu	0	PSC
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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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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 Contamir	ants								
Barium (ppm)	8/2009	No	0.015	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride (ppm)	8/2009	No	0.17	N/A	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additi- which promotes strong teeth wher optimum levels between 0.7 and 1 ppm.		
Sodium (ppm)	8/2009	No	19	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination		
Lead and Copper (]	Гар Water)								
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2009	No	.0020	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2009	No	0.073	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Stage 1 Disinfectan	ts and Disinfection	By-Products							
For bromate, chloramines, c haloacetic acids or TTHM th average of all samples taken for all monitoring locations,	or chlorine, the level detector ne level detected is the high during the year if the syste including Initial Distribution	ed is the highest running est RAA computed qua m monitors less frequer on System Evaluation (g annual averag rterly of quarter ntly than quarter IDSE) results as	e (RAA) compute ly averages of all iy. Range of Re well as Stage 1	ted quarterly of I samples coll soults if the ra compliance r	of monthly lected if the nge of indi- esults.	averages of all samples collected. For system is monitoring quarterly or is the vidual sample results (lowest to highest)		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDI	Likely Source of Contamination		
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2010	N	1.9	0.6 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes		
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2009	N	7.89	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
As you can see by the table, o	ur system had no MCL viol	ations. We're proud th	at your drinking	water meets or	exceeds all F	ederal and S	State requirements. We have learned		

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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Buckskin Estates 2010 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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

©) 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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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, 2010. 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 fe	olibiin	ıg de fini	tions
"NID" means not detected and indicates that the autotance and from the following materia	6.0	2	3
ND means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.	<u> </u>	2	z
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.		3	0
	<u> </u>		S S
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.		<u>u</u> ,	Σ
Parts per billion (npb) or Micrograms per liter (1971) - one part weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample	- X	$\overline{\mathbf{a}}$	S
	Lui X	<u> </u>	ပု
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	2	$\overline{\Box}$	Ö
Action Level (AL) the emperature of a contract which if a contract of the end	õ		ĕ
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, it exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.	· · · · ·		- الم

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.

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range o Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contamin	nants						
Barium (ppm)	8/2009	No	0.0063	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	8/2009	No	24	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentil Result	No. o samplin sites exceedin the Al	f 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 Disinfectan	ts and Disinfection	By-Products					
For bromate, chloramines, o haloacetic acids or TTHM t average of all samples taker for all monitoring locations.	or chlorine, the level detect he level detected is the hig a during the year if the syst Including Initial Distribut	ed is the highest runn hest RAA computed o em monitors less freq ion System Evaluatio	ing annual ave quarterly or qu uently than qu п (IDSE) resul	erage (RAA) co arterly average arterly. Range its as well as Si	mputed quarter s of all samples of Results if the age 1 compliance	y of monthly collected if the range of ind ce results.	averages of all samples collected. For the system if monitoring quarterly or is the ividual sample results (lowest to highest)
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, 2010	N	0.5	0.2 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2009	N	7	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2009	N	30.55	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)

Libra Oaks-PWS#6424590 **2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

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

In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at 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.

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming,

©) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Marion Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1^{an} to December 31^{an} 2010. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for organic contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.	ATE	11	2
Non -Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.	<u>-</u> 2	0	ĩ
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.	<u>a</u>	Nnr Nnr	1010
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one pert by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.	n an	ഹ	2027
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.		0	20
Action Level (AL - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	M	0	C C
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 to	ising ti	ie best	2

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Initial distribution system Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations or 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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	·····	TE	ST RESULT	IS TABLE	<u> </u>			£ _						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling	MCL/AL Y/	Violation N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination						
Inorganic Contaminants								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Arsenic (ppb)	rsenic (ppb) 3/2009		1	1.5	N/A	N/A	.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes						
Barium (ppm)	3/2009	ſ	N		N		N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits				
Flouride(ppm)	3/2009	N	4	0.17	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						
Nickel (ppb)	3/2009	1	1	0.8	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil						
Nitrate (As Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2010	ľ	N		N		N		N		N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	3/2009	4	1	5.4	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.						
Sodium (ppm)	3/2009	м М	1	18	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil						
			······································		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
LEAD AND COPPER (TAP W	VATER)	AT	Range of	- 90 th	No. of	MCLC	A.1	I itela Service of						
Measurement	Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	Violation Y/N	results	Percentil Result	sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	ACtion Level	Contamination ,						
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2009	N	N/A	2.3	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;						
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2009	N	N/A	.0365	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;						
SECONDARY CONTAMINA	NTS	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			······································	ł		۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰۰						
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL V	iolation N	Highes t	Range of Results	MCL G	MC L	Likely source of Contamination						
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/2010, 5/2010, 8/2010, 11/2010))	{	560	415-560	No	500* *	Natural occurrence from soil leaching						
RADIOLOGICAL	·····				·									
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	3/2009		Ň	2.1	N/A	N/A	15	Erosion of natural						
the state of the s	2,2007													

Stage	1 Disinfectants	and Disinfection	Bv-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 of 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 2010	N	0.9	0.4 1.5	MRDLG	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	7/2009	N	1.06	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	7/2009	N	5.05	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water

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.

disinfection

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

(ppb)

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)

International Villas 2010 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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There are four potential sources of contamination identified for this system with high susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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	1		
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	- C 1-	0	5
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.	- Arc La	S	Z
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	CC Σ	5	S
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	L N	വ	N S
	2		E
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	ш Ж	+	- Ö
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l	TEST RESULTS TABLE												
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dat of sampl	tes f ling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Rai Re	ige of sults	MCI	LG	MCL.	Likely Sou	arce of Contamination		
Radioactive Cont	aminar	nts											
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	3/2009	9	No	2.4	N/	A	Ň	/A	15	Erosion of	natural deposits		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date o sampl (Mo./)	of ling yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Ran Res	ge of ults	мс	LG	MCL	Likely Sou of Contam	rce ination		
Inorganic Cor	ntami	nants											
Arsenic (ppb)	3/2(009	No	1.5	N/	A	N	/A	10	Erosion of orchards; r production	natural deposits; runoff from unoff from glass and electronics wastes		
Barium (ppm)	3/2(009	No	.027	N/	A		2	2	Discharge metal refin	of drilling wastes; discharge from eries; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride (ppm)	3/20	009	No	.036	N/	A		4	4.0	Erosion of fertilizer an additive wi optimum le	natural deposits; discharge from nd aluminum factories. Water nich promotes strong teeth when at evels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm		
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	3/2(009	No	0.3	N/	A	N	/A	15	Residue fre emissions solder	om man-made pollution such as auto and paint; lead pipe, casing, and		
Nickel (ppb)	3/2(009	No	1.3	N/	A	N/	A	100	Pollution f Natural oc	rom mining and refining operations. currence in soil		
Selenium (ppb)	3/2	009	No	4.9	N	'A	5	0	50	Discharge erosion of mines	from petroleum and metal refineries; natural deposits; discharge from		
Sodium (ppm)	3/2	009	No	39	N	Ά	N	/A	160	Salt water soil.	intrusion, leaching from		
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Da o samp	- ites f ling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. sam sites exce the	of pling seding AL	MC	LG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Sou	irce of Contamination		
Lead and Cor	oper ('	Tap \	Water)										
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2	008	No	0.5		0		0	AL=15	Corrosion erosion of	of household plumbing systems, natural deposits		
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2	008	No	0.58		0	I	.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion erosion of preservativ	of household plumbing systems; natural deposits; leaching from wood es		
Stage 1 Disir	ofecta	ints a	nd Disin	fection By-	Pro	ducts							
For bromate, chlorar haloacetic acids or T average of all sample for all monitoring lo	nines, or THM th es taken cations,	r chlorin le level during includin	the level de detected is the the year if the ag Initial Distr	tected is the high highest RAA co system monitors ibution System I	nest ru impute less fr Evalua	nning annu d quarterly requently th tion (IDSE	al average , or quarte an quarte) results as	(RAA), cor rly averages rly. Range c s well as Staj	nputed quarterly of all samples of f Results is the ge 1 compliance	y of monthly a collected if the range of indiv e results.	verages of all samples collected. For system is monitoring quarterly or if the idual sample results (lowest to highest)		
Disinfectant or Contaminant and of Measurement	Unit	Dates (n	of sampling 10./yr.)	MCL or MR. violation Y/I	DL N	Level Detect	ed	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination		
Chlorine (ppm)		1	- 12, 2010	N		1.2		0.6 2.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes		
Haloacetic Acids (f (HAA5) (ppb)	īve)	7/	2009	N		4.54	ł	N/A	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection		

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TTHM (total tribalomethaties) (ppb)	7/2009	N	25.6	N/A	N/A N/A M		By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Secondary Contaminants										
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination			
Sulfate (ppm)	2/2010, 5/2010, 8/2010, 11/2010	Y	635	503-635	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching			
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/2010, 5/2010, 8/2010, 11/2010	Y	1044	1006 - 1044	N/A	500**	Natural occurrence from soil leaching			

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected. You may have noted that we exceeded the MCL for total dissolved solids and sulfates. Total dissolved solids normally cause cloudy water and calcium deposits on dishes and silverware. People that are not used to drinking water with sulfates present may experience stomach upset or diarrhea for a short period of time. The levels continue to exceed the MCL and quarterly monitoring is being done to see if there are any changes in he 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 illeviate the problem.

**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 nake 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)

Woods & Meadows-PWS#6424632 2010 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 2009 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 1" to December 31", 2010. 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 for	lowing	g definiti	ion
"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not fount by laboratory analysis.	40-	2	CLE
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.	а Ц С	M	NOI
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.	Ň	ഹ	11SS
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one pert by weight of analyte to I billion parts by weight of the water sample.		Ξ	-WO
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	UME	1	ِنَ ن
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	000	\circ	FPSI

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										
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)	5/2009	No	.8	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes				
Barium(ppm)	5/2009	No	.045	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits				
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2010	No	2.12	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits				
Selenium (ppb)	5/2009	No	1.9	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines				
Sodium (ppm)	5/2009	No	5.7	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.)	AI Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No.of Sampling sites exceeeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination				
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2008	No	2.7	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits				
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2008	No	.57	D	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives				
Stage 1 Disinfecta	nts and Disinfectio	n By-Products	5								

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

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detecte d	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12 2010	No	1.0	0.8 1.6	MRDLG ≖4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	7/2009	No	6.7	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791)

Greenfields/Indian Pines 2010 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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources or contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is one potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website as <u>www.dep.ftate.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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, 2010. 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 the familiar with the second seco	ng det	ini u pns:	a
"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.			ш С
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.		KN	NOI
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.		ഗ	1155
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/I) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.		0	WO:

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring dat, 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 can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 Contami	inants						
Arsenic (ppb)	10/2009	No	5.9	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	10/2009	No	0.0043	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	10/2009	No	0.12	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)	5/2010	No	2.39	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	10/2009	No	9.9	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)	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 Disinfectan	ts and Disinfecti	on By-Product	s				
For bromate, chloramines, o haloacetic acids or TTHM th the average of all samples ta highest) for all monitoring le	or chlorine, the level dete he level detected is the l aken during the year if the ocations, including Initi	ected is the highest run highest RAA computes he system monitors les al Distribution System	nning annual av d quarterly of q is frequently tha in Evaluation (IE	verage (RAA) co uarterly average an quarterly. Ra DSE) results as	omputed quant es of all samp ange of Result well as Stage	terly of monthly les collected if t its if the range o 1 compliance re	v averages of all samples collected. For he system is monitoring quarterly or is f individual sample results (lowest to esults.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2010	N	0.5	0.3 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total tríhalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2009	N	12.4	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
s you can see by the table, ou rrough our monitoring and tes 'hank you for allowing us to c take improvements that will b	ar system had no MCL v sting that some contarni continue providing your benefit all of our custom	violations. We're prou nates have been detect family with clean, qua ters. These improvem	id that your drin ted. ality water this ; ents are sometin	nking water mee year. In order to mes reflected as	ets or exceeds o maintain a s rate structur	s all Federal and safe and depend e adjustments.	State requirements. We have learned able water supply we sometimes need to 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)

Sherri Oaks 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3424637

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

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our well. The assessment results are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
 (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. 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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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 follow	wing d	efinition	s: 🎬
	$\dot{\gamma}$	9	5
"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.	α	2	z
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.	a	P	S10
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.		ഹ	MIS
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.	L.	0	HO:
Picocuries per liter (nCi/L), nicocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water	- X		-0 -0
r recourses per mer (per L) • procedites per mer is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	2	\bigcirc	So
Action level (A1), the concentration of a contaminant which if evacaded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow	5		11

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.

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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 form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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Contaminant an Unit of Measur	Contaminant and Date of sample analys Unit of Measurement		is MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive C	Contaminan	ts						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	9/2009	No	1.3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	Arsenic (ppb) 9/2009		No	0.65	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Barium (ppm) 9/2009		No	0.0029	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)		9/2009	No	0.41	N/A	100	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Sodium (ppm)		9/2009	No	7.8	N/A	N/A 160		Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of Dates of Samp Measurement		Dates of Sampling	AL Violatio Y/N	90 th n Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and (Copper (I	ap Water)						
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2010	No	0.0011	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap wat	ter) (ppm)	7/2010	No	0.20	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Stage 1 D	isinfectar	its and Disinfecti	on By-Produ	icts				
For bromate, haloacetic aci the average of highest for all	chloramines, d ds or TTHM, f all samples t monitoring le	or chlorine the level dete the level detected is the aken during the year if the ocation, including Initial	cted is the highest highest RAA com he system monitor Distribution syste	running annual av puted quarterly or o s less frequently the m Evaluation (IDS	erage (RAA) ca quarterly averag an quarterly. R E results as we	omputed quart ges of all samp lange of results ell as Stage 1 c	erly or monthese collected s is the range compliance re	nly averages of all samples collected. For if the system is monitoring quarterly or if of individual sample results9lowest to sults.
Contaminant of Measurem	t and Unit sent	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 (ppn	n)	1 - 12, 2010	N	1.4	0.6 2.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL # 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Ac (five) (HAA5	cids) (ppb)	9/2009	N	14.87	N/A	N/A	MRDL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethan	nes) (ppb)	9/2009	N	26.69	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

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

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791)

Oak Creek Caverns 2010 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 2009 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.

(a) 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, 2010. 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 follow	wittig d	lefi ni tion	s: CC
"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.		4 10	0
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.		n n	SID
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.	\hat{z}	ഹ	5
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.	ENT	0	COM N
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	CUM	0	5
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	00		с ц

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 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 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.

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination				
Radioactive Contam	linants										
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	10/2009	No	0.8	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits				
Inorganic Contamir	Inorganic Contaminants										
Antimony (ppb)	10/2009	No	0.11	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder				
Arsenic (ppb)	10/2009	No	0.13	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes				
Barium (ppm)	10/2006	No	0.0066	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits				
Fluoride (ppm)	10/2009	No	.014	N/A	100	100	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)	10/2009	No	3.0	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)	6/2010	No	2.48	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits				
Sodium (ppm)	10/2006	No	93	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.				
Thallium (ppb)	10/2009	No	.039	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 (mo./yr.)	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 (7	Гар 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 Disinfectan	ts and Disinfection	By-Products									
For bromate, chloramines, o haloacetic acids or TTHM th average of all samples taken for all monitoring locations,	r chlorine, the level detecte he level detected is the high during the year if the syste including Initial Distributi	d is the highest running lest RAA computed qua im monitors less frequer on System Evaluation (s annual average arterly of quarter ntly than quarter (IDSE) results as	(RAA) comput rly averages of a rly. Range of R s well as Stage 1	ted quarterly o ill samples co esults if the r compliance	of monthly illected if th ange of ind results.	averages of all samples collected. For e system is monitoring quarterly or is the ividual sample results (lowest to highest)				
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRD	Likely Source of Contamination				
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2010	N	1.5	0.8 2.5	$\begin{array}{c c} MRDLG & MRDL & Water addit\\ = 4 & = 4.0 & microbes \end{array}$		L Water additive used to control microbes				

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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)

McAteer Acres 2010 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 2009 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.

O) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1" to December 31", 2010. 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. PSC-COMMISSION CLERE 1 1E

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

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.

			LEST RESULT	1EST 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					
Radioactive Contaminan	ts											
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	11/2009	No	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits					
Inorganic Contaminants	Inorganic Contaminants											
Antimony (ppb)	11/2009	No	0.99	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder					
Arsenic (ppb)	11/2009	No	1.9	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes					
Barium (ppm)	11/2009	No	0.0021	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits					
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	11/2009	No	0.18	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)	6/2010	No	2.37	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits					
Selenium (ppb)	11/2009	No	1.0	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines					
Sodium (ppm)	11/2009	No	13	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 V	Vater)											
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	I	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives					
Stage 1 Disinfectants an	d Disinfection By-Pro	ducts										
For bromate, chloramines, haloacetic acids or TTHM t average of all samples taken for all monitoring locations.	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 MRDL	G N	ACL Likely Source of Contamination or ARDL					
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2010	N	0.9	0.8 1.3	MRDL = 4	G N	ARDL Water additive used to control = 4.0 microbes					
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2009	N	0.67	N/A	N/A	M =	MCL By-Product of drinking water = 80 disinfection					

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

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791)

Spruce Creek North-PWS #6424652 2010 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 2009 The Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp</u> or 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, 2010. 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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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 fo	llowing	g d qff init	ions⊂
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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.

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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 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.

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	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)	3/2010	Νο	2.12	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)	•		. .		<u> </u>	d	
HContaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo./Yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th 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;	

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 lnitial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.

leaching from wood preservatives

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 2010	No	0.9	0.5 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)

Turning Pointe 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #3424841

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our 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 2009 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1" to December 31", 2010. 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 FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK 11 Drinking Water Act. <u>ج۲.</u>

 \circ 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:

DOCUMENT NUMBER

04015

"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.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination			
Radioactive Contaminant	ts									
Radium 226 + 229 or combined radium (pCi/L)	11/2009	No	0.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits			
norganic Contaminants										
Arsenic (ppb)	11/2009	No	0.58	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes			
Barium (ppm)	11/2009	No	0.0025	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits			
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	11/2009	No	0.25	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)	3/2010	No	2.52	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits			
Sodium (ppm)	11/2009	No	7.2	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	d Unit Dates of Sampling		90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Actio n Level)	Likely Source of Contamination			
Lead and Copper (T	'ap 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 Disinfectan	ts and Disinfection	By-Product	S							
For bromate, chloramines, o haloacetic acids or TTHM th average of all samples taken for all monitoring locations,	r chlorine, the level detected the level detected is the highe during the year if the system including Initial Distributio	is the highest ru st RAA compute n monitors less fi n System Evalua	nning annual ave d quarterly of qu requently than qu tion (IDSE) resul	rage (RAA) co arterly average: arterly. Range ts as well as St	mputed quarte s of all sample of Results if t age 1 complia	erly of montl is collected i the range of nce results.	hly averages of all samples collected. For f the system is monitoring quarterly or is the individual sample results (lowest to highest)			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) V	MCL Tiolation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination			
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12, 2010	N	0.7	0.4 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes			
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2009	N	0.82	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection			

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

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791)

Windgate Estates 2010 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 2009 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.

C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Marion Utilities Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1" to December 31", 2010. 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. FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

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 fro 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 can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contamin	ants							
Antimony (ppb)	9/2009	No	0.17	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	
Arsenic (ppb)	9/2009	No	1.3	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	9/2009	No	0.0041	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride(ppm)	9/2009	No	0.19	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)	9/2009	No	0.18	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder	
Nickel (ppb)	9/2009	No	0.62	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	6/2010	No	0.99	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb)	9/2009	No	1.4	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Sodium (ppm)	9/2009	No	12.0	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leching form soil	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination	
Lead and Copper (I	Cap 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 Disinfectan	ts and Disinfection	on By-Products	5					
For bromate, chloramines, o haloacetic acids or TTHM t average of all samples taken for all monitoring locations,	r chlorine, the level dete he level detected is the h during the year if the sy including Initial Distrib	cted is the highest run ighest RAA computed stem monitors less fro ution System Evaluat	ining annual ave I quarterly of qu equently than qu ion (IDSE) result	rage (RAA) con arterly averages arterly. Range o ts as wall as Sta	nputed quarte of all sample f Results if th ge 1 complia	rly of month s collected in the range of in the results.	ly averages of all samples collected. For f the system is monitoring quarterly or is the individual sample results (lowest to highest)	
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chlorine (ppm)	I - 12, 2010	N	2.1	0.3 3.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	

trihalomethanes] (ppb)
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.

3.57

TTHM [Total

9/2009

N

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.

N/A

N/A

MCL≠80

By-product of drinking water

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)

Deer Creek -PWS#6424653 2010 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 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <u>www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp.</u>" Our sampling program shows no contamination to our well.

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

available treatment technology.

(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.

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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, 2010. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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

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"ND" means not detected and indicates the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.	ATI	11	Ê
Non-Applicable (n/a) - does not apply.	تې	0	5
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.	MBE R	NNr	SION
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.	$\overline{\mathbf{n}}$	ഗ	ŝ
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.	2	0	MWO:
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	MOC	1	0-0
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 fe	astible	using the	

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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 hoe 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.

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	<u>,</u>					<u> </u>	•	
Barium (ppm)	4/2009	No	.0064	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2009	No	.14	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes trong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm	
Lead (point of entry)(ppb)	4/2009	No	.0002	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; le pipe, casing, and solder	
Nickel (ppb)	4/2009	No	.8	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2010	No	2.51	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm)	4/2009	No	8.9	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	90** Percentile Result	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination	
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2008	No	1.7	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (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

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

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1 - 12 2010	No	1,1	0.8 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	7/2009	No	0.54	N/A	N/A	MCL = 80	By product of drinking water disinfection

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

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