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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2002

Tradewinds

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Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424620

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 three wells are located in the subdivision and draw groundwater from one of the world's most protected sources, the Floridan aquifer. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact Deborah Dillon, manager of Tradewinds, at (352) 622-4949 during normal business hours. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Tradewinds serves the following communities & / or businesses: *Tradewinds, Countryside Estates, Countryside Estates First Addition, Pearl Britain Plaza and George Mayo Subdivision.*

Tradewinds routinely monitors for constituents 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, 2002. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The table shows the dates of all monitoring.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Jul-02	No	1	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	Jan-00	No	0.14	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	Mar-02	No	0.11	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Jan-00	No	8.55	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil

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

AUS
CAF
CMP
COM
CTR
ECR
GCL
OPC
MMS
SEC
OTH

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" is 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 (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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.

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

Microbiological Contaminants / Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a strict limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. The samples for July demonstrated the presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample; all repeat samples in July, and follow-up samples for August, were satisfactory.

What does this mean?

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

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

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

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

E.) Radioactive contaminants, which may 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. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) 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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

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 from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2002

Residential Water System, Inc.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424625

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 two wells are located in a fenced, secure area and draw groundwater from one of the world's most protected sources, the Floridan aquifer. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. We have an auxiliary power generator to ensure you have continued water service even during power outages. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

Due to the concern over a newspaper article printed by the Ocala Star Banner in early 2003 we immediately contracted a private laboratory to perform a thorough chemical analysis of your water. We monitored early in the required schedule to alleviate concerns and ensure continued quality to our customers. The water was analyzed for inorganic contamination, (such as toxic metals), organic contamination, (such as petroleum and pesticide compounds), radiological contamination and various other chemical classifications. We are happy to report no evidence of contamination was detected and your water exceeded all required standards, more specifically *no contamination associated with landfill leachate was detected.*

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Deborah Dillon**, manager of Residential Water System, at (352) 622-4949 during normal business hours. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. *Residential Water System serves the following communities:* ***High Point, Wineberry, Suntree, Edgewood, Dalton Wood and Country Estates / Buffington Subdivisions.***

Residential Water System routinely monitors for constituents 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, 2002. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The table shows the dates of all monitoring.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	Jan-00	No	3 0	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Fluoride (ppm)	Jan-00	No	0 13	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (Point of Entry) (ppb)	Jan-00	No	8 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)	Feb-02	No	1 74	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Jan-00	No	6 27	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (year)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead & Copper (Tap Water)							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2002	No	1 2	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" is 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 (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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.

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

What does this mean?

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

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 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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining or farming.

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

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

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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. The FDA (Food & Drug Administration) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

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 from their health care providers about their drinking water. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2002

CFAT H_2O, Inc.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water System ID # 3424690

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 wells are located in the subdivision and draw groundwater from one of the most protected sources, the Floridan aquifer. The water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility please contact **Deborah Dillon**, manager of CFAT H20, Inc. at (352) 622-4949, during normal business hours. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. CFAT H2OLandfair serves the following communities & / or businesses: Landfair Subdivision and Hilltop Manor Apartments.

Landfair routinely monitors for constituents 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, 2002. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The table shows the dates of all monitoring.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	Jan-00	No	0 9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	Jan-00	No	0 17	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	Jan-00	No	6 85	N/A	0	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (year)	AL Violation Yes / No	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead & Copper (Tap Water)							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2002	No	1.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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