ORIGINAL

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Marion Utilities, Inc.

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

July 1, 2003

Florida Public Service Commission
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399
Attn: Records and Recording

Enclosed are copies of our 2002 Consumer Confidence Reports that have been prepared and distributed in accordance with Rule 62-550.840 FAC.

Sincerely,

Tim E. Thompson
President, Marion Utilities, Inc.

AUS ____
CAF ____
CMP ____
COM ____
CTR ____
ECR ____
GCL ____
OPC ____
MMS ____
SEC 1
OTH ____

Pine Ridge Estates
2002 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.

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, 2000 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

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

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.

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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 - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) 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.

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.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	7/2000	No	0 9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	7/2000	No	0 011	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	7/2000	No	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	7/2000	No	0.17	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	No	1.46	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	7/2000	No	7.48	N/A	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	2.1 (90^{th} percentile)	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	0.22 (90^{th} percentile)	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

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

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

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Cedar Hills
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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	08/2002	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 Y/N**	**Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fecal coliform and E.coli	07/2002	No	1	0	A routine sample is fecal coliform positive or E coli positive and the repeat samples are negative	Human and animal fecal waste

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	8/2000	No	0.2	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	8/2000	No	0 18	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	No	2.33	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	8/2000	No	5.69	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of Sampling**	**AL Violation Y/N**	**90th Percentile**	**No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL**	**MCLG**	**AL (Action Level)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	4.3	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	0.58	N/A	1 3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. We did have a violation of our monitoring and reporting for bacteria sampling in the month of January. Due to a previous positive line sample, we were required to obtain five line samples but only took two as the two samples were absent of contamination. We do not think that there was any health risk.

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Fore Acres
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rganic Contaminants							
ate (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	3/2002	No	2.22	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
oride (ppm)	8/2000	No	0.16	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
lium (ppm)	8/2000	No	6.42	N/A	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
ad and Copper Home Sampling							
ad (tap water) (ppb)	9/2001	No	2.0 (90^{th} percentile)	No sampling sites exceeded AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
opper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2001	No	1.3 (90^{th} percentile)	Two sampling sites exceeded AL	1 3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Golden Holiday
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litrate (as Nitrogen) ɔpm)	3/2002	No	1.57	0 84 - 1.57	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
odium (ppm)	10/2000	No	7.64	7.07 - 7 64	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
ead and Copper Home Sampling							
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Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	0.565 (90^{th} percentile	No sampling sites exceeded AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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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.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	8/2002	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 Vfiolation Y/N**	**Total Number of Positive Samples for the Year**		**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	07/2002	No	1		0	A routine sample is fecal coliform positive or E.coli positive and the repeat samples are negative	Human and animal fecal waste
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)**	**MCL/AL Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	9/2000	No	0.12	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	No	2.17	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	9/2000	No	9 04	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2002	No	0.735 (90^{th} percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2002	No	1.6	N/A	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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

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

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

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Hi-Cliff Estates
2002 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.

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, 2001. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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.

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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

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	7/2000	No	0.9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	7/2000	No	0.011	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	7/2000	No	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	7/2000	No	0.13	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	No	2.43	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	7/2000	No	13.4	N/A	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	5.7 (90^{th} percentile)	One Sampling site exceeded	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	0.940 (90^{th} percentile)	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Rainbow Lakes Estates - PWS#6424083
2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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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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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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TEST RESULTS TABLE

ıminant and of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
ganic Contaminants							
te (as Nitrogen))	4/2002	No	.61	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
:ury(Inorganic) (ppb)	6/2000	No	.5	N/A	2ppb	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
l and Copper (Tap Water)							
taminant and Unit of ısurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
d (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	3.1	1	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
)per (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	.053	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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 monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

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Stone Oaks Estates
2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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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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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, 2000 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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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	9/2000	No	0.7	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	9/2000	No	0.4	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	No	3 51	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	9/2000	No	10.2	N/A	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	6.6 (90^{th} percentile)	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	0.37 (90^{th} percentile)	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Ponderosa
2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

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:adiological Contaminants							
iross Alpha (pCi/l)	9/2000	No	1.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
norganic Contaminants							
larium (ppm)	9/2000	No	0 018	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
:luoride (ppm)	9/2000	No	0 2	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	9/2000	No	12.6	N/A	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	2.0 (90^{th} percentile	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	.035 (90^{th} percentile	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Buckskin Estates
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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, 2001. 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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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 - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) 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.

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

TEST RESULTS TABLE

ıtaminant and ıit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
diological Contaminants							
ɔss Alpha (pCi/l)	9/2000	No	0.5	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
ɔrganic Contaminants							
ıoride (ppm)	9/2000	No	0.11	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
dium (ppm)	9/2000	No	18.1	N/A	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
·ad and Copper Home ımpling							
·ad (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	2 5 (90^{th} percentile)	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
ɔpper (tap water)(ppb)	8/2002	No	026 (90^{th} percentile)	N/A	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

s 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 ır monitoring and testing that some contaminates have been detected.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of 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 Jim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Libra Oaks-PWS#6424590
2002 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. 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.
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(E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	5/2000	N	.011	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

ontaminant and Unit of leasurement	Date of sampling Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
litrate (As nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2002	N	1.99	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
luoride (ppm)	5/2000	N	.22	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	5/2000	N	13.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Volatile Organics Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes (ppm)	5/2000	N	4.0	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	5/2000	N	0.70	N/A	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toulene (ppm)	5/2000	N	0.76	N/A	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentil Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	N	2.5	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	N	.37	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;

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
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/2002, 5/2002, 8/2002, 11/20/02	Y	608	490-608	N/A	500**	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Sulfates (ppm)	3/2002, 5/2002, 8/2002, 11/2002	Y	254	158-254	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Chloride (ppm)	3/2002, 5/2002, 8/2002, 11/2002	N	23.2	20.5-23.2	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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

Ve 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 nd 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 resent 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 ny changes in the levels. The City of Ocala has been contacted as a possible source of drinking water. Meanwhile, we are flushing the distribution system on a more equent basis tohelp alleviate the problem.

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International Villas-PWS#6424589
2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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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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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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Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sampling Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	6/2000	N	2.9	N/A	N/A	15	Erosion of natural Deposits

norganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling Analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	6/2000	N	0.017	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2000	N	.41	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	6/2000	N	27.8	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrate (As Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	N	0.1	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organics Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling Analysis	MCL/AL Violation YN	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes (ppm)	6/2000	N	4.0	N/A	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	6/2000	N	0.70	N/A	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	N	1.04	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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)	3/2002, 5/2002, 8/2002, 11/2002	Y	565	517-565	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/2002, 5/2002, 8/2002 11/2002	Y	1058	1025-1058	N/A	500**	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Chloride (ppm)	3/2002, 5/2002, 8/2002, 11/2002	N	40.9	10-40.9	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

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

/e 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 id 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 resent 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 ny changes in the levels. The City of Ocala has been contacted as a possible source of drinking water. Meanwhile, we are flushing the distribution system on a more equent basis to help alleviate the problem.

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Greenfields/Indian Pines
2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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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.

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(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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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	07/2002	NO	1		0	presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month	Naturally present in the environment.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	**Date of sample analysis**	**MCL/AL Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	10/2000	No	0.5	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	10/2000	No	0.13	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	No	1.40	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	10/2000	No	7.84	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	4.7	No sampling sites exceeded AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	0.31	No sampling sites exceeded AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

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Oak Creek Caverns
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MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminates, 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.

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	10/2000	No	0.9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Floride (ppm)	10/2000	No	0.16	N/A	N/A	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (inorganic)(ppb)	10/2000	No	0.3	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Chromium (ppb)	10/2000	No	2.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	No	1.81	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	10/2000	No	7.93	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	4.5 (90th percentile)	No sites exceeded the AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	0.595 (90th percentile)	No sites exceeded the AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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.

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.

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

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

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

McAteer Acres
2002 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

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.
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(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	11/2000	No	1 3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chromium (ppb)	11/2000	No	4 0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2002	No	1 88	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	11/2000	No	5.59	N/A	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
Fluoride (ppm)	11/2000	No	0.13	N/A	N/A	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	3.1 (90^{th} percentile)	No sampling sites exceeded AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	.845 (90^{th} percentile)	No sampling sites exceeded AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Woods & Meadows-PWS#6424632
2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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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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TEST RESULTS TABLE

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liological Contaminants							
ss Alpha (pCi/l)	7/2000	No	0.9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
rganic Contaminants							
ate (as Nitrogen) m)	4/2002	No	1.34	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
lium (ppm)	7/2000	No	6.06	N/A	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
ad and Copper (Tap Water)							
ntaminant and Unit of easurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	Al Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No.of Sampling sites exceeeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
ad (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	3.5	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
pper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	.62	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Spruce Creek North-PWS #6424652
2002 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.

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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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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TEST RESULTS TABLE

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ological Contaminants							
ı Alpha (pCi/l)	7/2000	No	1.1	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
ganic Contaminants							
mium (ppb)	7/2000	No	2	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
ıte (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2002	No	1.40	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
l and Copper (Tap Water)							
laminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (Mo./Yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
l (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	3.4	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
ıper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	.80	0	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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Deer Creek -PWS#6424653
2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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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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Turning Pointe
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norganic Contaminants							
:hromium (ppb)	11/2000	No	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Jitrate (as Nitrogen) ppm)	3/2002	No	1.59	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	11/2000	No	5.67	N/A	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	3.2 (90^{th} percentile)	No sampling Sites exceeded AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	0.29 (90^{th} percentile)	No sampling sites exceeded AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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)

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

Windgate Estates
2002 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.

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, 2000. 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

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

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 - 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.

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 - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) 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.

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

TEST RESULTS TABLE

ontaminant and Jnit of Measurement	Date of sample analysis	MCL/AL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
adiological Contaminants							
ross Alpha (pCi/l)	10/2000	No	2.0	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
norganic Contaminants							
luoride (ppm)	10/2000	No	0.26	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Jitrate (as Nitrogen) ppm)	3/2002	No	0 63	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	10/2000	No	5.86	N/A	N/A	160	The standard is set at 160 ppm to protect those who are susceptible to high blood pressure or to diseases causing difficulty in regulating body fluid volumes. It is important to recognize that sodium enters the body in a number of ways, including food, and that drinking water contributes less than 10 percent to the overall sodium intake.
Lead and Copper Home Sampling							
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2002	No	3.7 (90^{th} percentile)	One sampling site exceeded AL	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2002	No	0.2 (90^{th} percentile)	N/A	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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