ORIGINAL

2005
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Rainbow Springs Utilities, L.C.

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 3 wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. The water is disinfected by injecting chlorine gas and held for a detention time of 640 minutes before entering the water distribution system.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Greg Gordon at 352-489-9153. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact the utility office Monday through Friday, between the hours of 7:00am to 3:30pm.

Rainbow Springs Utilities, L.C., 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 1st to December 31st 2005

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:

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level or MRDL
Means a level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse effects.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal or MRDLG: Equals 0.6 ppm disinfectant.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 trillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 quadrillion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirem per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million fibers per liter (MFL) - measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Turbidity Unit (NTU) - measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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 frequency.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/05	N	.74	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/03	N	0.26	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/03	N	1.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides & Herbicides

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
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ug/l)	3/03	N	2.4**	0-2.4	0	6	Discharge from Rubber and chemicals Factories
	5/03	N	<0.50	0-2.4	0	6	

**** This was retested on 5/20/03 and was not detected.**

TTHM and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

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
80. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/04	N	1.46	1.46	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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).

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 stormwater 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 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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. The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on out system and a search of the data sources indicated potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program websight at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp under water systems in Marion County at Rainbow Springs C.C. Estates. 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.

We at Rainbow Springs Utilities, L.C., would like for you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed. (352) 489.9153. Meetings can also be arranged by calling the same number.