

060000

ORIGINAL

# 2005 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## BAHIA OAKS WATER SYSTEM

PWS ID# 6420103

DISTRIBUTION CENTER  
06 JUL -5 AM 7:31

We are 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.

► *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 Len or Linda Tabor at (352) 351-1338. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact our business office Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

County-Wide Utility Company, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for Chromium], though representative, is more than one year old.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp). Our water source is ground water from two wells that draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes. In November, 2005, we connected our water system to the City of Ocala water system. Next year's CCR will report results from the City of Ocala's water source.

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

RECEIVED FPSC  
06 JUL 5 AM 7:31  
COMMISSIONER  
CLERK

**Terms and Abbreviations**  
In the table on the opposite side of this page, 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 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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**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.

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

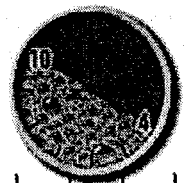
**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL –** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG –** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

### No Watering 10am to 4pm

### Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) Watering Restrictions

Irrigation of existing lawns and landscaping shall be limited to the hours of 12:01 a.m.-10 a.m. or 4 p.m. – 11:59 p.m. All properties with an even address may only water on **Thursdays and/or Sundays**. Properties with an odd address may only water on **Wednesdays and/or Saturdays**. For more information contact the SWFWMD at 1-800-423-1476 or [www.swfwmd.state.fl.us](http://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us)



- CMP
- COM
- CTR
- ECR
- GCL
- OPC
- RCA
- SCR
- SGA
- SEC
- OTH

DOCUMENT NUMBER-DATE

05912 JUL -5 g

FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

## TEST RESULT TABLES

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
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
5. Alpha (pCi/l)	2/03	N	1.9	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
13. Chromium (ppb)	3/03	N	2	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/05	N	3.9	N/A	N/A	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
23. Sodium (ppm)	3/03	N	8.59	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters</b>							
79. Chlorine (ppm)	2005	N	0.8	0.4-2.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
80. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/04	N	3.0	08/04	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</b>							
77. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/05	N	0.01	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
78. Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/05	N	3.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

(5) **Alpha.** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(13) **Chromium.** Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

(19) **Nitrate.** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

(23) **Sodium.** 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 volume. 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.

(77) **Copper.** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(78) **Lead.** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning disabilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(79) **Chlorine:** Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

(80) **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.

► 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 constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. ◀

The dedicated staff at County-Wide Utility Company 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.

### About Maximum Contaminate Levels (MCLs)

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. 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).