

Diamond Williams

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From: Becca Chauncy [Becca@LeewardAirRanch.com]
Sent: Monday, June 06, 2011 12:51 PM
To: Filings@psc.state.fl.us
Subject: 2010 CCR for County-Wide Utility Co., Inc.
Attachments: 2010 CCR-final Bahia Oaks.pdf

Gentlemen:

Please find attached our 2010 Consumer Confidence Report, which was mailed to our customers on May 31, 2011.

County-Wide Utility Co., Inc.
Becca Chauncy, Secretary/Bookkeeper

6/6/2011

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FPSC-COMMISSION CLERK

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BAHIA OAKS WATER SYSTEM

PWS ID# 6420103

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 is obtained from the City of Ocala which is produced from ground water sources, softened, chlorinated for disinfecting purposes and fluoridated for dental health purposes. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at (352) 245-3475.

County-Wide Utility Company, Inc. and the City of Ocala routinely monitor 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, 2010. Data obtained before January 1, 2010, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. As you can see by the table, our water system had no maximum contaminant level violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. While we have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, the presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In 2009, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on the City of Ocala system (PWS ID# 342-0922). The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of their wells. There are 114 potential sources of contamination identified for their system with low to high susceptibility levels. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from the City of Ocala Water and Sewer Department (352) 351-6770.

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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. County-Wide Utility Company, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (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

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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 (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 (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.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (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 (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.

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

ND – Not Detected

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

TEST RESULT TABLES

| Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | MCL Violation Y/N | Highest Monthly Number | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total coliform bacteria: Highest Monthly Number is the highest monthly number of positive samples for systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 01/09 – 12/09 | Y | 0 | 0 | 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 | Level Detected | Range of Results | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| <i>Results in the Level Detected column for inorganic 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.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 02/08 | N | 3.0 | ND -3.0 | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (µg/L) | 03/08 | N | 0.57 | 0.23 - 0.57 | 0 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 02/08 | N | 1.5 | ND – 1.5 | 5 | 5 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 12/08 | N | 0.61 | 1.6 - 0.61 | 4 | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm |
| Lead (point of entry) (ppb) | 02/08 | N | 2.1 | ND - 2.1 | 0 | 15 | Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder |
| Mercury (inorganic) (ppb) | 02/08 | N | 0.4 | 0.3 - 0.4 | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 06/10 | N | 1.6 | 1.5 - 1.6 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | 02/08 | N | 9.4 | 6.0 – 9.4 | 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 |
| TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| <i>For chlorine, the level detected is the the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly, of monthly averages of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly, of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of Results is the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as Stage 1 compliance results.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 01/10 – 12/10 | N | 1.0 | 1.0 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb) | 07/10 | N | 23.1 | 23.1 | N/A | MCL = 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 07/10 | N | 2.0 | 2.0 | N/A | MCL = 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement | Dates of sampling (mo./yr.) | AL Exceeded (Y/N) | 90 th Percentile Result | No. of sampling sites exceeding the (AL) | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Lead and Copper (Tap Water) | | | | | | | |
| Copper (tap water) (ppm) | 6/09 | N | 0.01 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (tap water) (ppb) | 6/09 | N | 0.003 | 0 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |