

2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Spring Lake Improvement District
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We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed of the quality 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.

This report will be mailed to customers only upon request and is also available at the District Office, located at 115 Spring Lake Boulevard. This report is also posted on the District's Website at www.springlakeimprovement.com

Our water source is wells; our wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer. Chlorine is added for disinfection and Soda Ash and Zinc Polyphosphate are added for stabilization.

The FDEP is in the process of conducting SWAs for all public water systems in FL. These assessments will identify and assess any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of your water supply. A SWA report for this system will be available at the DEP SWAPP web site: www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp by July 1, 2005.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact (**Greg Gretz, Water Plant Manager at (863) 655-1715**). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. **They are held on the second Wednesday of every month at 3:30 p.m. at the Spring Lake District Office.**

Spring Lake Improvement District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2004.

KEY TO TABLE

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.

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: one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

N/A: Not applicable

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, 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**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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)**.

As you can see by the following 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.

We at Spring Lake Improvement District 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 in this report, please feel free to contact our office.

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
Radiological Contaminants							
6. Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/l)	Sept. 2003	N	3.0		0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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							
11. Barium (ppm)	May 2002	N	0.10		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride (ppm)	May 2002	N	0.29		4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
20. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	July 2004	N	0.02		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
23. Sodium (ppm)	May 2002	N	13.0		N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites. For TTHMs monitored under rules adopted before the Stage 1 D/DBP rules (MCL = 100 ppb), the level detected is the highest running annual average calculated quarterly. The Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites. 							
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
78. Chlorine (ppm)	Jan. 04 to Dec. 04	N	1.4	1.1-1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
79. Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	July 16, 2004	N	13.0		NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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)	July 16, 2004	N	46.0	NA	MCL = 80/100		By-product of drinking water disinfection

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
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Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

84. Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Sept. 2002	N	0.20	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
85. Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Sept. 2002	N	2.0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits