



# Spring Lake BREEZE

*Florida... the way it should be!*



## **FUNDING PROVIDED FOR RT. 98 SEWER LINES**

Thanks to the persistent and diligent efforts of State Representative Cary Pigman, and the added support of State Senator Ben Albritton, Spring Lake will be receiving a \$1.1 million Legislative Appropriation to install nearly 15,000 linear feet of sewer infrastructure along Rt. 98. As part of the recently constructed sewer plant, lines have already been installed from the plant to the bridge at the curve on Rt. 98. The lines then extend north to connect with current users of the wastewater system. This Appropriation will extend those lines just beyond Floral Drive to the west and will go under Rt. 98 in several locations to bring access to the lands to the south. Additionally, lines will extend east just past Arbuckle Creek to provide service to Village 10, where 230 RV sites are planned.



Representative Pigman previously introduced a Bill on behalf of this project in both 2017 and 2018. The third time was the charm, and we now can generate the commercial growth along Rt. 98 that has been spoken about for years.

Getting a piece of Legislation thru the political process in Tallahassee is no easy undertaking and requires a tremendous amount of work. When notified by Pigman that the Appropriation was approved he stated, "Out of a total water projects budget of \$27.8 million for the entire State, Spring Lake is scheduled to receive 3.6% of all State water project dollars.... not too shabby!"

Representative Pigman has a history of supporting Spring Lake. He and then Senator Denise Grimsley acquired a \$465,000 Appropriation that was used as matching funds for the STA project. He then secured \$500,000 to upgrade the pump station. That comes to over \$2 million for our community!!

As a result of term limits, he has only one more Legislative session in 2020 and he will take a break from politics. We sincerely thank Representative Pigman for his support of Spring Lake.

## **Budget Process Begins**



The development of the District Budget is an open process that is thoroughly discussed and reviewed at the monthly Board meetings, held the second Wednesday of each month at the District Offices, beginning at 10:00 a.m. Additional information, including the agenda and Board packets, can be seen on the District web site, [www.springlakefl.com](http://www.springlakefl.com) one week prior to the meeting.

Discussion over the next several months will center on the Assessment Methodology Study that was recently conducted and shared with the Board, and its impact on the upcoming assessment. Additionally, water and sewer rates will be established. There will be a Public Hearing on Wednesday, August 14 for residents to discuss the proposed FY '19 assessment.



## FDEP Support For Spring Lake

Whether it is a Legislative Appropriation, FDEP Grant, or a non-interest loan, staff at the Florida Department of Environmental Protection work and guide District staff thru all the required processes and systems. Without their help and support we would not be able to manage the more than \$7 million we have received over the past 5 years. The District is currently working with FDEP on projects that will renovate and upgrade both water plants; extend water lines to Pinedale Estates; and upgrade water infrastructure across Rt. 98 and to Village X. This \$4 million initiative is going thru the SRF Loan process over the next several months

We sincerely thank Tim Banks and his great TEAM.



Pictured left to right are: Amanda Peck, Non-Point Program Administrator; Tim Banks, State Revolving Fund Program Administrator; Emily Forinash, Grant Coordinator; Mitch Holmes, Environmental Specialist; Traci Klepper, Outreach Coordinator; Mahnaz Massoudi, Program Engineer



## District Meeting and Holiday Schedule

Here are the remaining 2019 Board Meetings and holidays to be observed. The Holiday schedule coincides with Highlands County, and our offices will be closed.

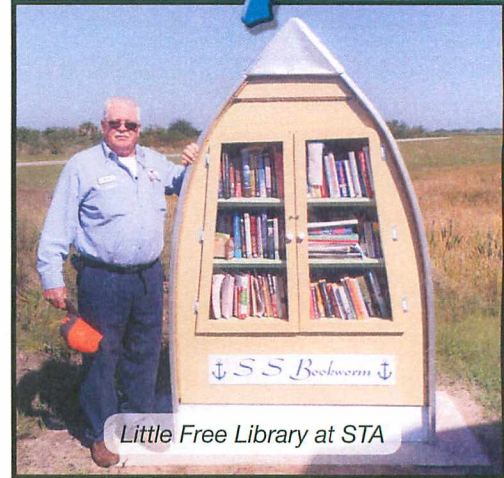
### BOARD MEETINGS:

July 10; August 14 (public hearing on the FY '20 budget); September 11; October 9; November 13 (Landowner's meeting); December 11.

### HOLIDAYS:

Independence Day	Thursday, July 4
Labor Day	Monday, September 2
Veterans Day	Monday, November 11
Thanksgiving Day	Thursday, November 28
Day after Thanksgiving	Friday, November 29
Christmas Eve	Tuesday, December 24
Christmas Day	Wednesday, December 25

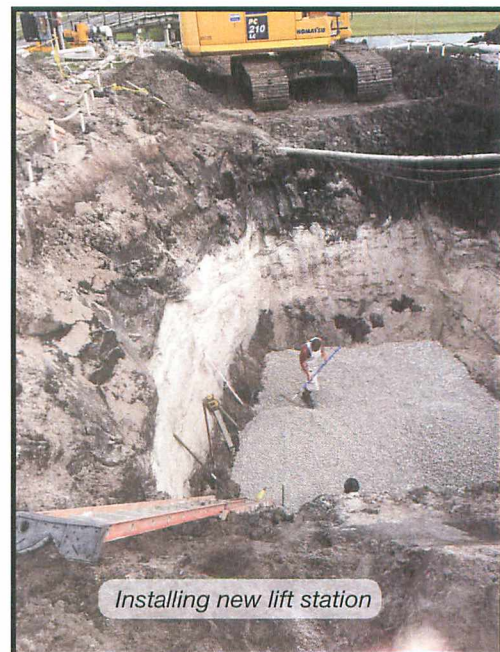
# Spring



Little Free Library at STA



District Audit



Installing new lift station



Inju



New Paved



Pickle Ball



# Lake



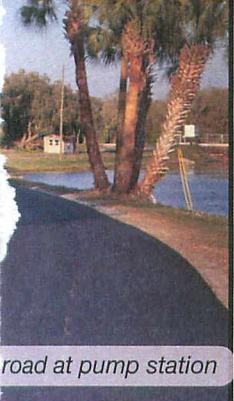
Sodding at the STA



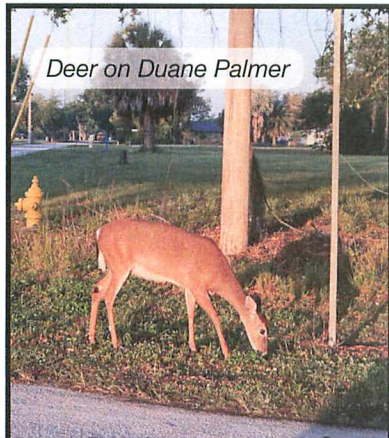
red bird release at STA



Pinedale Estates drinking water meeting



road at pump station



Deer on Duane Palmer



Fish are biting

## Historical Item Donated To District

The District was pleasantly surprised when an historical gift was going to be donated to Spring Lake. The letter read as follows:

“My name is David Roger Dyess, formerly of Coral Ridge Properties and Westinghouse Communities from 1970 – 1995. I was the first representative on site in Spring Lake for Coral Ridge from 1971 – 1978 and was the supervisor of all infrastructure construction during that time. I was presented with a token of appreciation by J.H. Ryan, Vice President of Operations for Spring Lake in 1978.”

“It is a small gift but packed with history of the land that is now Spring Lake. The types of stones that each object is made from, and its origin, tell a story of a trading network that existed long before the white man inhabited the area. The group of collected treasures are arrowheads and what is believed to be a very large spear head or small blunt striking head.”

“These objects were found throughout the site, and the blunt force object was found during construction of the Spring Lake Pump Station during phase one construction of Duane Palmer Blvd. under a lone pine tree. I am sure arrowheads can still be found in that area.”

“As my age progresses I have considered what caretaker would be most appropriate to receive this gift and my opinion is that it would be a privilege for me and my coworkers to pass this on to the Spring Lake Improvement District to display for safe keeping as a small example of the history of the land.”



This historical gift, along with other pieces of memorabilia and pictures, are on display in the District Office for all to visit and enjoy.



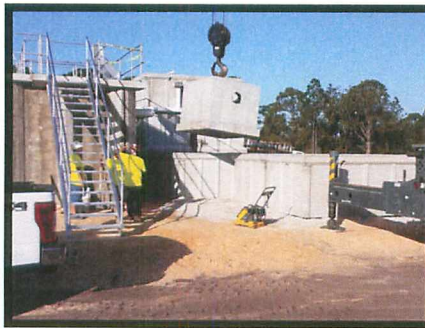
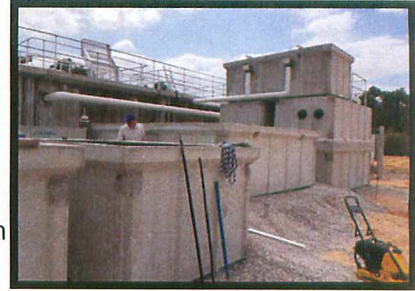
# SPRING LAKE

## IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

115 Spring Lake Blvd.  
Sebring, FL 33876  
863.655.1715 phone  
863.655.4430 fax

### NEW WASTEWATER PLANT TO OPEN

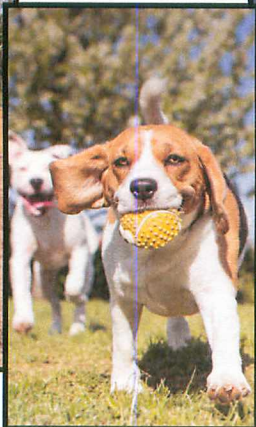
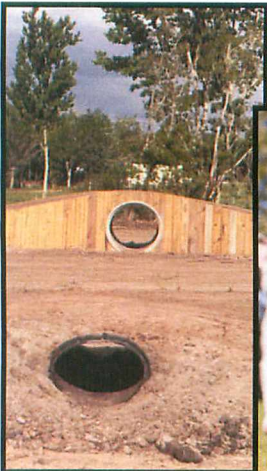
The much-awaited new plant will begin operating by no later than the end of July and will drastically improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the sewer system. Plans have been made to construct additional berms and plant more vegetation to shelter the plant from both Rt. 98 and Duane Palmer Blvd. This new facility will enable the District to provide much needed wastewater service to the Rt. 98 corridor and foster commercial development.



### BARK PARK OPENS

After a soft opening on May 9<sup>th</sup>, the Pawsitively Dog Club is planning a Grand Opening for Spring Lake's newest Park, located at 2432 Duane Palmer Blvd., adjacent to the pump station entrance. The event will be held on **Saturday, July 13<sup>th</sup>** at 11 am.

The Dog Club has a Facebook page and they can also be called or texted at 863-381-8052.





# 2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## Spring Lake Improvement District

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is three wells that draw water from the Floridan aquifer. Before delivery to you, the water is disinfected with chlorine and a blend of phosphate is added to inactivate or sequester mineral ions naturally found in water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Clay R. Shrum Director of Operations at (863) 655-1715. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. This report will be mailed to customers in the Spring Lake Breeze and is also available at the District Office, located at 115 Spring Lake Boulevard. 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 10:00 a.m. at the Spring Lake District Office.

Spring Lake Improvement District 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, 2018. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2018, test results are for the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations authorized by the state and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or on-line at their web site [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a risk.

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:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**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.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**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.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production or 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. 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.

To remain in compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act we are required to test for over 80 contaminants. Reported below are only those that were detected through laboratory analysis. The remaining approximately 70 contaminants were undetected. In the data table you will find many terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following key to these terms' abbreviations and definitions:

TERM Appearing in TABLE	DEFINITION
Action Level	<b>AL</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Not Applicable	<b>n/a</b> Does not apply
Parts per million	<b>ppm</b> or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of contaminant to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
Parts per billion	<b>ppb</b> or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of contaminant to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
Picocuries per liter	<b>pCi/L</b> picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water
Maximum Contaminant Level	<b>MCL</b> The "Maximum Allowed" 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	<b>MCLG</b> The "Goal" 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	<b>MRDL</b> 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	<b>MRDLG</b> 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.

In 2018 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. A search of the data sources indicated two potential sources with a low susceptibility of contamination. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at <https://fdep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

2018 Compliance Monitoring							
** Results in the Level Detected column for Radioactive and Inorganic contaminants are the highest detected level at any sampling point.							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	MCL Violation Yes/No	Level Detected **	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Monitoring Period Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	No	8.8	N/A	0	15	06/17	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and Radium 228 or combined Radium (pCi/l)	No	4.6	N/A	0	5	06/17	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	No	0.105	N/A	2	2	06/17	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	0.294	N/A	4	4	06/17	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	No	15.7	N/A	n/a	160	06/17	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/18 - 12/18	NO	1.37	0.9 to 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)							
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/18	NO	32.5	22.7 to 32.5	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/18	NO	55.1	31.6 to 55.1	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Action Level Violation Yes/No	90th Percentile Result	Number of Sampling Sites Exceeding the Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Dates of sampling Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	No	0.0717	0	1.3	AL=1.3	06/17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

We are required to issue the following information, even though you have no Lead detected in your water:

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. Spring Lake Improvement District 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>.

We at the 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, please feel free to call any of the numbers listed.

**Esta es información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Si no comprende completamente el documento en inglés, es posible que podamos traducirlo al español para usted. Para más información, llame al (863) 655-1715.**