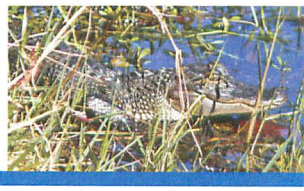
SpringLake BREEZE

Florida... the way it should be!







Board Update

Bill Lawens, Chairman

Pictured left to right: Brian Acker, Leon Van, Tim McKenna, Bill Lawens, Gary Behrendt

This issue of The Breeze contains the State Mandated Water Supply Report to residents. It is an annual report published every June, and we once again meet and exceed all requirements.

The budget process for Fiscal Year 2018 has begun, and the Board received the first draft at the June 21st Board meeting. The second draft will be presented at our July 12 meeting; a Public Hearing on the budget will be held on August 9th, and the final budget will be approved on September 13th. All residents and landowners are welcomed and encouraged to attend all of the Board meetings.

The waste water treatment plant project is progressing on schedule. Survey work is completed, engineering plans are being produced, soil borings have been conducted, and the hydrologist is developing the mounding analysis model. The plant is being constructed on Rt. 98, just west of Thunder Road on the north side of the road; adjacent to the Duke Energy Power Grid. The land extends from Rt. 98 north to Duane Palmer Blvd. An entrance for our District staff will be on the Duane Palmer side of the property. Engineers are planning a very modern plant that will have very limited visibility from the road and be buffered by fencing and trees. While this new plant will serve approximately 325 current users, future use of a sewer system along Rt. 98 will open up the prospect of much needed commercial development. In the years ahead, residential development will be able to eliminate the need for septic tanks.

The pump station upgrades should be completed by the end of the summer, and the final control structure for the Storm Water Treatment Area is planned for construction by the Fall.

We continue to appreciate and thank Edd and Rita Vowels for the upgrades and improvements they are making at the golf course. They continue to work with the District to ensure that our staff can maintain the water control system, and the growth of the golf course means growth for our community as a whole.

Customer Web Portal

The District's Customer Web Portal is a real-time web based application and presents data directly from our utility billing software database. The customer portal will allow you to perform a litany of services on your accounts such as:

- View History and Usage
- Manage Your Account
- Make Payments
- Update Phone Numbers
- Update Addresses
- Sign up for Recurring Payments
- View Utility Messages and Notes
- Submit Service Orders

As a result of increased security requirements, and higher usage fees, the District no longer accepts credit card payments over the phone or at the District Office. All credit card payments will need to be made through the customer web portal. A convenience fee will be collected by our utility billing company. There is no cost to log onto the portal to view your account. You will be able to set up your account on the portal to have recurring monthly payments (ACH) paid via a credit card by simply filling out the form and returning it to our office.

Go to *www.springlakefl.com* and click on Customer Web Portal to create your user ID and password. Your will need your customer portal number located on your water bill. If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact the District Office at 863-655-1715

2016 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 Assistant District Manager 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, 2016. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2015, 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/..

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	**AL**	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Not Applicable	**n/a**	Does not apply
Parts per million	**ppm**	*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	**ppb**	*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	**pCi/L**	*picocuries per liter* is a measure of the radioactivity in water
Maximum Contaminant Level	**MCL**	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	**MCLG**	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	**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 to not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

In 2016 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 *www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp*

2016 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	5.3	N/A	0	15	04/14	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and Radium 228 or combined Radium (pCi/l)	No	3.0	N/A	0	5	04/14	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	No	0.106	N/A	2	2	04/14	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	0.319	N/A	4	4	04/14	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	17.7	N/A	n/a	160	04/14	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)	1/16 - 12/16	NO	1.49	0.65 to 1.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)

Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/16	NO	31.7	19.4 to 31.7	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/16	NO	53.2	39.0 to 53.2	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	0.0155	0	1.3	AL=1.3	06/14	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 ingles, es posible que podamos traducirlo al español para usted. Para más información, llame al (863) 655-1715.

Water Restrictions

All of Highlands County is limited to a once a week lawn watering schedule. As a resident of Spring Lake this refers to not only utility water, but also water from wells or from the canals and ponds that you may pump water from. Please adhere to the following schedule until further notice. If your address ends in a zero or 1, water on Monday; address ends in 2 or 3, Tuesday; 4 or 5, Wednesday; 6 or 7, Thursday; 8 or 9, Friday. **Be responsible and respectful using water.**

SPRING LAKE
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
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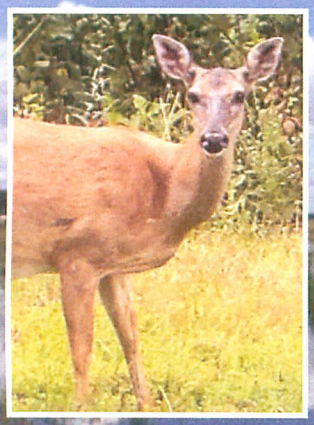

ECO PARK Opens

Shelters, picnic tables, grilles, and benches have been installed at the Park. Construction of the rest room has begun and additional fencing and plantings will be installed later this summer. The walking and biking oval is 1.47 miles long and has been attracting a lot of residents and guests. The park is located on the east side of Duane Palmer Blvd. and the entrance is just south of the Bobcat golf course. Fishing has been approved for the lake but it has yet to be stocked. There is an abundance of wildlife, plants, and various birds. Enjoy this new amenity and watch it continue to grow and expand.

Board Adopts Priority Planning Projects

Starting in the Fall of 2016 the Board of Supervisors began to discuss an updated Organizational Development Plan beginning in January of 2017 thru December 2020. The Board was presented with a list of Priority Options to consider at a Public Workshop held on March 8th. At future Board meetings, the Supervisors will discuss the status of the various priorities and receive data and information from staff. Here is a list of those items:

LEVEL ONE PRIORITY

- Expand sewer lines along Rt. 98 via Legislative Appropriation
- Extend potable water mains across Rt. 98, at Madrid
- Combine water and sewer into a single Utility Enterprise Fund**
- Seek additional grants and appropriations with negative tax impact
- Develop an extensive study for a Master Utility Plan for the future
- Secure a storm water management agreement with the golf course
- Enhance the main entrance
- Update the District's White Paper
- Develop succession planning options

***This option was discussed at the May Board meeting and has been tabled indefinitely*

LEVEL TWO PRIORITY

- Develop and institute a marketing program for and by the District
- Continue to utilize the Professional Development Process
- Add and/or upgrade equipment to parks
- Support the County Vision Project with emphasis on the Safety Facility initiative
- Enhance and expand the District web-site and other technological options

LEVEL THREE NON-PRIORITY OPTIONS

(Board still has ability to move these higher)

- Plan, design, and construct a new community center
- Rehabilitate existing community center
- Relocate entrance to Arbuckle Creek Park
- Add ECO Park and surrounding land into our Parks system
- Develop plans for future use of tennis courts
- Conduct a non-ad-valorem assessment review
- Develop options for use of the District land next to the office