

# SpringLake BREEZE

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



## Water Plant Update

In May of 2018 the District purchased the abandoned water plant on the site of the former Phillips Power Plant on Hayward Taylor Blvd., just south of Airport Rd. The area has been demolished and salvaged and is now for sale as a development property. Renovations and upgrades to the plant are scheduled to begin soon, and the plant will serve as a capable back up system, and expansion system, to our current water plant.

These pictures depict an inspection performed at the water plant in mid-May. The inspection consisted of checking the well pump and turbine, as well as the condition of the well casing, by using a special camera to video the inside of the casing itself.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has provided funds to the District for planning and design thru its State Revolving Fund Program. In August of this year FDEP is expected to award the District just under \$4 million for utility projects, including \$1.4 million for this additional water plant.



## COVID 19 Response

Throughout this crisis our Field and Utility personnel have been working daily. The District Office Lobby remains closed to the public, but the Drive Thru is now open for business. Even if you have an issue that requires coming into the office, you must first go to the Drive Thru to discuss it. We will continue to monitor the Governor's guidelines and proceed accordingly.

## Groundbreaking For The Future

Thanks to the persistent and diligent efforts of State Representative Cary Pigman, and the added support of State Senator Ben Albritton, Spring Lake received a \$1.2 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 300 RV sites are planned.

The Rt. 98 corridor will now have both water and sewer to accommodate the residential and commercial growth that will be occurring. The Signature Group, new owners of the Golf Resort, and JGS Development, building the 300 RV sites, chose Spring Lake because of the availability of utilities, storm water retention, and much vacant land. The future is bright for the District.



## Utility Rate Study In Progress

As part of this year's budget process the District has partnered with Florida Rural Water Association (FRWA) to perform a water and wastewater rates and systems development charge study. The study will include a review of water and wastewater expenses, revenues, and asset values. It will also consider future expenditures and provide recommendations regarding connection fees.

FRWA has been assisting the District for close to 10 years in developing our rates and fees and providing superb consultation and training to our staff. The District has provided FRWA with much data over the past several months to help them understand where we are with the current system that is in place.

This study was authorized because of the expansion the District has had with both water and sewer facilities and infrastructure. Our needs for the future must be adequately funded by our rates and fees, and FRWA are experts in helping communities establish those costs. With the prospect of commercial and multi-family development expanding along Rt. 98, and areas outside the boundaries of our District wanting to be served (Pinedale Estates), it is imperative that adequate and fair rates and fees are reviewed and approved by the Board. The study should be available to the Board in the next several months and reviewed at a public hearing on August 12 at the District Office. Any new rates and fees would go into effect October 1, 2020.

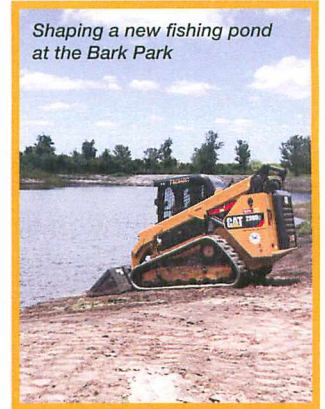
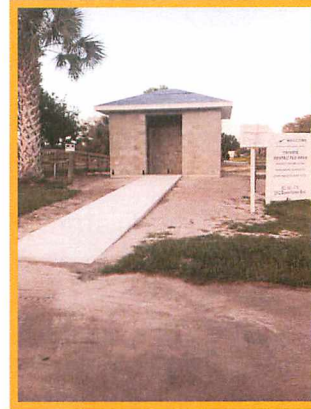
## Gentry Remembered

Sheriff's Department officers and deputies gathered on the second anniversary of the death of Deputy William Gentry. The gathering took place at the Gentry Memorial on May 7th.



## Dog Park Mural

The restroom at the Bark Park is nearing completion, and arrangements are being made with local artist Maureen Fulginiti to paint dog portraits with names on the various walls. The cost to have your dog(s) on the mural will range from \$50 to \$100 and all proceeds will go to support canine functions and events at the Dog Park. The Pawsitively Dog Club is assisting with the project, and further details will be shared when the facility is opened.



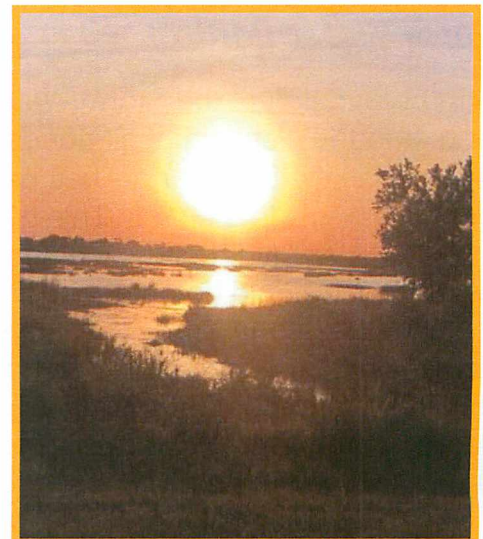
## Budget Process Begins

The Board of Supervisors received the first draft of the Fiscal Year 2021 District Budget prepared by staff. Over the next several months the Board will review assessments as well as rates, and fees for drainage, lot mowing, parks, mosquito spraying, aquatic spraying, water, and sewer. The second draft of the budget is reviewed at the July 8<sup>th</sup> meeting; a public hearing is set for August 12; and a final vote on the budget will take place on September 9<sup>th</sup>. All drafts of the budget are available on the web site, as well as in the District office.



*Rick Kautz caught the big one!  
6 lb, 9 oz catfish at  
Arbuckle Creek Park*

*Beautiful! Aren't we  
lucky to have such  
views?*



# SPRING LAKE

## IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

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

### **Water Restrictions**

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) has issued an order on water conservation measures with strict guidelines to property owners to follow irrigation schedules that conserve water amid drier than average conditions.

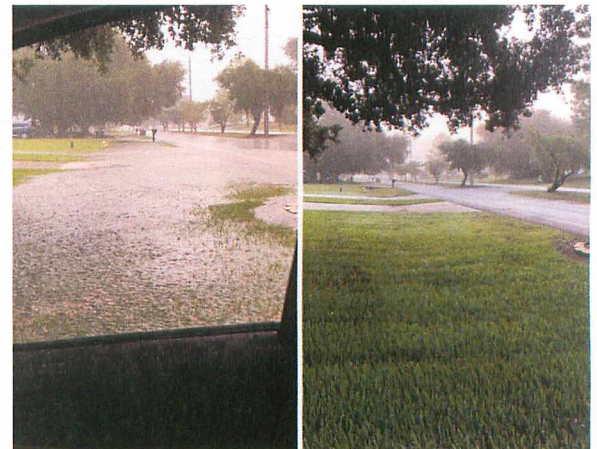
The District has lawn watering restrictions all year. Amid recent dry conditions, property owners should take additional measures to conserve water including:

- Water lawns only two days per week between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.
- Apply no more than 3/4-inch to 1 inch of water per week on their lawns and landscapes and only as needed to supplement rainfall.

The Order states that plants may be watered using low volume irrigation, micro-irrigation, low volume hand watering methods, and rain barrels, cisterns, or other similar rain harvesting devices without regard to the watering days or times. It also does not limit irrigation when using treated reclaimed water. Residents who use pumps in District canals and ponds, as well as the golf course, are exempt.

### **Storm Water Control**

With the addition of the Storm Water Treatment Area (ECO Park), and the cleaning of all ponds and drainage areas on the golf course, the District now has one of the best storm water control systems in the area. This picture shows an area on Duane Palmer Blvd. that would stay flooded for days when a severe storm would come. When more than three inches of rain hit Spring Lake on April 17<sup>th</sup>, this area was hit hard but, as you can see, just 8 hours later it was back to normal. Our system works well, and our District is well protected. No system can prevent water from accumulating on roads and swales when heavy rains arrive but given a few hours it will recede.



# 2019 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, 2019. Also included are test results in earlier years for contaminants sampled less often than annually. For contaminants not required to be tested for in 2019, 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
<b>Action Level</b>	<b>AL</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>n/a</b> Does not apply
<b>Parts per million</b>	<b>ppm</b> or <i>Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</i> – one part by weight of contaminant to one million parts by weight of the water sample.
<b>Parts per billion</b>	<b>ppb</b> or <i>Micrograms per liter (µg/l)</i> – one part by weight of contaminant to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.
<b>Picocuries per liter</b>	<b>pCi/L</b> <i>picocuries per liter</i> is a measure of the radioactivity in water
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level</b>	<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.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</b>	<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.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</b>	<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.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</b>	<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 2019 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://fldep.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/>.

### 2019 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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	0.208	N/A	n/a	10	8/19	Runoff from Fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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)	1/19 - 12/19	NO	1.22	1.1 to 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP)							
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/19	NO	32.5	13.8 to 20.4	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	08/19	NO	55.1	36.7 to 66.8	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 ensuring 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.**