2005 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 3354657

Countrylife 2 MHC - Leesburg Florida Water System Information

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed 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. Country Life MHC 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 1 to December 31, 2005. Data obtained before January 1, 2005, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. This report shows our water quality results and what they mean. If you need more about the information in this report, please contact Gary Frank at (330) 773- 3351 ext 3.

Source(s) of Water

Source id	Source	Aquifer
1	Groundwater - Well	Floridian Aquifer

Source Water Assessment Plan

An assessment was completed in 2004, and potential sources of contamination were identified in the assessment area of the system wells .

The Department of Environmental Protection has 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. There were no potential sources of contamination identified. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp .

Treatment Processes

Chlorination for disinfection purposes and Iron filtration for aesthetic purposes.

Health Information

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's safe drinking water hotline (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 systems 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800- 426- 4791).

Educational Information

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 and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Number of Contaminants Required to be Tested

This table displays the contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

Contaminant Group	Contaminant Group	Contaminant Group	Contaminant Group
Disinfection Byproducts Volatile Organic Contaminants	Radioactive Contaminants Unregulated Contaminants	Inorganic Contaminants Microbiological Contaminants	Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the 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.

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)	01/12/05	N	2.0	1.7- 2.3	4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

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
Sodium (ppm)	12/29/03	N	5.2	NA	NA	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Nitrate / Nitrite Contaminants

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
Nitrate (ppm)	12/21/05	N	0..291	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants

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
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12/29/03	N	0.6	NA	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Monitoring Violations

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
2003 CCR	NA	NA	NA	07/26/2004	Minor	Failure to Report

Definition of Terms

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.	TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MFL	million fibers per liter	TCR	Total Coliform Rule
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter		
MRDl	**Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.**	**MRDLG**	**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.**