

Buckskin Estates
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3420124

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	2/2015	No	0.5	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2/2015	No	0.0064	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2/2015	No	0.11	.11 .25	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Nickel (ppb)	2/2015	No	1.1	1.4 1.3	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	0.22	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium(ppm)	2/2015	No	18	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For halo acetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12, 2016	N	1.8	0.8 1.8	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2016	N	13.41	N/A	N/A	MCL =60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2016	N	22.54	N/A	N/A	MRDL =80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2015	No	5.7	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2015	No	0.13	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Cedar Hills
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3420162

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	4/2015	No	5.8	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	8/2015	No	0.8	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	4/2015	No	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	4/2015	No	2.8	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	4/2015	No	.0059	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	4/2015	No	8.5	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2015	No	0.17	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3ppm
Nickel (ppm)	4/2015	No	.0038	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2016	No	1.61	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium(ppb)	4/2015	No	2.7	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	4/2015	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12, 2016	N	1.8	1.2 1.8	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2016	N	4.89	4.19 4.89	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2015	No	.9	0	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/2015	No	0.64	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

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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 (1-800-426-4791)

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**Deer Creek
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 6424653**

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Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	1/2015	No	1.3	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum, refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic (ppb)	1/2015	No	.6	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1/2015	No	.0049	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium (ppb)	1/2015	No	.4	N/A	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	1/2015	No	1.5	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1/2015	No	.16	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilized and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	2.38	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium(ppb)	1/2015	No	1.1	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	1/2015	No	7	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Thallium (ppb)	5/2015	No	.4	N/A	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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Chlorine (ppm)	1-12, 2016	N	1.0	0.7 1.0	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2016	N	5.26	N/A	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	10/2015	No	.132	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Fore Acres
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3420608

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	6/2015	No	2.4	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	6/2015	No	0.0024	N/A	N/A	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	6/2015	No	3.9	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2015	No	.17	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Nickel (ppb)	6/2015	No	1.3	1.4 1.3	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	.79	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium(ppb)	6/2015	No	2	N/A	N/A	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	6/2015	No	9.4	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2016	N	2.6	.6 2.6	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2016	N	11.22	9.14 11.22	N/A	MCL =60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2016	N	20.89	10.47 20.89	N/A	MRDL =80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2015	No	.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/2015	No	.89	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Ft King Forest
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3420419

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

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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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	5/2015	No	1.8	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2015	No	1.7	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	5/2015	No	.0037	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	5/2015	No	5.2	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2015	No	0.13	N/A	N/A	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Nickel (ppb)	5/2015	No	1.7	1.4 1.3	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2016	No	2.88	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium(ppb)	5/2015	No	12	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	5/2015	No	14	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12, 2016	N	1.6	0.4 1.6	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2016	N	3.77	N/A	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2016	N	1.09	N/A	N/A	MCL =80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2015	No	.75	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2015	No	.51	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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Golden Holiday
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3420456

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	4/2015	No	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	4/2014	No	2.0	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	4/2014	No	0.0037	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2015	No	.17	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Chromium (ppb)	4/2015	No	13	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	4/2015	No	.3	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emission and paint; lead pipe; casing and solder.
Nickel (ppb)	4/2015	No	3.8	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2016 5/2016	No	1.78 .94	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium(ppb)	4/2015	No	2.0	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	4/2015	No	9.2	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2016 1 2	N	2.4 1.4	0.4-2.4 0.6-1.4	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2016 1 2	N	5.22 5.76	N/A	N/A	MCL =60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/2016 1 2	N	8.92 5.72	N/A	N/A	MRDL =80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2015	No	4.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2015	No	.23	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utilities

In May of 2008, the Department of Environmental Regulation did not receive our monthly operating report for our water plants. We sent them a copy but were still charged with a violation. This violation would not have created any health effects. It was a matter of paperwork.

Greenfields/Indian Pines
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3425006

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	4/2015	No	1.6	.65 .33	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; from runoff from orchards: runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	5/2015	No	.004	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	5/2015	No	4	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2015	No	0.10	N/A	N/A	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Nickel (ppb)	5/2015	No	1.6	1.4 1.3	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2016	No	2.09	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	5/2015	No	2.7	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	5/2015	No	12	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12, 2016	N	2.3	1.2 2.3	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2016	N	5.98	5.97 5.98	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2016	N	3.76	1.32 3.76	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2015	No	1.4	N/A	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion a natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2015	No	0.26	N/A	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Hi-Cliff Estates
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3420533

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

"ND" means Not Detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2015	No	1.9	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	5/2015	No	0.0056	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2015	No	.12	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Chromium (ppb)	5/2015	No	3.1	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	5/2015	No	2.8	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2016	No	3.13	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium(ppb)	5/2015	No	3.8	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	5/2015	No	23	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.
Thallium (ppb)	5/2015	No	0.2	N/A	N/A	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2016	N	1.8	.8 1.8	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2016	N	4.25	2.82 4.25	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2015	No	0.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2015	No	1	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

We monitored for Unregulated Contaminants (UCs) in 2014 as part of a study to help the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminants need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminant levels) or likely sources have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the detected analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. For the complete list of results, including the non-detected contaminants, contact [Austin Davis](#) at (352) 622-1171. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring 3 Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MRL	Average Level Detected	Range	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorate (ppb)	11/2014	20	398	240 - 523	NA	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product
Chromium (ppb)	11/2014	0.2	1.5	1.31 - 1.6	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6 (ppb)	11/2014	0.03	1.5	1.3 - 1.9	NA	Naturally occurring element found in soil.
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	11/2014	0.07	0.156	0.152 - 0.16	NA	Used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.
Molybdenum (ppb)	11/2014	1	1.3	1.2 - 1.4	NA	Naturally occurring element found in soil and present in plants and animals.
Strontium (ppb)	11/2014	0.3	630	570 - 700	NA	Naturally occurring element found in soil and present in plants and animals.
Vanadium (ppb)	11/2014	0.2	2.58	2.0 - 2.93	NA	Naturally occurring elemental metal found in rocks and soil.

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

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Libra Oaks
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 6424590

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

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In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2/2015	No	3	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2/2015	No	.0087	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	2/2015	No	.9	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2/2015	No	0.18	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	2.8	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2/2015	No	14	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12, 2016	N	2.6	0.6 2.6	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2016	N	8.75	N/A	N/A	MCL =60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2016	N	7.11	N/A	N/A	MRDL =80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2015	No	1.4	0	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2015	No	.68	0	1.3	13	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Secondary Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/2016, 5/2016, 8/2016, 11/2016	Y	631	506-631	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching.

We have learned through monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. You may have noted that we exceeded the MCL for total dissolved solids. Total dissolved solids normally cause cloudy water and calcium deposits on dishes and silverware.

**Note: TDS may be greater than 500, if no other MCL is exceeded.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

McAteer Acres
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3424643

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	6/2015	No	3.6	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from Orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	6/2015	No	0.0016	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	6/2015	No	8.1	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2015	No	0.11	.11 .25	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Nickel (ppb)	6/2015	No	2.2	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	1.76	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	6/2015	No	3.1	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	6/2015	No	11	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2016	No	2.3	0.6 2.3	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2016	N	8.17	N/A	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2016	No	5.84	N/A	N/A	MCL =80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2015	No	1.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2015	No	.73	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utilities

Oak Creek Caverns
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3424638

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

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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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2015	No	1.8	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	5/2015	No	0.006	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	5/2015	No	7	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2015	No	.18	N/A	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Nickel (ppb)	5/2015	No	3	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	2.09	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	5/2015	No	3.8	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	5/2015	No	9.6	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2016	N	2.4	0.6 2.4	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2016	N	3.14	N/A	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2015	No	8.4	N/A	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2015	No	0.37	N/A	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

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Pine Ridge Estates
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3421018

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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.
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- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	4/2015	No	4.2	N/A	0	4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	4/2015	No	2.5	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from Orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	4/2015	No	0.0061	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	4/2015	No	10	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2015	No	.18	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	4/2015	No	0.3	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe; casing and solder.
Nickel (ppb)	4/2015	No	3.8	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	1.64	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium(ppb)	4/2015	No	2.9	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	4/2015	No	9.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2016	N	2.5	1.1 2.5	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2016	N	5.53	4.13 5.53	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	7/2015	No	.6	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	7/2015	No	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utilities

Ponderosa
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3424808

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	4/2015	No	1.4	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	4/2015	No	0.013	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	4/2015	No	2.4	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2015	No	0.17	N/A	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	4/2015	No	0.6	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder.
Nickel (ppb)	4/2015	No	1.1	1.4 1.3	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	.08	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	4/2015	No	1.1	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	4/2015	No	13	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2016	N	2.6	0.6 2.6	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2016	N	5.31	N/A	N/A	MCL =60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)(ppb)	8/2016	N	6.26	N/A	N/A	MCL =80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2015	No	1.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2015	No	.043	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Rainbow Lakes Estates
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 6424083

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

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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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2/2015	No	.001	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	1.5	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	2/2015	No	3.9	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12, 2016	N	2.6	0.4 2.6	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2016	N	2.25	.52 2.25	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2015	No	12	1	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2015	No	.033	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

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Sherri Oaks
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3424637

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

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MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	4/2015	No	3.7	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	4/2015	No	2.3	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	4/2015	No	0.0028	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	4/2015	No	7.5	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2015	No	.14	N/A	N/A	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Nickel (ppb)	4/2015	No	2.9	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	.09	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	4/2015	No	1.2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	4/2015	No	10	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2016	N	2.2	0.6 2.2	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2016	N	43.16	N/A	N/A	MCL =60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2016	N	46.20	N/A	N/A	MRDL =80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2015	No	1.4	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2015	No	.38	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utilities.

Spruce Creek North
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 6424652

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	5/2014	No	1.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2014	No	.21	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards runoff from grass and electronics waste.
Barium(ppm)	5/2014	No	.0053	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	5/2014	No	1.9	N/A	50	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	1.94	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	5/2014	No	1.8	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	5/2014	No	6.6	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12, 2016	N	1.7	0.8 1.7	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2016	N	4.20	3.60 4.20	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	10/2015	No	0	1	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	10/2015	No	.94	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Stone Oaks Estates
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3421283

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	5/2015	No	3.6	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	5/2015	No	1.7	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum, refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic (ppb)	5/2015	No	1.7	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	5/2015	No	0.003	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	5/2015	No	8.8	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	5/2015	No	.099	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water addictive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Nickel (ppb)	5/2015	No	2.9	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	5/2016	No	5.47	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium(ppb)	5/2015	No	9.7	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	5/2015	No	25	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2016	N	2.2	0.8 2.2	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2016	N	3.76	N/A	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)(ppb)	8/2016	N	1.09	N/A	N/A	MCL =80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2015	No	3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2015	No	0.32	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Turning Pointe
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3424841

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
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Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

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Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Acton Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	6/2015	No	0.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	6/2015	No	1.6	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from Orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	6/2015	No	0.0019	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	6/2015	No	6.9	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2015	No	.12	.11 .25	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water addictive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm.
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	6/2015	No	0.4	N/A	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe; casing and solder.
Nickel (ppb)	6/2015	No	2	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	2.82	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	6/2015	No	2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	6/2015	No	10	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12,2016	No	1.7	0.8 1.7	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2016	N	3.63	N/A	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2015	No	.81	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2015	No	0.33	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tim Thompson at (352) 622-1171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utilities

Windgate Estates
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 3421576

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012 the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Non-Applicable (N/A) – does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) – one part by weight of analyte to billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 of health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is now known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs to reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	6/2015	No	2.5	N/A	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	6/2015	No	.0033	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	6/2015	No	4.9	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	6/2015	No	0.23	N/A	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3ppm
Nickel (ppb)	6/2015	No	1.8	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	.90	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium(ppb)	6/2015	No	2.9	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	6/2015	No	10	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA) computed quarterly of monthly averaged of all samples collected. For haloacetic acids or TTHM the level detected is the highest RAA computed quarterly or quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently they quarterly. Range of Results if the range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results as well as stage 1 compliance results.

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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12, 2016	N	2.2	1.0 2.2	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2016	N	4.74	4.40 4.74	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
THMS (total trihalomethanes)(ppg)	8/2016	N	4.20	1.25 4.20	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2015	No	1.3	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2015	No	0.18	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 (1-800-426-4791)

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Woods & Meadows
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – PWS # 6424632

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent 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. Our water source is groundwater and our well(s) draw from the Floridian Aquifer. Our water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes.

In 2012, the department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential source of contamination in the vicinity of our well. There is no potential source of contamination identified for this system with a high susceptibility level. "The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or you can contact Tim Thompson at (352)622-1171. Our sampling program shows no contamination to our wells.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, and residential use.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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.

Marion Utilities, Inc. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2016. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, through representative, are more than one year old. All water analysis is the most recent sampling in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is measure of radioactivity in water.

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MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 disinfection Byproducts rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system location with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

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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. Marion Utilities, Inc. 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, 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>.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./Yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	1/2015	No	2.4	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminants and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sampling (Mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	1/2015	No	4	N/A	6	6	Discharge from petroleum, refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium (ppm)	1/2015	No	.0051	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	1/2015	No	1.5	N/A	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	4/2016	No	1.99	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium(ppb)	1/2015	No	3.2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	1/2015	No	7.1	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil.

Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

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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
Chlorine (ppm)	1-12, 2016	No	1.2	0.8 1.2	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	9/2016	N	5.42	5.06 5.42	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/2016	No	7.09	3.63 7.09	N/A	MCL =80	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile	No. Of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2015	No	.71	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

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