

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOUNTAIN VIEW RV LOT OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC



This report has been prepared by Novak Environmental Services to inform you about the quality of your drinking water and the excellent services that are delivered to you every day.

Fountain View's drinking water source is from 2 wells located on Fountain Views property. These wells draw from a Mid-Hawthorne aquifer. Fountain View purifies all of the water drawn from both wells at a chlorination, aeration water treatment facility located on the property.

The Department of Environmental Protection has performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and the search of the data sources indicated no potential sources of contamination near our wells. The results from this assessment are available on the DEP Source Water Assessment and Protection website at www.dep.state.fl.us.swapp. Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us.swapp.

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jim Novak with Novak Environmental Services at 941-716-1835. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like additional copies of this report, please inquire at the Fountain View office.

Regular Board of Directors meetings are held throughout the "Season". You can contact the office for a schedule at 239-731-5051.

We at Fountain View work around the clock to provide our customers top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, as these water sources are an invaluable part of our everyday life.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (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, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban 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.

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. Fountain View is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or for cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or

other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In this report you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

ND: The target analyte was not detected.

PPM (parts per million): one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water samples. (One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000)

PPB (parts per billion): One part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample. (One ppb corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000)

PCI/L (Picocuries per liter): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique: A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Fountain View routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2015 to December 31st, 2015. As authorized by the EPA, the State of Florida has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants. Some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old. All results in this report are from the most recent testing.

This drinking water quality table only includes the contaminants that were detected. Many more contaminants may have been tested for but were not detected. These contaminants are not listed in the table.

2015 Water Quality Summary

Detected Compound	Units	Sample Collection Date	Result	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Max. Value	Range	Major Source	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants									
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	8/4/15	0.12	10	10	0.12	0.12	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Nickel	ppb	8/4/15	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil	No
Arsenic	ppb	8/4/15	1.5	10	10	1.5	1.5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	No
Selenium	ppb	8/4/15	18	50	50	18	18	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	No
Barium	ppm	8/4/15	0.0083	2	2	0.0083	0.0083	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Sodium	ppm	8/4/15	85	n/a	160	85	85	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	No
Fluoride	ppm	8/4/15	0.83	4	4	0.83	0.83	Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No

2015 Water Quality Summary (cont.)

Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectants									
Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids	ppb	9/16/15	7.80	n/a	60	7.80	7.80	By product of drinking water disinfection	No
Stage 2 Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	9/16/15	1.1	n/a	80	1.1	1.1	By product of drinking water disinfection	No
Stage 1 Chloramines	ppm	Monthly	2.2	4	4	2.2	0.6 - 2.2	Water additive used to control microbes	No

Secondary Contaminants Table									
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	8/14/15	510	500	500	510	480-510	By product of drinking water disinfection	Yes

Lead and Copper Monitoring (Tap Water)									
Detected Compound	Units	Sample Collection Date	90 th Percentile Results	MCLG or MRDLG	AL	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	Major Source	AL Exceeded	
Copper	ppm	9/22/15	.017	1.3	1.3	Zero sites above the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits and Leaching from wood preservatives	No	
Lead	ppb	9/22/15	0.5	0	15	Zero sites above the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	No	