

**2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**VILLAGE CENTER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**  
**LITTLE SUMTER SERVICE AREA**  
**DRINKING WATER SYSTEM - PWS # 6604862**  
**PREPARED AND OPERATED BY CH2MHILL**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to follow the Federal and State requirements and provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is groundwater from wells that draw water from the Floridan Aquifer and is then chlorinated for disinfection purposes prior to distribution to our customers. During 2012, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection conducted a Source Water Assessment. The results of the Assessment are available from the FDEP web site @ <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp>. The assessment determined that there was No Contamination within the public water system's assessment area.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the utility office at (352) 753-1756.

The Little Sumter Service Area's Water System, which as of December 31, 2012 had 13,384 service connections, routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012. Data obtained before January 1, 2012, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*MFL: millions of fibers per liter. A unit of measure used for sampling of asbestos in drinking water.*

*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 to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

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

*Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water*

*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 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.*

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

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.*

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.*

*Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.*

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2/2011	N	2.5	1.0-2.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	2/2011	N	1.2	ND-1.2	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	6/2011	N	2.09	1.01-2.09	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	2/2011	N	0.177	ND-0.177	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	6/2011	N	0.0107	0.00877-0.0107	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	6/2011	N	7.38	5.48-7.38	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/2011	N	2.68	ND-2.68	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	6/2011	N	5.32	4.32-5.32	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Thallium (ppb)	6/2011	N	1.40	ND-1.40	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/2012-12/2012	N	1.45	1.36-1.58	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	7/2012	N	10.9	6.95-10.9	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	7/2012	N	10.9	1.74-10.9	NA	MCL = 80	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	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	9/2011	N	0.326	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	9/2011	N	1.27	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Result	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	6/2011	N	13.8	11.6-13.8	250	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Copper (ppm)	6/2011	N	0.00571	ND-0.00571	1	1	Corrosion byproduct and natural occurrence from soil leaching
Iron (ppm)	6/2011	N	0.0378	ND-0.0378	0.3	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	6/2011	N	45.9	15.5-45.9	250	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	6/2011	N	200	180-200	500	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. The table in this report lists drinking water contaminants we detected in 2012. In 2012, we tested for over 100 possible contaminants in your drinking water. Contaminants tested for included, inorganic, volatile organic and synthetic organic contaminants as required by the EPA and FDEP agencies, for groundwater supply systems.

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Lead:** Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. 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. Little Sumter Service Area is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested at your own expense. 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/safe-water/lead>.

"We at the Little Sumter Service Area Utility/CH2M HILL work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap," said Russ Vaughn. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided, please feel free to call (352) 753-1756.